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DES MOINES, IOWA.

THE
HISTORY
OF
WARREN COUNTY,
IOWA,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

A Biographical Directory of its Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Warren County, Constitution of the United States, Constitution of the State of Iowa, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.



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PREFACE.

THIS work is a merely local one; it relates to the settlement, organization, growth, development and present position of Warren County. Each county, as each individual or State, has a history. That history may not represent grand ideas, or verify in and of itself the conclusions of wisdom, but it is as purely individual as the life of a person, and shows results which could not have been attained elsewhere or under different conditions.

We have undertaken to introduce the public to some of those conditions which have made Warren County a distinct element in the progress of Iowa, with what success we will not presume to say, as that must be left to the judgment of each individual reader to determine for himself. We have studied to learn the truth, and to present it to the reader without favor or prejudice. It has, of course, depended more on others than ourselves, because it is in the memory of men yet living in the county that the events connected with it exist, and if we have rescued it from that oblivion into which it would of necessity fall, we shall have accomplished all that can be done, for a few years more would have obliterated much of it, and it would have been buried in the grave of those who have made it and know it. Little more than a generation has passed since the first white man set foot in Warren County, but even in that time many events have become dim in the minds of its actors. It is this which we have endeavored to catch, before it is too late. It is an accumulation of the materials for history in the future. It contains the record of events which have interested or instructed or saddened the people of a generation now leaving the stage of action. It is not without mistakes or omissions, and its readers will need to exercise that indulgence and charity to them for which they are noted.

It is the first effort ever made in the county to link together the record of its events into a connected narrative, and its facts have been drawn from all the sources which could contribute to it. Many difficulties have existed, but on the other hand we have been afforded many advantages. The county officers have been obliging in rendering assistance by way of furnishing all the information in their power, as well as giving much time to the search for facts in the public records. The old settlers have contributed to its pages and have also been forward in furnishing all the information in their power, and have submitted in good humor to the interviewer. Without their help, the results here presented in book form must have been very meagre. Special acknowledgment is due to Col. P. P. Henderson, Judge John D. Ingalls, Mr. James H. Knox, of the *Herald*, Mr. John H. Henderson, Mr. Edd. R. McKee, Mrs. G. A. Perley of Polk County, Mr. H. M. Moore, Senator Dashiell, Mr. E. W. Hartman, Mr. John S. McKimmy, Prof. C. M. Grumbling, and many others, for matter furnished and suggested. Also, to all the county officers for their kindness, and to a great number of the citizens of the county who have volunteered or given us generous aid. Much is also due to the editors of all the newspapers, Mr. John E. Clarey, of the *Tribune*, Mr. A. J. Graham, of the *Herald*, and Mr. Frank B. Taylor, of the *Advocate*, for the use of files and for courtesies extended.

As introductory to the history of the county proper, we give a careful review of the history of the great Northwest and of the State. It was prepared by Mr. A. R. Fulton, of Des Moines, and is, we think, a valuable feature of the work, as it gives in a condensed form a full history of all this great region, and recites the facts which go to form a story of almost marvelous growth and prosperity.

In our "War Record," prepared by one of the most careful men in the State, we have endeavored to give, in an epitomized form, the part taken by individual soldiers of Warren County with a full record of those who engaged in the service during the late war. There are at present in the county many men who served in regiments from other States and counties, whose names, of course, do not appear in here; to such it will give pleasure, we hope, for though a soldier be jealous of his achievements and fame, he will ever indulge in pride at the recital of the dangers, trials and successes of his comrades and companions in victory, peril and defeat. We have also given some attention to the campaigns in which the regiments participated, and the men who arose to distinction in their ranks.

We little doubt that the book will be a welcome one to the people of Warren County, recalling to the old their struggles and reminding the young how much they owe to their fore-runners in this now rich and prosperous section of a great State. Whatever pleasure they may take in reading its pages will be a source of gratification to all who have been concerned in its compilation, and to

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

HISTORICAL.

PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.	
The Northwest Territory:		Trading Points.....	323	Beverington	504
Early French Explorations in		Growth of the County	327	St. Mary's	505
the Mississippi Valley..	7	Organization	331	Palmyra	505
Early Settlements in the		The First Township.....	337	Ackworth	506
Northwest	14	The First Court	338	Madora	508
The Northwestern Territory.	22	The First Land Transfers	340	New Virginia	508
The Louisiana Purchase.....	28	The First Delinquent Tax List	341	Liberty Centre	509
Indian Wars in the Northwest	34	The First School Record	341	Sandyville	510
Sketches of Black Hawk and		The First County Roads	341	Milo	510
other Chiefs	42	The First Marriage License	342	Lacona	511
Early Navigation of Western		Tax List for 1849.....	342	Townships:	
Rivers	56	The First Claims Allowed	346	Organization	512
Archæology of the Northwest	59	The Old Court-house	347	Richland	516
Sketches of Western and		The Jail	347	Allen	518
Northwestern States.....	67	First Ferry License	349	Greenfield	519
Expedition of Lewis and		Early Records	349	Linn	519
Clarke	86	Gold Excitement	350	Jefferson	520
Sketch of Chicago	96	The "Strip"	352	Washington	522
History of Iowa:		Western Stage Company	354	Palmyra	523
Descriptive and Geographical		Political	355	Union	523
Sketch	105	Officers and Elections	357	Belmont	524
Geology of Iowa	117	Contested Elections	367	Other	525
Economic Geology	125	Judges and Judicial Districts	372	White Oak	526
How the Title to Iowa Lands		County Court-house	374	Jackson	526
is Derived	130	Poor Farm	381	Virginia	527
Early Settlements and Terri-		Railways	384	Squaw	527
torial Organization	141	County Finances	390	Liberty	527
Territory of Iowa	153	Educational	394	Whitebreast	528
State Organization	158	Simpson Centenary College	405	Township Officers in 1880	529
Educational	162	Newspapers	10	War History:	
State Institutions	169	Temperance	423	Warren Co. War Record.....	531
Railroads	172	Agricultural Society	426	Meeting at Carlisle	533
Official Record	174	The Grange	428	Third Infantry	534
The Judiciary	176	The Great Storm	429	Fourth Infantry	538
Congressional Representation	177	County Medical Society	438	Tenth Infantry	540
State Agricultural Society	178	Early Settlers' Meetings	439	Fifteenth Infantry	545
Centennial Awards	191	Departed Pioneers	441	Eighteenth Infantry	548
History of Warren County:		The "Code" in Warren County	447	Thirty-fourth Infantry	550
The Name	257	Deeds of Violence	448	Thirty-fourth Infantry (con-	
Indian Affairs	258	Cities and Towns:		solidated with Thirty-eighth)	558
Geography—Descriptive and		Indianola	475	Thirty-eighth Infantry	562
Physical	266	Hartford	496	Miscellaneous Infantry	564
Geology	274	Carlisle	498	First Cavalry	567
Early Settlement and Settlers.	280	Summerset	501	Second Cavalry	571
The First Settler	281	Spring Hill	501	Miscellaneous Regiments	571
Claim Clubs	304	Norwalk	502	Recapitulation	572
Pioneer Life	306	Churchville	504	Decoration Day, 1878	574
The Chase in Early Days	318	Lothrop	504	Sherman's March to the Sea	583

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.	
Westward the Star of Empire		Lincoln Monument, Springfield,		Old Fort Dearborn, 1830.....	103
Takes its Way.....	17	Illinois	72	The "Old Kinzie House"	103
An Indian Camp.....	33	Chicago in 1820	97	A Prairie Home	129
Indians Trying a Prisoner.....	49	Present Site Lake Street Bridge,		Breaking Prairie	145
A Pioneer Winter.....	65	Chicago, 1833	97		

LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.

PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.	
Buxton, Wm.....	415	Ingalls, John D	307	Randleman, Will	433
Davis, Dr. C. W	325	Jacoby, Joel	379	Seever, Geo. W	361
Henderson, P. P	289	Randleman, M. O	348	Shook, M. G	451
Henderson, John.....	397				

BIOGRAPHICAL TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Allen.....	714	Jefferson.....	664	Squaw.....	613
Belmont.....	633	Linn.....	734	Union.....	692
East Washington.....	682	Liberty.....	619	Virginia.....	608
Greenfield.....	725	Otter.....	644	West Washington.....	674
Indianola (East and West Wash- ington Townships).....	684	Palmyra.....	708	Whitebreast.....	626
Jackson.....	657	Richland.....	700	White Oak.....	650

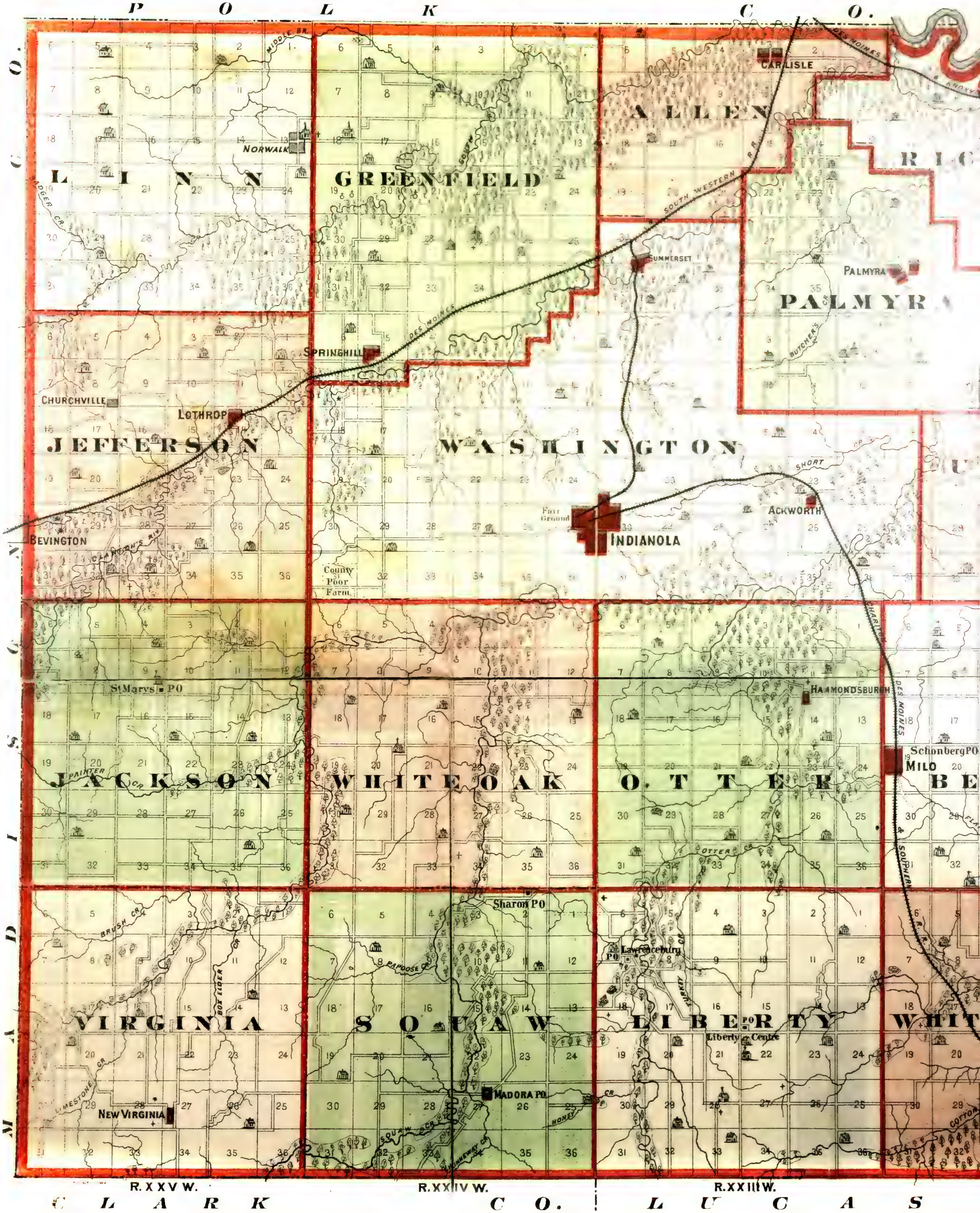
ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Adoption of Children.....	203	Forms:		Jurors.....	199
Bills of Exchange and Promis- sory Notes.....	195	Confession of Judgment.....	208	Landlord and Tenant.....	206
Capital Punishment.....	199	Lease.....	214	Limitation of Actions.....	199
Commercial Terms.....	208	Mortgages.....	212, 213	Married Women.....	200
Damages from Trespass.....	201	Notice to Quit.....	210	Marks and Brands.....	201
Descent.....	195	Notes.....	207, 215	Mechanics' Liens.....	204
Estrays.....	201	Orders.....	207	Purchasing Books by Subscrip- tion.....	219
Exemption from Executions.....	200	Quit-claim Deed.....	216	Roads and Bridges.....	204
Fences.....	202	Receipts.....	208	Surveyors and Surveys.....	204
Forms:		Wills and Codicils.....	211, 212	Support of Poor.....	205
Article of Agreement.....	209	Warranty Deed.....	216	Taxes.....	197
Bills of Sale.....	210	Game Laws:		Wills and Estates.....	196
Bond for Deed.....	217	Birds and Quadrupeds.....	217	Weights and Measures.....	207
Bills of Purchase.....	207	Fish and Fish Ways.....	218	Wolf Scalps.....	201
Chattel Mortgage.....	215	Interest.....	195		
		Jurisdiction of Courts.....	198		

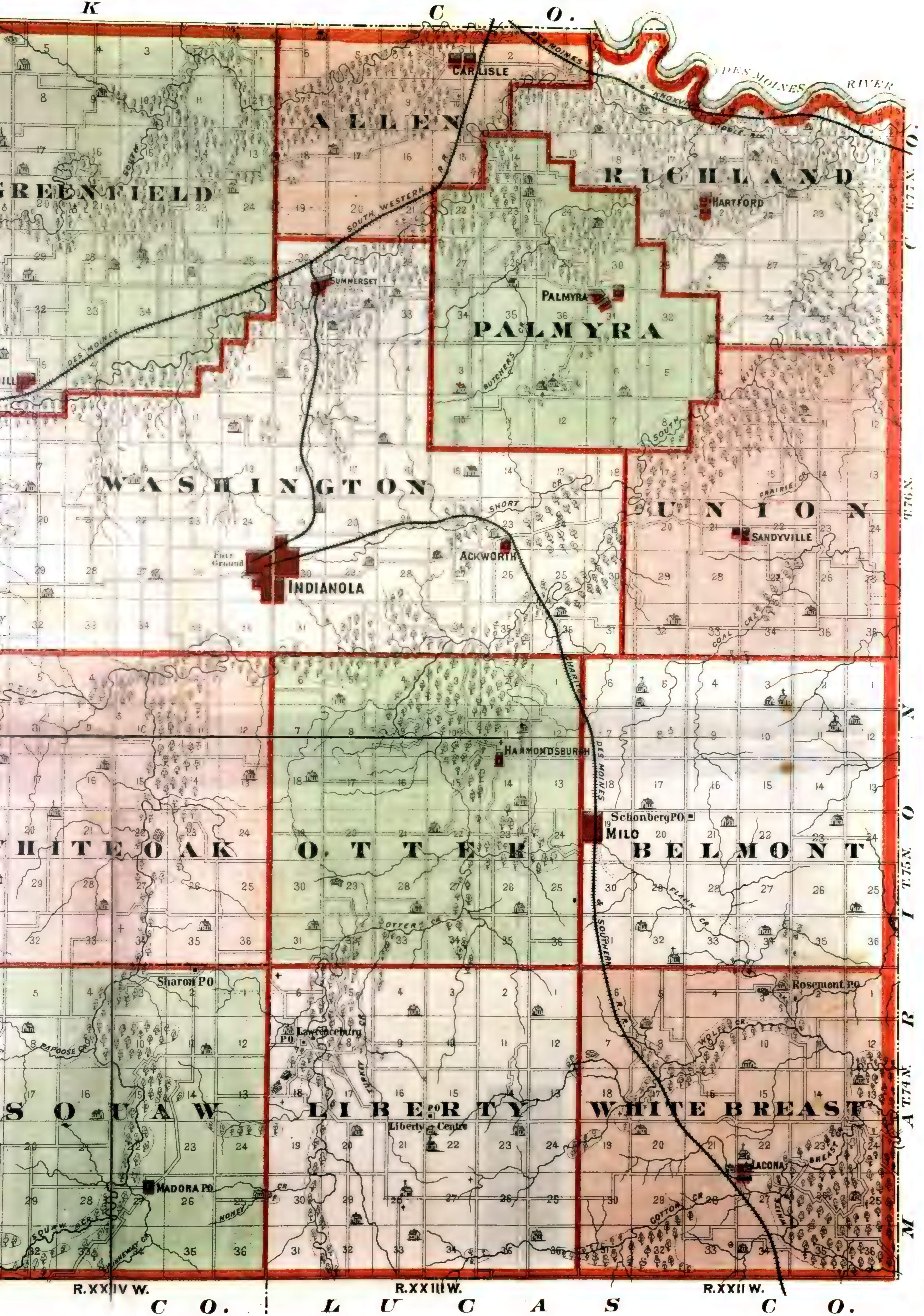
MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Map of Warren County.....	Front.	Constitution of the United States	240	Population of Iowa Cities.....	255
Statistics.....	183	Practical Rules for every-day use.....	252	The Pioneer.....	256
Constitution of the State of Iowa.....	220				

MAP OF WARREN COUNTY, IOWA.



P OF WARREN COUNTY, IOWA.



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

EARLY FRENCH EXPLORATIONS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

De Soto—Le Caron—Samuel de Champlain—French Adventurers—James Marquette—Louis Joliet—Embarkation to Explore New Countries—Lake Michigan and Green Bay—The "Onisconsin"—Indian Accounts of the Country—Discovering the Great River—Indian Name of the River—Joy of the Explorers—Interview with Indians on Iowa Soil—Feast—Speech of an Indian Chief—The Des Moines River—"Muddy Water"—The Arkansas—Return—Indian Nations—Marquette's Record—His Subsequent Voyage—La Vantum—Marquette's Death—Removal of His Remains—Joliet's Subsequent Explorations—Robert La Salle—Louis Hennepin—Chevalier de Tonti—De La Motte—Fort Crevecoeur—Hennepin's Voyage—Falls of St. Anthony—Seur de Luth—Hennepin's Claims as an Explorer—Colonization of Louisiana—Dissensions—Murder of La Salle.

THE three great colonizing powers of the Old World first to raise the standard of civilization within the limits of North America were France, England, and Spain. The French made their earliest settlements in the cold and inhospitable regions of Quebec; the English at Jamestown, Virginia, and at Plymouth, Massachusetts; and the Spaniards on the barren sands of Florida. To the French belongs the honor of discovering and colonizing that portion of our country known as the Valley of the Mississippi, including all that magnificent region watered by the tributaries of the Great River. It is true that more than one hundred years earlier (1538-41) the Spanish explorer, De Soto, had landed on the coast of Florida, penetrated the everglades and unbroken forests of the south, finally reaching the banks of the Great River, probably near where the city of Memphis now stands. Crossing the river, he and his companions pursued their journey for some distance along the west bank, thence to the Ozark Mountains and the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and returning to the place of his death on the banks of the Mississippi. It was a perilous expedition indeed, characterized by all the splendor, romance and valor which usually attended Spanish adventurers of that age. De Soto and his companions were the first Europeans to behold the waters of the Mississippi, but the expedition was a failure so far as related to colonization. The requiem chanted by his companions as his remains were committed to the waters of the great river he had discovered, died away with the solemn murmurs of the stream, and the white man's voice was not heard again in the valley for more than a hundred years. De Soto had landed at Tampa Bay, on the coast of Florida, with a fleet of nine vessels and seven hundred men. More than half of them died, and the remainder made their way to Cuba, and finally back to Spain.

Four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," a French Franciscan, named Le Caron, penetrated the region of

the great lakes of the north, then the home of the Iroquois and the Hurons, but a French settlement had been established at Quebec by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. This was followed by the establishment of various colonies in Canada, and the hardy French adventurers penetrated the country by the way of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. In 1625 a number of missionaries of the Society of Jesus arrived in Canada from France, and during the succeeding forty years extended their missions all along the shores of Lake Superior.

In 1637 a child was born at the little city of Laon, in France, whose destiny it was in the fullness of time to be instrumental in the hands of Providence in giving to the world a definite knowledge of the grandest and most fertile region ever opened up to civilization. That child was James Marquette, the descendant of a family of Celtic nobles. He entered the Society of Jesus when seventeen years of age, and soon conceived a desire to engage in the labors of a missionary among the Indians. He sailed for Quebec in 1666, and two years later founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary. The winter of 1669-70 he spent at Point St. Ignatius, where he established another mission. Here the old town of Michillimackinac, afterward called Mackinaw, was founded. It was from Indians of the different tribes who came to this mission that he received some vague intimations of the great river—the father of all the rivers. He at once conceived a desire to penetrate to the banks of the wonderful river, and carry his missionary work to the tribes which he had learned inhabited its borders. He applied to his Superior, Claude Dablon, for permission to “seek new nations toward the Southern sea.” The authorities at Quebec were equally desirous of having new regions explored, and therefore appointed Louis Joliet to embark upon a voyage of discovery. Joliet was a native of Quebec and had been educated in a Jesuit College. He had at the age of eighteen taken minor orders, but had abandoned all thoughts of the priesthood and engaged in the fur trade. He was now twenty-seven years of age, with a mind ripe for adventure. He left Quebec, and arriving at Mackinaw found Father Marquette highly delighted with the information that they were to be companions in a voyage which was to extend the domain of the King of France, as well as to carry the Gospel to new nations of people. The explorers, accompanied by five assistants, who were French Canadians, started on their journey, May 13, 1673. Marquette has himself recorded in the following simple language their feelings on this occasion: “We were embarking on a voyage the character of which we could not foresee. Indian corn, with some dried meat, was our whole stock of provisions. With this we set out in two bark canoes, M. Joliet, myself and five men, firmly resolved to do all and suffer all for so glorious an enterprise.” They coasted along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, entered Green Bay, and passed up the Fox river, carrying their canoes across the Portage to the “Ouisconsin,” now called Wisconsin. At Lake Winnebago, before crossing the Portage, they stopped at an Indian village, which was the furthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary work. Here they assembled the chiefs and old men of the village and told them of the objects of the voyage. Pointing to Joliet, Father Marquette said: “My friend is an envoy of France to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel.” The Indians furnished two guides to conduct them to the Wisconsin river. It is related that a tribe of Indians endeavored to dissuade them from pursuing their perilous journey

by telling of desperate and savage tribes that they would meet; that the forests and the rivers were infested with frightful monsters; that there were great fish in the rivers that would swallow up men and canoes together, and of a demon who could be heard from a great distance, and who destroyed all who approached. Unmoved by these frightful stories, Marquette, Joliet, and their five brave assistants, launched their little canoes on the waters of the Wisconsin, and moved slowly down the current. After a lapse of seven days, June 17th, 1673, they reached the mouth of the Wisconsin and glided into the current of the Mississippi, a few miles below the place now known as Prairie du Chien. Here, and on this day, the eye of the white man for the first time looked upon the waters of the Upper Mississippi. Marquette called the river "The Broad River of the Conception." The Indian name is derived from the Algonquin language, one of the original tongues of the continent. It is a compound of the words *Missi*, signifying great, and *Sepe*, a river.

The explorers felt the most intense joy on beholding the scene presented to their enraptured vision. Here was the great river whose waters somewhere thousands of miles away flowed into a Southern sea, and whose broad valley was the fairest and richest in the world, but unknown to civilized man, save as an almost forgotten dream or a vague romance. They had solved one of the great mysteries of the age in which they lived. As they glided down the stream the bold bluffs reminded Marquette of the "castled shores of his own beautiful rivers in France." The far stretching prairies alternating with forests, on either side, were adorned in all the wild glories of June. Birds sang the same notes that they had sung for ages amid those "forests primeval," while herds of buffalo, deer and elk were alarmed and fled to the dense retreats of the forest or the broad prairies beyond. Not until the 25th June did they discover any signs of human habitation. Then, about sixty leagues, as they thought, below the mouth of the Wisconsin, at a place where they landed on the west bank of the river, they found in the sand the foot-prints of man. Marquette and Joliet left their five companions in charge of the canoes and journeyed away from the river, knowing that they must be near the habitation of men. They followed a trail leading across a prairie clothed in the wild luxuriance of summer for a distance of about six miles, when they beheld another river and on its banks an Indian village, with other villages on higher land a mile and a half from the first. The Indians greeted the two white strangers, as far as their ability permitted, with a splendid ovation. They appointed four of their old men to meet the strangers in council. Marquette could speak their language. They informed him that they were "Illini" (meaning "we are men"), and presenting the calumet of peace, invited them to share the hospitalities of their village. Marquette told them of the object of their visit, and that they had been sent by the French, who were their friends. He told them of the great God that the white man worshiped who was the same Great Spirit that they adored. In answer, one of the chiefs addressed them as follows:

"I thank the Black Gown Chief (Marquette) and the Frenchman (Joliet) for taking so much pains to come and visit us; never has the earth been so beautiful, nor the sun so bright as now; never has the river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they passed; never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it to-day. Ask the Great Spirit to give us life and health, and come ye and dwell with us."

After these ceremonies the strangers were invited to a feast, an account of

which is given by Marquette. It consisted of four courses. First, there was a large wooden bowl filled with tagamity, or Indian meal, boiled in water and seasoned with oil. The master of ceremonies, with a wooden spoon, fed the tagamity to their guests as children are fed. The second course consisted of fish, which, after the bones were taken out, was presented to the mouths of the strangers as food may be fed to a bird. The third course was a preparation of dog meat, but learning that the strangers did not eat that it was at once removed. The fourth and final course was a piece of buffalo meat, the fattest portions of which were put into the mouths of the guests.

The stream on whose banks took place this first interview between the explorers and the untutored Indians, after parting with their guides, was the Des Moines river, and the place of their landing was probably about where the town of Montrose is now located, in Lee county, Iowa. One of our sweetest American poets has rendered Marquette's narrative in verse, as follows:

" Came a people
From the distant land of Wabun;
From the farthest realms of morning
Came the Black Robe Chief, the Prophet,
He the Priest of Prayer, the Pale-face,
With his guides and his companions.
And the noble Hiawatha,
With his hand aloft extended,
Held aloft in sign of welcome,
Cried aloud and spoke in this wise:
' Beautiful is the sun, O strangers,
When you come so far to see us;
All our town in peace awaits you;
All our doors stand open for you;
You shall enter all our wigwams;
For the heart's right hand we give you.
Never bloomed the earth so gayly,
Never shone the sun so brightly,
As to-day they shine and blossom
When you came so far to see us.'
And the Black Robe Chief made answer,
Stammered in his speech a little,
Speaking words yet unfamiliar:
' Peace be with you, Hiawatha,
Peace be with you and your people,
Peace of prayer, and peace of pardon,
Peace of Christ, and joy of Mary!'
Then the generous Hiawatha,
Led the strangers to his wigwam,
Seated them on skins of bison,
Seated them on skins of ermine,
Brought them food in bowls of bass-wood,
Water brought in birchen dippers,
And the calumet, the peace-pipe,
Filled and lighted for their smoking.
All the warriors of the nation,
Came to bid the strangers welcome;
' It is well,' they said, 'O brother,
That you came so far to see us.'"

Marquette and Joliet remained at the Indian villages six days, and were then accompanied to their canoes by an escort of six hundred Indians. Invitations were extended to the strangers to renew their visit, after which the explorers embarked in their boats and floated on down the stream, passing the sites of future great cities of the valley, and passing the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers, and as far down as the mouth of the Arkansas.

Marquette named the Missouri river *Pekitanoui*, or "Muddy Water," on account of the now well-known character of that stream.

After extending their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas, where they found a village of the Arkansas tribe, they ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois. They ascended the latter river to its source. Along this stream they found many villages of the Illinois, or *Illini*, a large and powerful tribe, who were subdivided into five smaller tribes—the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kahokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias. The country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was inhabited by the three last named tribes. The Michigamies resided in the country bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas occupied the territory now included in the counties of Jersey, Madison and St. Clair, Illinois. Kaskaskia—also designated by the early explorers as "La Vantum" and "Great Illinois Town"—was the largest of the villages, containing, according to Marquette, seventy-five lodges. Without the loss of a man, or any serious accident, the party reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discoveries. Marquette made a faithful record of what they had seen and the incidents of the voyage. That record has been preserved. The report of Joliet was unfortunately lost by the upsetting of his canoe while on the way to Quebec.

At the request of the Illinois Indians, Marquette soon returned and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception at La Vantum. In the spring of 1675, on account of failing health, he started to return to Green Bay. While passing along the shore of Lake Michigan, conscious that he was nearing the end of his earthly labors, he observed an elevated place near the mouth of a small river. He told his companions that the place was suitable for his burial, and requested them to land. On that lonely and desolate coast, May 18, 1675, at the age of thirty-eight, James Marquette ended his last earthly voyage, and received burial at the hands of his devoted companions. Two years later some Indians of the mission at Kaskaskia disinterred his remains, and conveyed them in a box made of birch bark, with a convoy of over twenty canoes, to Mackinaw, where they were reinterred at the mission church. The post was abandoned in 1706, and the church burned. The place of burial was finally lost, and remained lost for two hundred years. In May, 1876, the foundations of the old Jesuit Mission were accidentally discovered on the farm of one David Murray, with a number of church relics, the mouldering remains of the great missionary and explorer, and a cross with his name inscribed upon it.

Joliet, after his return to Quebec, became again a trader with the Indians. His services were rewarded by the French government by the gift of the island of Anticosta, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Little after this is known of him. He died about 1730.

The reports given of the discoveries of Marquette and Joliet, served to encourage other adventurers to engage in the effort to extend their explorations. Robert La Salle, a French navigator, who was born at Rouen about the year 1635, had long cherished a project of seeking a route to China by way of the Great Lakes. Before the return of Marquette and Joliet, he had explored Lake Ontario and visited the different Indian tribes. In 1675 he went to France and obtained from the government a grant to a large tract of land about Fort Frontenac, the exclusive right of traffic with the Five Nations, and also a patent of nobility. He laid before his government his desire to explore the Mississippi to its mouth, and take possession of all the regions he might visit in the name of the King of France. His plans were

warmly approved, and he was provided with the means for carrying them into execution. In July, 1678, he returned to Fort Frontenac, soon after established a trading house at Niagara, and visited the neighboring Indian tribes for the purpose of collecting furs. He engaged the services of thirty mechanics and mariners and built the first ship for the navigation of the lakes. It was called the Griffin, and was a bark of sixty tons. Having been joined by Louis Hennepin and Chevalier de Tonti, the latter an Indian veteran, on the 7th of August, 1679, they launched the Griffin on Niagara river, and embarked for the valley of the Mississippi. They crossed Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, reaching Green Bay, September 2d. For the purpose of relieving himself of some pressing financial obligations at Montreal, La Salle here engaged for a time in collecting furs with which he loaded the Griffin, and sent it in the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors on its return trip, with orders to return immediately; but the vessel was never heard of afterward. He waited until all hope had vanished, and then, with Father Hennepin, Chevalier de Tonti, the Sieur de la Motte, and about thirty followers, began again the voyage. They ascended the St. Joseph in canoes to the portage, and carried their barks to the Kankakee, a distance of six miles, descended the Kankakee and the Illinois until they reached an Indian village on the latter stream, at the expansion of the same, known as Lake Peoria. The village was situated on the west bank of the lake, and must have been passed by Marquette and Joliet on their voyage up the river in 1673, although no mention is made of it by them. La Salle, Hennepin, Tonti and their followers landed at Lake Peoria, January 3d, 1680. The Indians received them hospitably, and they remained with them for several days. Here a spirit of discontent began to manifest itself among the followers of La Salle, and fearing trouble between his men and the Indians, they crossed the river and moved down about three miles, where they erected a fort, which La Salle named *Fort Crevecoeur* (heart-break) a name expressive of La Salle's sorrow at the loss of his fortune by the disaster to the Griffin, and also his feelings in the fear of mutiny among his men. The party remained here until in February, when Tonti was placed in command of the post, and Hennepin charged with a voyage of discovery to the sources of the Mississippi. La Salle returned on foot with three companions to Fort Frontenac for supplies. On his arrival he learned of the certainty of the loss of the Griffin, and also of the wreck of another vessel which had been sent with resources for him from France.

Father Hennepin, with two companions, Picard du Gay and Michel Ako, on the 29th of February, 1680, embarked from Fort Crevecoeur in a canoe down the Illinois to its mouth, which they reached in a few days. They then turned up the Mississippi, reaching the mouth of the Wisconsin, April 11th. Above this point no European had ever ascended. They continued the voyage, reaching the Falls of St. Anthony, April 30, 1680. Hennepin so named the falls in honor of his patron Saint. When they arrived at the mouth of St. Francis river, in what is now the State of Minnesota, they traveled along its banks a distance of 180 miles, visiting the Sioux Indians, who inhabited that region. The river, Hennepin so named in honor of the founder of his order. In his account of this voyage, Hennepin claims that they were held in captivity by the Indians for about three months, although they were treated kindly by them. At the end of this time a band of Frenchmen, under the leadership of Sieur de Luth, in pursuit of furs, had penetrated to this part of the country by the way of Lake Superior. The

Indians allowed Hennepin and his companions to return with the traders. They descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin, passing up that stream and down the Fox river, and so on through Green Bay to Lake Michigan. Hennepin went to Quebec, and thence to France, where, in 1683, he published an account of his explorations and a description of the region of the Upper Mississippi. In 1697 (two years after La Salle's death) he published an enlarged work, in which he claimed that he had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. His faithful description of the valley for a time gave him credit for veracity, but the impossibility of reconciling his dates, and other circumstances, are by the best authorities regarded as stamping his claim false. Before the time this work was published, as we shall see, La Salle had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. Hennepin explained his long silence as to his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, by claiming that he had feared the enmity of La Salle, who had ordered him to follow a different course, and had also prided himself upon his own claims as being the first European to descend the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Father Hennepin died in Holland, about the year 1699.

We now return to the further adventures of the brave and intrepid La Salle. He returned to Fort Crevecoeur in the latter part of the year 1680, to find that Tonti had been abandoned by his men, and obliged to take refuge among the Pottawattamies. He spent another year in collecting his scattered followers, finally succeeded, and on the 6th of February, 1682, he had reached the mouth of the Illinois. As they passed down the Mississippi La Salle noted the different streams tributary thereto. They erected a fort near the mouth of the Ohio, and a cabin at the first Chickasaw bluff. On the 9th of April they entered the Gulf of Mexico. They reascended the river a short distance, founded the Fort of St. Louis, took possession of the whole valley in the name of France, and called it by the name of Louisiana, in honor of the king.

La Salle, having accomplished much for the glory of France, now retraced his steps northward. After spending one year about the great lakes, actively engaged in laying the foundations of French settlements in the new regions he had discovered, in November, 1683, he reached Quebec, and soon after embarked for France. The government, with marks of great esteem, bestowed upon him a commission placing under his authority all the French and natives of the country, from Fort St. Louis to New Biscay. An expedition, with four vessels and 280 persons, was fitted out for the colonization of Louisiana; it sailed August 1, 1684. Associated with La Salle, in this expedition, was Beaujeu, as naval commander. The mouth of the Mississippi was the objective point, but by mistake the fleet passed on northward. When the error was discovered La Salle desired to return, but Beaujeu persisted in advancing. Dissensions arose, and La Salle, with 230 colonists, disembarked. This was in February, 1685. A fortified post, which was called Fort St. Louis, was established, and attempts made at agriculture, but without success. Attempts were made to reach the Mississippi, which they thought near, but failed. La Salle and his followers traversed the wilderness toward New Mexico, and in January, 1687, by sickness and disaster, his party was reduced to thirty-seven. Some of these, following Beaujeu's example, revolted. La Salle, with sixteen men, then determined to reach the country of the Illinois. Two men, who had embarked their capital in the enterprise, were bitter in malignity toward the leader of this unsuccessful expedition. Their feelings found some gratification in the murder of a

nephew of La Salle. The latter sought to investigate as to the death of his relative, but only shared his fate, as one of them fired upon him from ambush, and the heroic La Salle fell, the victim of quarrels and dissensions among his own followers. This event happened after he had passed the basin of the Colorado and reached a branch of Trinity river, in Texas.

We have thus briefly outlined the part taken by this energetic and adventurous explorer, in giving to civilization a knowledge of a region that was destined to constitute the richest and most productive portion of the American continent, if not indeed, of the world.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Early French Settlements—Indian Tribes—Mission at Kaskaskia—Kahokia—Vincennes—Fort Ponchartrain—Fort Chartres—La Belle Riviere—La Salle—The English Claim "From Sea to Sea"—Treaty with Indians in 1684—English Grants—French and Indians Attack Pickawillany—Treaty with the Six Nations—French and English Claims—George Washington—French and Indian War—Fall of Montreal—Treaty of Paris—Pontiac's Conspiracy—Detroit—Pontiac's Promissory Notes—Pontiac's Death—France Cedes Louisiana to Spain—Washington Explores the Ohio Valley—Emigration—Land Companies—The Revolution—Colonel Clark—Surrender of French Posts in Illinois—Surrender of Vincennes—Gov. Hamilton Taken Prisoner—Daniel Boone—Simon Girty—Virginia's "Land Laws."

AS THE French were the first to explore the region known as the Northwest, so they were the first to improve the opening thus made. The earliest settlements were in that part of the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, occupied chiefly by the Illinois tribes of the Great Algonquin family of Indians. The Illinois were divided into the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kakokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and were sometimes designated as the Five Nations. The three last-named tribes occupied the country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers; the Michigamies the region bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas, a small tribe, in the same region occupied by the Kahokias, and now embraced in the counties of Jersey, Madison, and St. Clair, in the state of Illinois. The French opened the way for colonization by the establishment of missions among these tribes, their efforts in this direction having been attended with great success in Canada. A mission was founded at Kaskaskia by Father Gravier about the year 1698. This at the time of the visit of Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, was the largest and most important of the Illinois villages, and contained seventy-four lodges, or about fifteen hundred inhabitants. By the early explorers it was called by the several names of "Kaskaskia," "La Vantum," and "Great Illinois Town." Here, in 1675, Father Marquette had attempted to christianize the Indians by establishing the mission of the Immaculate Conception. For years it was nothing more than a missionary station, occupied only by the Nations and the missionary. About the year 1700 missions were also established at Kahokia and Peoria, the latter being near the site of old Fort Crevecoeur. Another of the early French settlements was at Vincennes on the Oubache (Waba, now Wabash) river. Authorities disagree as to the date of this settlement, but it was probably about 1702. For many years this was an isolated colony of French emigrants from Canada, and several generations of their descendants lived and passed away in these vast solitudes, before either they or their savage neighbors were disturbed by the encroachments of an expanding civilization. During all this time they had maintained friendly relations with the natives. In July, 1701, a station was established

by De la Motte on the Detroit river, called Fort Ponchartrain. While these attempts to colonize the Northwest were in progress, similar efforts were being made by France in the Southwest, but without maintaining like friendly relations with the natives, for in a conflict with the Chickasaws, an entire colony at Natchez was cut off. As these settlements in the Northwest were isolated but little is known of their history prior to 1750. In this year Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, near Fort Chartres, writes of five French villages, with a population of eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and sixty red slaves or savages. He says there were whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of half-breeds. They then raised wheat, cattle, swine and horses, and sent pork, grain and flour to New Orleans. On the 7th of November, 1750, the same priest writes:

"For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues further up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to work them as they deserve."

The fame of Robert Cavalier de La Salle was not achieved alone by his explorations of the Valley of the Mississippi, for, in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Marquette and Joliet, La Salle discovered the Ohio river, or *La Belle Riviere* (Beautiful River), as the French called it. Being conversant with several Indian dialects, he had learned from some Senecas of a river called *Ohio* which rose in their country and flowed a long distance to the sea. La Salle then held the belief that the river flowing to the west emptied into the Sea of California, and longed to engage in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He obtained the approval of the government at Quebec, but no allowance to defray the expense. He sold his property in Canada for two thousand eight hundred dollars, and with the proceeds purchased canoes and the necessary supplies. With a party of twenty-four persons he embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence, July 6th, 1669. Crossing over Lake Ontario, they were conducted by Indian guides to the Genesee, about where the city of Rochester, New York, is now located. The enterprise did not receive the approbation of the Indians at the Seneca village then situated on the bank of the Genesee at this point, and they refused to furnish him guides to conduct him further. After a month's delay he met an Indian belonging to the Iroquois tribe on Lake Ontario, who conducted them to their village, where they received a more friendly welcome. From the chief of the Iroquois at Onondaga he obtained

guides who conducted the party to a river south of Lake Erie. This proved to be a tributary of the Ohio. They descended it, and thence down the Ohio to the great falls where Louisville now stands. By virtue of this discovery the French claimed the country along the Ohio, and many years after established military and trading posts at different points. One of these was Fort Du Quesne, erected in 1654, which was taken from them by the English a few years later and called Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England.

Notwithstanding the discovery of the Ohio by the French under La Salle as early as 1669, the English claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the ground that her sea-coast discoveries entitled her to the sovereignty of all the country from "sea to sea." In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with Indian tribes known as the Northern Confederacy, to-wit: the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras being subsequently taken in, these tribes became known as the Six Nations, and the English assumed their protection. They purchased from them large tracts of land and aimed to obtain a monopoly of the Indian trade. The English government made grants of land west of the Alleghanies, and companies were formed for their settlement. France, seeing the English obtaining a foothold by planting trading posts in the Northwest, in 1749 sent Louis Celeron with a small force of soldiers to plant in mounds at the mouths of the principal tributaries of the Ohio, plates of lead with the claims of France inscribed thereon. The English, however, still continued to make explorations and establish trading posts. One of these grants of England was to a company known as the "Ohio Company," and embraced a tract of land on the Great Miami, described as being one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. Christopher Gist was sent by this company in 1750 to inspect thier lands and to establish a trading post. In 1752 a small party of French soldiers, assisted by Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked this post and captured the traders after a severe battle. The English called this post Pickawillany—the name being subsequently contracted to Pickaway or Piqua. The location of this post was doubtless near that of the present town of Piqua, on the Great Miami, about seventy-eight miles north of Cincinnati. Thus on the soil of what became a part of the state of Ohio was shed the first blood between the French and English for the possession of the Northwest.

In 1744 the English had entered into a treaty with the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by which they acquired certain lands described as being within the "Colony of Virginia." The Indians subsequently complained of bad faith on the part of the English in failing to comply with some of the stipulations of the treaty. The Governor of Virginia appointed commissioners to hear the grievances of the Indians. They met at Logstown, on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the present city of Pittsburg, in the spring of 1752. Notwithstanding the complaint of the Indians that the English had failed to supply them with arms and ammunition as they had agreed, they succeeded in obtaining a confirmation of the treaty of Lancaster.

In the meantime the French were quietly preparing to maintain their claims to the country in dispute. They provided cannon and military stores in anticipation of the coming conflict. The French were notified to give up their posts, but they failed to comply. Governor Dinwiddie finally determined to learn definitely their intentions, and for this purpose selected Major

WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.



George Washington, then twenty-two years of age, as a messenger. With Christopher Gist as guide, and four attendants or servants, Washington set out through the wilderness on his perilous journey. He held a conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations at Logstown in November, 1753. He learned something of the condition of the French, but the Indians desired to remain neutral and were disposed to be non-committal. Washington proceeded to Venango, where there was a French post called Fort Machault. Here he delivered to the French governor Dinwiddie's letter, and received the answer of St. Pierre, the commander of the fort, declining to give up without a struggle. Preparations for war were made in all the English colonies while the French continued to strengthen their lines of fortifications.

It will thus be seen that what is known as the French and Indian war had its origin in this dispute about the possession of what is now one of the fairest and richest portions of our Republic. It resulted, not only in England maintaining her right to the territory in dispute, but in wresting Canada from France. It was a war of eight years duration, commencing with the attack of the French and Indians on the English post at Piqua in 1752, and virtually ending with the fall of the city of Montreal in April, 1760. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec had all previously surrendered to the English, the first two without resistance. After the fall of Montreal the Governor of Canada signed a capitulation surrendering the whole of Canada to the English. One post, however, that of Detroit, still remained in possession of the French. Major Rogers was sent from Montreal to demand its surrender. Beletre, the commander of the post, at first refused, but on the 29th of November, having heard of the defeat of the French arms in Canada, he also surrendered. September 29th, 1760, the treaty of peace between France and England, known as the treaty of Paris, was made, but not ratified until February 10th, 1763. Meantime the Northwest territory was entirely under English rule and settlements began to extend. The Indians who had been the friends and allies of the French during the war were not reconciled to the English, claiming that they had not carried out their promises. Under the famous Ottawa chief, Pontiac, they united in a general conspiracy to cut off all the English posts on the frontier. The Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawnese, Delawares and Mingoes, buried the hatchet in their local quarrels, and united to exterminate the English.

Owing to treachery on the part of some of Pontiac's followers, he failed in the complete execution of his plans, but in May, 1763, several British posts fell, and many whites were victims of the merciless tomahawk. In the arrangement among the Indians it was agreed that Pontiac's own immediate field of action was to be the garrison at Detroit. He laid siege to the post May 12th, and continued it until October 12th. To obtain food for his warriors during this time, he issued promissory notes, drawn upon birch bark and signed with the figure of an otter. All these notes were faithfully redeemed. Being unsuccessful in reducing the garrison, the tribes generally sued for peace, but Pontiac remained as yet unsubdued. To Alexander Henry, an Englishman who visited Missillimacinae the next spring, he said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not yet conquered us. We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, cannot live without bread, and pork and beef; but you ought to

know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

Pontiac still entertained the hope that the French would renew the war, and finally conquer the English, and endeavored to incite the Indians on the Miami, and in other parts of the West, to continue hostilities. He applied, but unsuccessfully, to the French commander at New Orleans. Being unable to unite again those who entered so eagerly into his original conspiracy for destroying the English settlements, he went to the Illinois country, where he made a stand, and had for a time the sympathy and co-operation of the French fur traders in that region. Soon, however, all but his immediate followers deserted his cause, and he then reluctantly accepted peace on the terms offered by the English. From this time he had but little influence with the tribes. He was killed by an Illinois Indian, while drunk, at Kahokia, in 1769. At the time of his death he was about fifty-seven years of age.

Great Britain now held sovereignty over the entire Northwest, and to prevent Louisiana from also falling into the hands of the English, France by secret treaty, in 1762, ceded it to Spain. The next year the treaty of Paris formally gave to England possession of the Northwestern Territory. The English now began to prepare for settlement and occupation of the country. In 1770 persons from Virginia and other British provinces took up the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Kanawa. In October of the same year George Washington with a party descended the Ohio from Pittsburg to the Kenawa, which last named stream they ascended about fourteen miles, and marked out several large tracts of land. Buffalo were then abundant in the Ohio valley, and several of them were shot by Washington's party. Pittsburg was then a village of twenty houses, the inhabitants being mostly Indian traders.

The British government was inclined to observe a liberal policy toward the French settlers in the West. In 1763 the king, by royal proclamation, had forbidden his subjects from making settlements beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic; but his subjects in the colonies were little disposed to observe this restriction. Finally, in 1774, Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the West. A number of settlements were made in the Ohio valley, the settlers often coming in conflict with the Indians. Several battles were fought, ending in the battle of Kenawa, in July, when the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio. During the years following, up to 1776, several land companies were formed, and engaged in extensive operations. One, called the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the Indians large tracts of land on the Mississippi river, south of the Illinois. An association, styling itself the "Wabash Land Company," obtained a deed from eleven chiefs to 37,497,600 acres of land. The War of the Revolution interfered with these and many other similar schemes of speculation. The parties interested subsequently made efforts to have these land grants sanctioned by Congress, but did not succeed.

In 1771, according to the best information we have, Kaskaskia contained eighty houses, and nearly one thousand inhabitants, white and black. Kahokia contained fifty houses, with three hundred white inhabitants, and eighty negroes. There were a few families at Prairie du Rocher, on the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis. At Detroit, there were in 1766, about one hundred houses. This place was founded by Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, in 1701, and is the oldest town in the Northwest.

When the War of the Revolution commenced the British held Kaskaskia, Kahokia, Vincennes, Detroit, and other important posts in the West. Col. George Rogers Clark, a master spirit of the frontier, who was familiar with all the important movements of the British in the West, and also with the disposition of the Indians, formed a plan unequalled in boldness, for subjugating these posts. He repaired to the capital of Virginia, Patrick Henry being then Governor, and presented to the authorities his plan of operations, which was approved by Governor Henry. He was accordingly furnished with two sets of instructions—one secret and the other open. His open instructions authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm and equip his troops at Pittsburg, and proceed to subjugate the country. Col. Clark succeeded in raising but three companies, but with these and a few private volunteers, he descended the Ohio as far as the falls, in the spring of 1777. Here he fortified a small island, known as Corn Island, and then announced to his men their real destination. Leaving a small garrison, on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, he moved down the river. Under a burning July sun, with his chosen band, he marched to Kaskaskia, reaching that post on the evening of July 4th. Without the loss of a man on either side the fort and village were captured. He easily induced the Indians to give their allegiance to the American cause. They accompanied him to Kahokia on the 6th, and through their influence the inhabitants of that place surrendered without resistance. The priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, hastily joined in rendering all the aid he could to forward the purposes of Clark. He established a government for the colonies he had taken, and then made ready to march upon St. Vincent, or Vincennes, as it is more commonly known. But Gibault offered to go alone and induce the post on the "Oubache" to throw off the authority of England. Clark accepted the offer, and on the 14th of July Gibault started on his mission. On the 1st of August he returned, with intelligence of entire success, the garrison at Vincennes having taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Col. Clark placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Kahokia, and sent orders for the erection of a fort at the Falls of the Ohio, where the City of Louisville now stands. He also sent Rocheblave, the former commander of Kaskaskia, a prisoner of war to Richmond. The county of Illinois was established in October of the same year, by the Legislature of Virginia. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and acting governor. Courts were established, and the colony was provided with a government complete. The Indians acknowledged allegiance to the new government.

While Col. Clark was arranging for the government of the Illinois colonies, the British Governor, Hamilton, was planning an expedition to move from Detroit down the Wabash to Vincennes, intending to recapture the posts which had surrendered to Clark, and thence extend his operations to Kentucky. He knew nothing of the capitulation of Vincennes until his arrival, when he found the fort in command of Capt. Helm, who had been sent by Col. Clark to take charge of the garrison. Hamilton demanded the surrender of the fort, and being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, Capt. Helm surrendered to a superior force. On the 29th of January, 1879, Clark received intelligence of what had transpired at Vincennes, and of the intended operations of Hamilton. Having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Kahokia, and dispatched a force down the Mississippi to ascend the Ohio

and operate with the land forces in that direction, on the 5th of February he set out himself with one hundred and twenty men on his hard march to Vincennes. He reached the fort on the 22d, and was joined by the remainder of his command, which had come by water. He immediately commenced his attack on the fort, and on the 25th Gov. Hamilton surrendered. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement, and thus failed to accomplish his purpose of uniting the Indian tribes against the Americans. All the important posts in the Northwest, except Detroit, were now in the hands of the Americans. Had Clark received reinforcements, which had been promised, he would doubtless have captured Detroit also ; but Virginia and the other colonial governments at this time doubtless had all they could do to attend to the operations of the war east of the Alleghanies. The Legislature of Virginia passed resolutions complimenting Col. Clark and his men, and in 1781 he was promoted to the rank of general. Previous to this he had taken part with Steuben against Arnold, when the latter invaded Virginia, in 1780. Subsequently, Virginia gave to Gen. Clark and his men one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, wherever they might choose to locate it, north of the Ohio. They made selection of a tract opposite the Falls of the Ohio, between New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Gen. Clark died near Louisville, Kentucky, February 13th, 1808.

The years 1781 and 1782 were dark years in the history of the infant settlements of the Northwest, in consequence of the many outrages practiced by the Indians. Many deeds of cruelty were committed under the leadership of the outlaw, Simon Girty, occurring chiefly in the Ohio Valley. Several battles between the Indians and frontiersmen occurred north of the Ohio, while in Kentucky the famous Daniel Boone and his companions were engaged in protecting the frontier outposts.

In 1783 the treaty of peace, which ended the Revolutionary struggle, was concluded, and by its terms the boundaries of the West were defined as follows : On the north, to extend along the center of the Great Lakes ; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake ; thence to the Lake of the Woods ; thence to the head of the Mississippi river, down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude ; thence on that line east to the head of Appalachicola river, down its center to the junction with the Flint ; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river ; and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

For some time after the cessation of hostilities, General Haldimand, the British commander at Detroit, refused to evacuate, on the ground, as he claimed, that his king had not ordered him to do so. It shortly, however, passed under the control of the United States, and so remained, except when held by the British, through the surrender of Gen. Hull, for a few weeks in August and September, 1812.

The war of independence had been fought and gained, and England, as we have seen, had renounced her claim to the Northwest, but the Indian title was not yet extinguished. From 1783 to 1786 various treaties were made, by which the Indians relinquished their title to extensive tracts of territory. The individual States also held claims to the territory surrendered by Great Britain, and acts of cession were necessary to vest the title to the soil in United States ; but of this we shall treat more fully in another place. In 1779 Virginia had passed her "land laws," by which grants made to settlers were confirmed, and providing for selling the rest at forty cents per

acre. Kentucky was included in the territory of Virginia until 1792. It was originally explored by Daniel Boone and his compeers about the year 1769. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774, and Lexington a year or two later, when the news of the battle of Lexington was fresh in the minds of its founders.

THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Territory held by States—Articles of Confederation—Objections of certain States—Delaware Resolutions—Action of Congress—Maryland—New York—Cession of Territory by States—Ordinance of 1787—Territorial Organization of the Northwest—Fort Washington—Wm. H. Harrison. Arthur St. Clair—Early American Settlements—New England Company—Gen. Rufus Putnam—John Cleves Symmes—Cincinnati Founded—Treaty with Spain—Division of the Northwestern Territory—Organization of the Territory of Indiana—Division of Indiana Territory—Territory of Michigan—Gov. Wm. Hull—Destruction of Detroit by Fire.

At the time the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were pending a number of the States held, or claimed, large tracts of territory not now included in those States. New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, all held such territory. Virginia claimed all that vast region which now embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. That State had made provision, by legislative enactment, to dispose of her lands to settlers. Certain States, claiming that the unoccupied western lands were rightfully the common property of all the States, insisted on limiting the area of those States claiming western territory. This was a subject of warm and protracted discussion in the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. The delegates from Maryland, under instructions from the General Assembly of that State, declined, in the Congress of the Confederation, to sign the Articles of Confederation until provision was made for restricting the boundaries of the States, and vesting the soil of the western territories in the Confederation for the common benefit of all the settlers. Virginia had remonstrated against this course. On the 25th of November, 1778, the act of New Jersey for ratifying the Articles of Confederation was presented in the Congress. Her delegates were directed to sign the articles "in the firm reliance that the candour and justice of the several States will, in due time, remove as far as possible the inequality which now subsists." The delegation from Delaware, after having signed the articles, on the 23d of February, 1779, presented sundry resolutions passed by the legislature of that State, among which were the following:

"Resolved, That this State thinks it necessary, for the peace and safety of the States to be included in the Union, that a moderate extent of limits should be assigned for such of those States as claim to the Mississippi or South Sea; and that the United States in Congress assembled, should, and ought to, have the power of fixing the western limits.

"Resolved, That this State consider themselves justly entitled to a right in common with the members of the Union, to that extensive tract of country which lies westward of the frontier of the United States, the property of which was not vested in, or granted to, private individuals at the commencement of the present war. That the same hath been, or may be, gained from the King of Great Britain, or the native Indians, by the blood and treasure of all, and ought, therefore, to be a common estate, to be granted out on terms beneficial to the United States."

The same day, after the presentation of these resolutions, Congress passed the following:

"Resolved, That the paper laid before Congress by the delegates from Delaware, and read, be filed; provided, that it shall never be considered as admitting any claim by the same set up, or intended to be set up."

Eight States voted in favor of this resolution, and three against it.

The State of Maryland still persisting in her refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation, on the 30th of October, 1779, Congress, by a vote of eight States to three, and one being divided, passed the following:

"WHEREAS, The appropriation of vacant lands by the several States, during the continuance of the war, will, in the opinion of Congress, be attended with great mischiefs: Therefore,

"Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the State of Virginia, to reconsider their late act of Assembly for opening their land office; and that it be recommended to the said State, and all other States similarly circumstanced, to forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the present war."

On the 19th of February, 1780, the Legislature of New York passed an act authorizing her delegates in Congress, for and on behalf of that State, by proper and authentic acts or instruments, "to limit and restrict the boundaries of the State in the western parts thereof, by such line or lines, and in such manner and form, as they shall judge to be expedient," and providing for the cession to the United States of certain "waste and uncultivated" territory. This act was fully carried into effect by her delegates on the 1st of March, 1781.

On the 6th of September, 1780, Congress passed a resolution earnestly recommending the States having "claims to the western country, to pass such laws, and give their delegates in Congress such powers" as might effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and requesting the Legislature of Maryland to authorize her delegates in Congress to subscribe to the articles.

On the 10th of October, 1780, a further resolution on this subject was passed by the Congress of the Confederation, as follows:

"Resolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States; that each State which shall be so formed shall contain a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; that the necessary and reasonable expenses which any particular State shall have incurred since the commencement of the present war, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be re-imbursed; that the said lands shall be granted or settled at such times, and under such regulations, as shall hereafter be agreed on by the United States, in Congress assembled, or any nine or more of them."

In pursuance of the recommendation of Congress, of September 6th, 1780, several States made cessions of territory to the United States. Virginia

ceded her northwestern territory March 1st, 1784, and by an act of her Legislature of December 30th, 1788, agreed to change the conditions of the act of cession of 1784, so far as to ratify the 5th article of the ordinance of 1787, passed by Congress for the government of the territory. The delegates in Congress from Maryland signed the Articles of Confederation at the date of the cession of territory by New York, March 1st, 1781, thus completing the confederation.

On the 23d of April, 1784, Congress passed a resolution for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which was superceded by the famous ordinance of July 13th, 1787, entitled "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio." The first part of this important enactment provides for the temporary government of the territory, and concludes with six "articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent." The provisions of these six articles are of such importance as to justify their insertion here in full:

"ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

"ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, when the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No person shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that should, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

"ART. 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

"ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be

made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary, for securing the title in such soil, to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

"ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: the Western States in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The Middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line and by the said territorial line. The Eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line; provided, however, and it is further understood and declared that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government, provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and so far as can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

"ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

These articles, sometimes known as the "Compact of 1787," form the basis of the organization of the Northwestern Territory and of the several States into which it was subsequently divided. Although the original act of cession was adopted by Virginia in 1784, it will be seen that it was three years later before Congress agreed upon a plan of government. The

subject was one of serious and earnest discussion at various times. At one time a motion prevailed to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery. Another proposition was agreed to by which the territory was to be divided into States by parallels and meridian lines, making ten States which were to be named as follows: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia. When this plan was submitted to the legislatures of the States there were serious objections made, especially by Massachusetts and Virginia. There were objections to the category of names, but the chief difficulty was the resolution of Congress of October 10th, 1780, which fixed the extent of each State at not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances might admit. So the subject was again taken up in 1786, and discussed during that year and until July 12th, 1787, when the ordinance finally passed, as stated above.

An act of territorial organization was approved August 7th, 1789. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor, and William H. Harrison Secretary. In 1788 a town had been laid out by John Cleves Symmes at Fort Washington, and was named Losantiville, but afterward Cincinnati. The place was settled by persons from the New England States and from New Jersey, but did not extensively improve until after Gen. Wayne's defeat of the Indians in 1794. This became the seat of the new territorial government. The election of representatives for the territory was held February 4th, 1799. As required by the ordinance of 1787, these representatives met at the seat of the territorial government to nominate ten persons, out of which Congress was to appoint five to serve as the territorial council. The following persons were commissioned: Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes; Robert Oliver, of Marietta; James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. The first Territorial Legislature met September 16th, 1799, and on the 24th both houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected president of the council. On the 13th of October the legislature elected Wm. Henry Harrison as delegate to Congress. He received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of the Governor. At this session thirty-seven acts were passed and approved. Eleven other acts were passed which the Governor vetoed. The greater part of the legislation of the session related to the organization of the militia and to revenue matters. The session closed December 19th, 1799. President Adams appointed Charles Willing Bryd as secretary of the territory to succeed Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress, and the senate confirmed the nomination. James N. Varnum, S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong were appointed to the judicial bench of the territory in October, 1787.

Having briefly outlined the legislation which resulted in the formation of a Territorial government, we return to notice some of the earlier American settlements in the Territory. As elsewhere stated, a few French settlements had been made by emigrants from Canada and Louisiana, on the Ohio river and in the region known as the Illinois country, but it was not until after the Virginia session that any permanent American settlements were made. Then several treaties were made with the Indians, in which they relinquished their title to large portions of the territory. The government made several large grants to companies and individuals, for the purpose of colonizing the country. One of these was to a company from Massachusetts and Connecticut, called the New England Company, of a tract lying along the Ohio and

Muskingum rivers, embracing 1,500,000 acres. Here the town of Marietta was laid out, in August, 1787, at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. Fort Harmar was built on the opposite, or west bank of the Muskingum, the year before. The New England Company sent its first party of settlers in the spring of 1788. They consisted of eight families, and some other persons, and all under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam. The party, after a long and weary journey over the Alleghanies, and down the Ohio, arrived at Marietta on the 7th of April, 1788. This little band had the honor of being the pioneers of Ohio, unless the Moravian missionaries may be so regarded. The settlement was first known as the "Muskingum," but on the 2d of July, 1788, at a meeting of the directors and agents of the company, the name was changed to Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette.

In 1786, John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, visited the country between the Miamies, and being pleased with its appearance, made application to the government for the purchase of a large tract of land, to be settled on similar conditions with those of the New England Company. The grant was made to Symmes and his associates the following year. Associated with Symmes, was Matthias Denman, also of New Jersey, who located, among other tracts in the Symmes purchase, the section upon which Cincinnati was laid out. Denman sold to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each one-third of his location, retaining the other third himself. In August, 1788, they laid out the first portion of what, in a few years, became one of the great cities of the West. Fort Washington was erected here in 1790, and was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory. There were but few settlers here until after 1794, when settlers began to arrive rapidly. In July, 1815, the population was 6,500.

In October, 1795, the treaty was signed between the United States and Spain, which secured to the former the free navigation of the Mississippi. After this the Northwest began to settle rapidly. During the next year settlements were made at various points along the Miami and Scioto rivers, including those at Piqua and Chillicothe. In September, of the same year, the city of Cleveland was laid out.

The great extent of the Northwestern Territory, and the rapid increase of population at the beginning of the new century, began to render the efficient action of the courts impossible; and to remedy this evil a division of the Territory was proposed. A committee in Congress, to whom the matter had been referred, on the 3d of March, 1800, reported in favor of two distinct territorial governments, and that the division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and running directly to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The report was accepted, and an act passed, which was approved May 7th, of the same year, making the division. It provided, among other things, that from and after the next 4th day of July, "all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the northward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory." The same act provided, that until the Legislatures of the Territories, respectively, otherwise ordered, Chillicothe, on

the Scioto river, should be the seat of government of the Territory east of the line of division; and that Vincennes, on the Wabash river, should be the seat of government of the Indiana Territory. On the 3d of November, of that year, the Territorial Legislature met at Chillicothe. William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties in 1801. The new Territory then embraced all that region now comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. Nearly the whole of it was at that time in the possession of the Indians. Soon after the arrival of Governor Harrison at Vincennes, he concluded several treaties with the Indians, whereby large grants of land were obtained from the various tribes. By a treaty made at St. Louis, August 18th, 1804, he obtained a relinquishment of Indian title to over 51,000,000 of acres. The year before the government had obtained Louisiana from France, by purchase, and that being divided, the "District of Louisiana" (the "New Northwest") was annexed to Indiana Territory, thus extending Gov. Harrison's authority over a vast domain, occupied chiefly by savage tribes.

By an act of Congress, of January 11th, 1805, Indiana Territory was divided into two separate governments, and the new Territory of Michigan formed. William Hull was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and Detroit was designated as the seat of government. On the 30th of June the Territorial government of Michigan was to go into operation. When Gov. Hull, and the other Territorial officers, reached Detroit, they found the place in ruins and the inhabitants scattered. On the 11th of that month a fire had destroyed almost every building in the place. Gov. Hull adopted a new plan for rebuilding the town, and in population and importance it soon regained all it had lost by the fire.

Other changes were subsequently made in the boundaries of the Western Territories, as new States were from time to time admitted into the Union, until finally, all that vast domain originally designated as the "Northwestern Territory" became sovereign States.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Discovery of the Mouth of the Mississippi—Founding of New Orleans—French Grant—John Law—The "Mississippi Bubble"—Territory West of the Mississippi—France Cedes to Spain—Spain Cedes Back to France—France Cedes to the United States—Right to Navigate the Mississippi—Particulars of the Negotiations With France—Extent of the Territory—Possession Taken by the United States—Division of the Territory.

THAT vast region of territory once known as Louisiana, came under the jurisdiction of civilized men by the right of discovery—a right which has long been known and recognized among civilized nations, though often necessarily followed by conquest to render it effective. For two centuries the Spaniards had navigated the Gulf of Mexico, so far as we know, ignorant of the fact that it received the waters of one of the largest rivers of the world. About the year 1660 the French, who had re-established themselves in Canada, received some information of this great river, but did not discover its mouth until 1691, when, according to some authorities, La Salle succeeded in reaching it. Iberville founded his first colony in 1699, but it did not assume importance until 1717, when the city of New Orleans was founded. In 1712 Louis XIV of France granted to M. Crozart a charter to the whole territory of Louisiana, which was so named in honor of the king. Under

the leadership of John Law, in 1716, a company was formed at Paris and incorporated as the "Mississippi Company," which purchased Louisiana from the crown. The financial disasters in France caused by Law brought about the failure of his Mississippi scheme, and the explosion of what is known in history as the "Mississippi bubble." Louisiana was then resumed by the crown, and the commerce of the Mississippi was declared free. The French retained possession until 1762, when they ceded it to Spain, including the whole country to the head waters of the great river and west to the Rocky Mountains. The jurisdiction of France, which had continued for nearly a century, thus ended, until in 1800 Bonaparte, then first consul, induced the Spanish government to cede it back to France. During the time that Louisiana remained a Spanish dependency, that government claimed the exclusive right of navigating the Mississippi river. The free navigation of that river was essential to the prosperity and commerce of the United States. Spain then having jurisdiction also over the Floridas east of the great river, and that river for several hundred miles flowing wholly through the Spanish dominions, the question of its navigation south of the southern boundary of the United States became a serious one to our government and people. The people in the western part of the United States especially demanded the free navigation of the river as a right. But Spanish military posts enforced the collection of duties on imports by way of the river for the upper region. Boats descending were forced to submit to revenue exactions by Spanish authorities. These exactions were a constant source of trouble and disaffection, and led to a threatening state of affairs between the United States and Spain. Spain, however, by the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, conceded to the United States the free navigation of the river from its source to the Gulf, and also the free use of the port of New Orleans for three years as a port of deposit.

The treaty of Madrid, however, did not quiet all troubles between the United States and Spain. In 1802, during the administration of President Jefferson, there was some apprehension of a war growing out of the continued disputes respecting the southwestern boundary. These disputes had led to many difficulties between the people of the United States and the Spanish authorities. These affairs, however, assumed a new aspect, when in the spring of 1802 the government of the United States received intelligence that, by a secret treaty made in October, 1800, Spain had ceded Louisiana to France. At this time Mr. Livingston was the United States Minister to France, and President Jefferson, soon after learning of the Spanish cession to France, wrote to Mr. Livingston in reference to acquiring the right to deposit at the port of New Orleans, and other matters which had been in dispute between the United States and Spain. In his annual message to Congress, in December of the same year, the President alluded to the subject of the Spanish cession to France. Congress passed resolutions asserting the right of navigating the Mississippi, and insisting upon the right to the use of a port or place of deposit. At that time it was understood in the United States that the Spanish cession to France included the Floridas, which, however, was not the case. The policy of the President was to enter into a treaty with France for the purchase of New Orleans and the Floridas, and with this view, on the 10th of January, 1803, he appointed James Monroe minister plenipotentiary to France to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Mr. Monroe's nomination was confirmed by the senate. The instructions to the American ministers only asked for the cession of the city of New Orleans

and the Floridas, together with the free navigation of the Mississippi. The cession at this time of the entire Territory of Louisiana was not a subject of discussion. Mr. Monroe sailed from New York, March 8, 1803, and arrived in Paris April 1.

Bonaparte was then first consul, and France was on the eve of a war with England. He supposed the American ministers were authorized to enter into more extended stipulations than they really were. Marquis de Marbois was directed to negotiate with the American ministers. Said the first consul to his minister, as recorded by the latter:

"Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede; it is the whole colony, without any reservation. I know the price of what I abandon, and I have sufficiently proved the importance that I attach to this province, since my first diplomatic act with Spain had for its object the recovery of it. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not even await the arrival of Mr. Monroe; have an interview this day with Mr. Livingston. But I require a great deal of money for this war, and I would not like to commence with new contributions. If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions francs, and for less than that sum I will not treat; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep those fine countries. Tomorrow you shall have full powers. Mr. Monroe is on the point of arriving. To this minister the President must have given secret instructions, more extensive than the ostensible authorization of Congress, for the stipulation of the payments to be made. Neither this minister nor his colleague is prepared for a decision which goes infinitely beyond anything that they are about to ask of us. Begin by making them the overture without any subterfuge. You will acquaint me, day by day, hour by hour, of your progress. The cabinet of London is informed of the measures adopted at Washington, but it can have no suspicion of those which I am now taking. Observe the greatest secrecy, and recommend it to the American ministers; they have not a less interest than yourself in conforming to this counsel. You will correspond with M. de Talleyrand, who alone knows my intentions. If I attended to his advice, France would confine her ambition to the left bank of the Rhine, and would only make war to protect any dismemberment of her possessions. But he also admits that the cession of Louisiana is not a dismemberment of France. Keep him informed of the progress of this affair."

On the same day that Napoleon thus confided to Marbois his determination, conferences began between the latter and Mr. Livingston. The American minister had been in Paris about two years, endeavoring to obtain indemnities claimed by American citizens for prizes made by the French during peace, but so far, without result further than vague answers. Mr. Livingston had become distrustful of the French government, and feared the Louisiana overtures were but an artifice to gain still further time. Soon after these preliminary discussions were entered upon, Mr. Monroe arrived in Paris, and the next day began his conferences with Marbois. Rapid progress was made in the negotiations, for both sides had an interest in hastening the matter. Mr. Monroe was surprised to hear the first overtures made

so frankly by the French minister, when he proposed to cede to the United States so vast a region of country, with the largest rivers of the world, instead of merely a town and an inconsiderable extent of territory. The offer embraced infinitely more than the American ministers were empowered to ask for, or accept. Their powers only extended to an arrangement respecting the left bank of the Mississippi, including New Orleans. But the moment was a critical one with France, hostilities being about to commence with England. There was not time for further instructions from the government of the United States before the opportunity would pass, perhaps forever. The American ministers therefore assumed the responsibility of treating for the purchase of the entire colony, or territory of Louisiana—an extent of country sufficient in itself for an empire. The terms were soon agreed upon. The United States was to pay for this vast acquisition the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In the treaty of October 1, 1800, between France and Spain, the latter had reserved the right of preference in case France should cede this territory to another power; but here again France could not afford to wait. The treaty was concluded and subsequently submitted to the Spanish cabinet. They complained that no regard had been paid to their reserved right, and for almost a year that court delayed its approbation of the treaty. On the 10th of February, 1804, however, Don Pedro Cavallos, the Spanish minister, wrote to Mr. Pinckney, the American minister, that "His Catholic Majesty had thought fit to renounce his opposition to the alienation of Louisiana made by France, notwithstanding the solid reasons on which it is founded, thereby giving a new proof of his benevolence and friendship to the United States." The important treaty that gave to the United States this vast region, with all its wonderful resources, was concluded on the 30th of April, 1803, and four days later the instruments, in French and English, were signed by the ministers. After affixing their signatures, the ministers rose and shook hands, each expressing his satisfaction with the result. Mr. Livingston said: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives. The treaty which we have just signed has not been obtained by art, or dictated by force; equally advantageous to the two contracting parties, it will change vast solitudes into flourishing districts. From this day the United States take their place among the powers of the first rank; the English lose all exclusive influence in the affairs of America."

The first consul, who had followed the negotiation with a lively interest, acquiesced in the result, and said to Marbois: "It is true, the negotiation does not leave me anything to desire. Sixty millions [francs] for an occupation that will not, perhaps, last for a day! I would that France should enjoy this unexpected capital, and that it may be employed in works beneficial to the marine. This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

On the 22d day of May, 1803, England commenced hostilities against France by the capture of some of her merchant vessels, and on the same day Bonaparte gave his formal ratification of the Louisiana treaty of cession. In July, the treaty was received in the United States, and on the 20th of October, 1803, it was ratified by the Senate, by twenty-four against seven votes. The country ceded by this treaty, as estimated at that time, exceeded a million of square miles, all occupied by savages, except a few sparse settlements, aggregating from 80,000 to 90,000 inhabitants, about 40,000 of whom were slaves. The whites were chiefly French, or descendants of French.

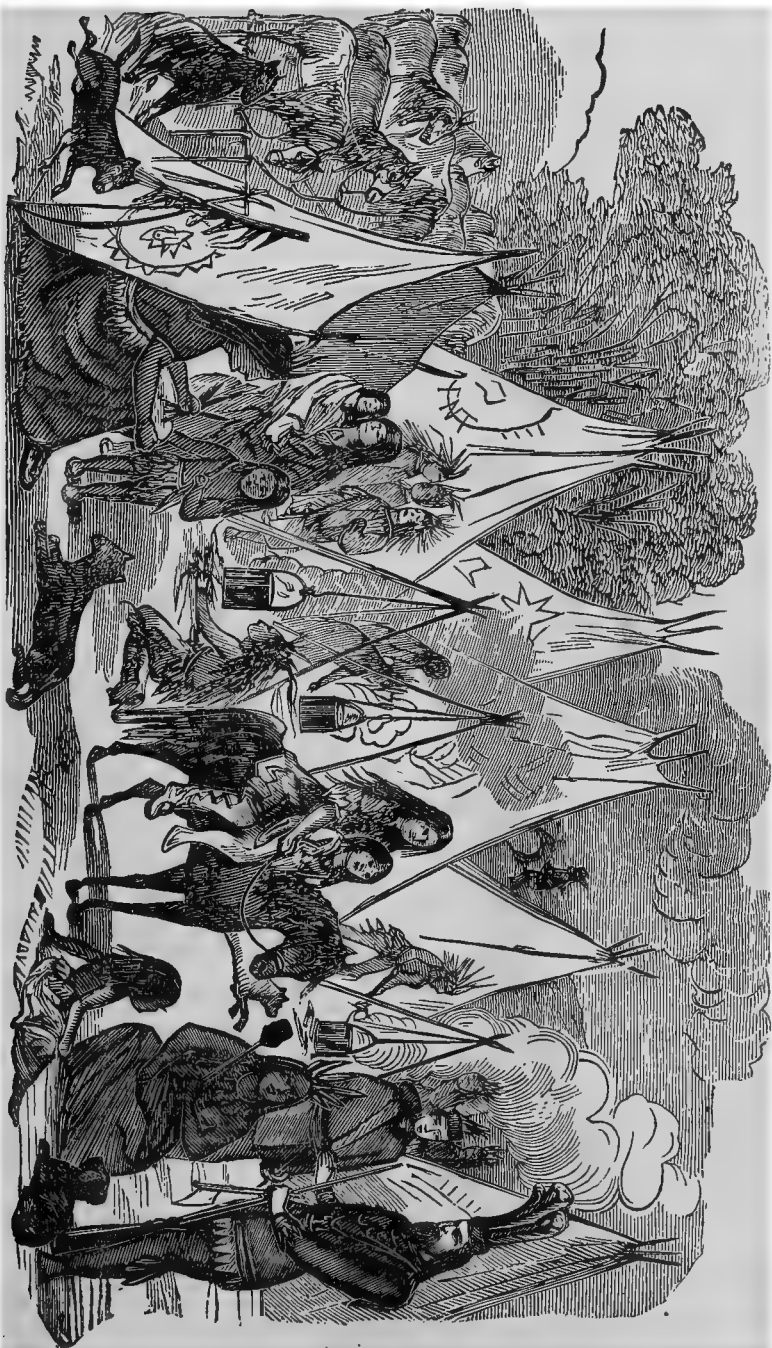
Congress, a few days after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, passed an act making provision for the occupation and temporary government of the territory acquired. Eleven millions of dollars were appropriated as payment for the purchase—the remaining four millions being reserved, according to a stipulation in the treaty, to indemnify citizens of the United States who had sustained losses at the hands of the French. The resolution for carrying the treaty into effect was sustained by the House of Representatives by a vote of ninety to twenty-five.

Even before the acquisition of Louisiana, it had been a favorite object of President Jefferson to have an exploring expedition sent across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and in January, 1803, he had recommended an appropriation for that purpose. The appropriation was made, and the enterprise was placed under the direction of Captains Lewis and Clarke. The treaty with France, however, was ratified before the exploring expedition was ready to start. On the 14th of May, 1804, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with their companions, consisting in all of thirty persons, left the banks of the Mississippi on their long and perilous voyage of two years and three months, to seek out and give to their country and the world some more accurate knowledge respecting this vast region of country, of which civilization at that time knew so little. The expedition was in every way successful, and the report made by Captains Lewis and Clarke enabled the government and people of the United States to form a better judgment of the immense value of the country acquired.

It will be seen that the region acquired by the Louisiana purchase, comprehended not only the present State of Louisiana, but all the vast region between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and as far north as the British possessions. The great States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the greater part of Minnesota, and several of our great Territories, are but parts of this purchase.

On the 20th of December, 1803, in pursuance of authority given by act of Congress, Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana purchase, and raised the American flag at New Orleans. The Spanish authorities there objected to the transfer, but early in 1804 they acquiesced and withdrew. The newly acquired territory, by authority of Congress, was, on the first of October, 1804, divided as follows: All south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel became the District of Louisiana, and was placed under the authority of the officers of the then Indiana Territory. It so remained until July 4, 1805, when the District of Louisiana was given a territorial government of its own. In 1812, the Territory of New Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, Missouri Territory was divided—that part comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country west, being organized as the Territory of Arkansas. In March, 1821, a part of Missouri Territory was organized as the State of Missouri, and admitted into the Union. On the 28th of June, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Missouri, was made a part of the Territory of Michigan, so remaining until July 4th, 1836, when Wisconsin Territory was organized. This embraced within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. An act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, created the Territory of Iowa, embracing not only the present State of Iowa, but the greater part of the present State of Minnesota, and extending northward to the British Possessions.

AN INDIAN CAMP.



INDIAN WARS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Gen. Harmar's Defeat—Gen. St. Clair—His Defeat—Gen. Wayne—His Victory—His Treaties With the Indians—British Posts Surrendered—Death of Wayne—Gen. Harrison—Tecumseh—The Prophet—Battle of Tippecanoe—Tecumseh's Alliance With the British—Harrison Appointed Brigadier-General—Perry's Victory—Gen. McArthur—Battle of the Thames—Tecumseh Killed—Peace With the Indians—Indian Titles Extinguished—Military Posts Established at Belle Point, Council Bluffs, and St. Peters—The Ricarees—Gen. Cass—Treaty at Fort Dearborn—Fort Atkinson—Grand Council at Prairie du Chien—Indian Outrages—The Militia Called Out—Gen. Atkinson—Policy of Removing the Indians West—Treaty With the Sacs and Foxes—Black Hawk—He Refuses to Comply With Treaties—Black Hawk War—Battle of Bad Axe—Gen. Henry Dodge—Black Hawk Captured—Taken to Washington—Keokuk—Black Hawk Purchase—Gen. Winfield Scott—Treaties at Davenport—Antoine Le Claire—Removal of Sacs and Foxes to Iowa—Gen. Street—Wapello—Maj. Bech—Sac and Fox Villages on the Des Moines—Gov. Lucas—Gov. Chambers—Visit of Hard-Fish to Burlington—An Incident—Speech of Keokuk.

ALMOST every advance of civilization on the American continent has been made at the expense of more or less conflict and bloodshed at the hands of the savage tribes who were the occupants and owners of the soil prior to the advent of the white man. Passing over the conflicts of the colonists in the early settlements of the East, the later struggles of the pioneers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and the Indian wars of the South, we shall briefly refer to some of the troubles with the aborigines in the Northwest. With the opening of the new country to white settlers it was necessary to establish military posts for the protection of the pioneers against the attacks of the Indians. In 1790, all pacific means having failed with the tribes north of the Ohio, President Washington sent Gen. Harmar with a military force against them. After destroying several of their villages, he was defeated in two battles near the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, and not far from the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1781 Gen. Arthur St. Clair was promoted to the rank of major general, and was entrusted with a command against the hostile Miamis. On assuming his command, the last admonition of Washington was, "Beware of surprise." Gen. St. Clair marched with his troops to the vicinity of the Miami villages on the Maumee. On the 4th of November, 1791, he was surprised in camp on the St. Mary's river, and his force of 1400 ill disciplined men was cut to pieces. He soon after resigned his commission. In this defeat St. Clair's loss was about 600 men. The savages were greatly emboldened by their successes, and it was soon found that more vigorous measures were necessary. The Indians continued to commit outrages against the infant settlements. In some cases, doubtless, the whites were the aggressors, for Washington in his annual message of November 6, 1792, recommended more adequate measures "for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians, without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory." Attempts were made to treat with the Indians, but the attempted negotiations proved unsuccessful.

After the unsuccessful and disastrous campaigns of Generals Harmar and St. Clair, General Anthony Wayne, who had won distinguished laurels in the war of the Revolution, was, in April, 1792, promoted to the rank of major general, and made commander-in-chief in the war against the western Indians. In August, 1794, he gained a signal victory over the Miamis, near the rapids of the Maumee, and compelled them to sue for peace. In the same year a fort was erected by his order on the site of the old "Twightwee Village" of the Miami tribe, where the city of Fort Wayne is now located. It continued to be a military post until 1819.

After his successful campaign of 1794, Gen. Wayne was appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Indians, and also to take possession of the forts still held by the British in the Northwest. He negotiated the treaty of Greenville which was signed by all the principal chiefs of the Northwest. By this treaty the Indians relinquished their title to a large tract of country. That characteristic determination which, during the war of the Revolution, had gained him the *sobriquet* of "Mad Anthony," impressed the hostile tribes with a dread of him which operated as a wholesome restraint. Gen. Wayne also took possession of the British posts in the Northwest, which were peaceably surrendered, in accordance with Jay's treaty, and from this time there was assurance of peace on the frontier. He died in the garrison at Presque Isle (Erie), Pa., December 14, 1796.

From the date of Wayne's victory up to 1809 the whites maintained comparatively peaceable relations with the Indians. During this year, Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes relinquished their title to certain lands on the Wabash river. About this time the noted chief Tecumseh comes into prominence as the bitter opponent of any more grants of land being made to the whites.

Tecumseh was a chief of the Shawnees, born on the Scioto river near Chillicothe, about the year 1770. It was said that he was one of three brothers who were triplets. The other two brothers were named Kumshaka and Elskwatawa. Kumshaka is believed to have died while young, but Elskwatawa became the Prophet who co-operated with the chief in all his plans. His father, Puckeshinwa, had risen to the rank of chief, but was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. In 1795 Tecumseh was declared chief at or near where Urbana, Ohio, is now located. In 1798 he went to White river, Indiana, and his brother, the Prophet, to a tract of land on the Wabash. Tecumseh, by reason of his oratory, had great influence over the savage tribes, and his plan was to unite all of them against the whites in a conspiracy, similar to that of Pontiac nearly half a century before. For this purpose he visited all the tribes west to the Mississippi, and upon Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan. At the same time his brother, the Prophet, pretended to be directed by the Great Spirit to preach against the influence and encroachments of the white men. Their efforts to incite the Indians to hostilities were successful, and they gathered a large force of warriors, making their headquarters at a stream they called Tippecanoe, near the Wabash river.

Meantime Gov. Harrison was watching the movements of the Indians, and being convinced of the existence of Tecumseh's grand conspiracy, had prepared to defend the settlements. In August, 1810, Tecumseh went to Vincennes to confer with the Governor in relation to the grievances of the Indians, but demeaned himself in such an angry manner that he was dismissed from the village. He returned to complete his plans for the conflict. Tecumseh delayed his intended attack, but in the meantime he was gathering strength to his cause, and by the autumn of 1811 had a force of several hundred warriors at his encampment on the little river called by the Indians *Keth-tip-pe-ce-nunk*, or Tippecanoe. Harrison, with a force of eight hundred men, partly regulars and partly volunteers, determined to move upon the Prophet's town, as it was called. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the night of the 5th of November his camp was furiously

but unsuccessfully attacked. On the morning of the 7th he was again attacked by a large body of the Indians, but Tecumseh's warriors were completely routed, but not without a severe and hotly contested battle, and the loss of about 200 of Harrison's men.

President Madison, in a special message to Congress of December 12, 1811, speaking of this engagement, says:

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the seventh ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline. It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages, which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced, not only in the cessation of murders and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile excursions otherwise to have been apprehended."

The result of the battle of Tippecanoe utterly ruined the plans of Tecumseh, for his arrangements with the different tribes were not yet matured. He was greatly exasperated toward the Prophet for precipitating the war. Had Tecumseh himself been present it is likely the attack would not have been made. The defeated Indians were at first inclined to sue for peace, but Tecumseh was not yet conquered. The breaking out of the war with Great Britain at this time inspired him with new hope, and his next endeavor was to form an alliance with the English. In this he succeeded, and was appointed a brigadier general. He was entrusted with the command of all the Indians who co-operated with the English in the campaigns of 1812-13, and was in several important engagements.

After the surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull, August 18, 1812, Harrison was appointed to the command of the Northwestern frontier, with a commission as brigadier general. As this was in September, too late in the season for a campaign, he did not assume active operations until the next year, by which time he was promoted to the rank of major general. After Commodore Perry won his signal victory on Lake Erie in September, 1813, Harrison hastened with his command to capture Malden. On arriving there late in September he found that Proctor, the British general, had retreated. About the same time Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the Territory of Michigan. Pursuing the British army into the interior of Canada West, Harrison overtook Proctor at the Moravian settlements, on the river Thames, on the 5th of October. The British general had an auxiliary force of two thousand Indians under the command of Tecumseh. The battle was opened by the American cavalry under the command of Col. Richard M. Johnson, afterward vice-president of the United States. Early in the engagement Tecumseh was killed at the head of his column of Indians, who, no longer hearing the voice of their chief, fled in confusion. It has been claimed by some authorities that this celebrated chief was killed by Col. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol. This, however, will remain one of the unsolved problems of history. The result of the battle was a complete victory for the Americans, with the capture of 600 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of army stores.

This decisive victory over the combined forces of the British and Indians practically closed the war in the Northwest, and as a consequence peace

with the Indian tribes soon followed. Other treaties were negotiated with the Indians by which they gave up their title to additional large tracts of territory. The settlement of the country progressed rapidly, and again an era of apparent good will prevailed between the whites and Indians. By the end of the year 1817, the Indian title, with some moderate reservations, had been extinguished to the whole of the land within the State of Ohio, to a great part of that in Michigan Territory, and in the State of Indiana. In 1817 Gov. Cass, of Michigan, in conjunction with Gov. McArthur, of Ohio, obtained a cession of most of the remaining lands in Ohio with some adjoining tracts in Indiana and Michigan, amounting in all to about 4,000,000 of acres, and in 1819 Gov. Cass met the Chippewas at Saginaw and obtained a cession of lands in the peninsula of Michigan to the extent of about 6,000,000 of acres. The next year a treaty was made at Chicago, then nothing but a military post, called Fort Dearborn, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which a large additional tract was obtained, which completed the extinguishment of the Indian title to the peninsula of Michigan south of the Grand river. By 1820 a number of military posts were established far in the interior, and among them was one at Belle Point on the Arkansas, at Council Bluffs on the Missouri, at St. Peters on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay on the upper lakes.

During the month of June, 1823, Gen. Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while trading with the Indians at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded, and their property taken or destroyed. Col. Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson at Council Bluffs, then the most western post, took immediate measures to check this hostile spirit of the Ricarees, fearing that it might extend to other tribes in that quarter and endanger the lives of traders on the Missouri. With a detachment of the regiment stationed at Council Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village. The hostile spirit, however, still continued and extended to the tribes on the upper Mississippi and the upper lakes. Several parties of citizens were plundered and murdered by those tribes during the year 1824. An act of Congress of May 25th of this year, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the tribes west of the Mississippi, and another act of March 3, 1825, provided for the expense of treaties with the Sioux, Chippewas, Menomonees, Sacs and Foxes, and other tribes, and also for establishing boundaries and promoting peace between them. These objects were in the main accomplished, and by the treaties made the government secured large acquisitions of territory. Gov. Cass, in conjunction with Gov. Clark, of Missouri, attended a grand council of the tribes this year at Prairie du Chien to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress last mentioned. During his continuance in office as Governor of Michigan Territory, Gov. Cass made, or participated in the making of nineteen treaties with the Indians, and by them acquired lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to an amount equal to one-fourth of the entire area of those States.

During the summer of 1827, when the commissioners appointed to carry into execution certain provisions of a treaty, made August 19th, 1825, with various northwestern tribes, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, several citizens were murdered, and other acts of hostility were committed, especially against the miners at Fever river, near Galena, by a party

of the Winnebago tribe, which tribe was one of those associated in the treaty. To quell these outrages the governors of the State of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan, made levies of militia. These forces, with a corps of seven hundred United States troops, under the command of General Atkinson, repaired to the scene of danger. The Indians, overawed by the appearance of the military, surrendered the perpetrators of the murders, and gave assurances of future good behavior.

For many years it had been the policy of the government to obtain a relinquishment of the title of the Indians to all lands within the limits of the States, and as rapidly as possible cause the removal of the tribes to territory beyond the Mississippi. In 1830 the Chickasaws and Choctaws, occupying portions of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, agreed to remove, and in due time carried out their agreement in good faith. The same year a treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes, by which they agreed to cede their lands to the United States, and remove beyond the Mississippi. The principal village of these united tribes was located at the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi, near where the city of Rock Island now stands. Here had been an Indian village, according to tradition, for one hundred and fifty years. These tribes had owned and occupied the country bordering on the Mississippi, to an extent of seven hundred miles, from the mouth of the Wisconsin almost to the mouth of the Missouri. The Indians did not seem disposed to comply promptly with the terms of the treaty, and one band, under the noted chief Black Hawk (*Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak*), evinced a determination to keep possession of their old village. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois, construed their continued residence in the ceded territory as an invasion of the State, and under his authority to protect the State from invasion, ordered out seven hundred militia to force their removal, according to the treaty. This interference of the governor of Illinois with the duties belonging to the Federal Government, obliged the commander of United States troops in that quarter to co-operate with him, in order to prevent a collision between the State militia and the Indians. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, had been established as early as 1816, and when the Black Hawk trouble commenced, was in command of Gen. Atkinson. The Indians were overawed by this imposing military force, and yielding to necessity, crossed the Mississippi. Black Hawk, feeling exasperated at the harsh treatment his people had received, resolved to prosecute a predatory war against the white settlements. He united his band of Sacs and Foxes with the Winnebagoes, under the command of the Prophet Wabo-ki-e-shiek (White Cloud), and in March, 1832, recrossed to the east side of the Mississippi. They murdered a number of defenseless families, and committed many outrages upon the settlers. The whole frontier became alarmed, and many of the settlers fled for safety. The governor of Illinois ordered out the State militia, which being joined by four hundred regular troops, constituted a force of about one thousand, under the command of Gen. Atkinson. They pursued the Indians, and after a campaign of about two months, during which two engagements were fought, the war was brought to an end. The last, and the decisive battle of the war, is known in history as the battle of Bad Axe, being fought on a small tributary of the Wisconsin of that name. This battle took place August 2d, 1832, and the force against Black Hawk was commanded by Gen. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. The Indians lost forty of their braves, and Gen. Dodge one. The Indians made but little

further resistance, and Black Hawk's "British Band," as it was styled, became demoralized and fled. They reached the Mississippi and were making preparations for crossing when they were checked by the captain of the steamboat "Warrior," who discharged a six-pounder at them, although they had displayed a flag of truce. The next morning Gen. Atkinson arrived with his army, and made an attack, which the Indians were now powerless to resist. Black Hawk escaped, but was taken by some treacherous Winnebagoes, and delivered along with the Prophet, on the 27th of August, to Gen. Street, at Prairie du Chien. Two of Black Hawk's sons, the Prophet and other leaders, were also taken, and by order of the government were conveyed through the principal cities and towns on the seaboard, in order that they might be impressed with the greatness and power of the United States. For some time Black Hawk was held as a captive, and then through the intercession of Keokuk, who had been opposed to the war, and had not participated in the hostilities, he was allowed to return to Rock Island, and permitted to join his people. Treaties were made with the offending tribes by which they agreed to compensate for the expense of the war, by ceding a valuable part of their territory on the west side of the Mississippi, and to immediately remove from the east side. The United States stipulated to pay to the three tribes annually, thirty thousand dollars for twenty-seven years, and also to make other provisions for their improvement. By this treaty the United States acquired the first territory in Iowa which was opened to settlement. It is what is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced a strip of territory extending from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, about fifty miles in width, and embracing an area of about six millions of acres. This treaty was made on the 21st day of September, 1832, at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi river, where the city of Davenport now stands. Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, represented the United States, and on the part of the Indians there were present Keokuk, Pashepaho, and about thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation. Within the limits of this purchase was reserved a tract of 400 square miles, situated on Iowa river, and including Keokuk's village. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when it was ceded to the United States. This treaty was negotiated by Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, and on the part of the Indians Keokuk was the leading spirit. This council was also held on the banks of the Mississippi, near the site of the present city of Davenport. The treaty stipulated for the removal of the Indians to another reservation on the Des Moines river. On this an agency was established, where the present town of Agency City, in Wapello county, is located. Out of the "Black Hawk Purchase" was conveyed to Antoine Le Claire, who was interpreter, and whose wife was an Indian, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the Island.

General Joseph M. Street, the agent with the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, was transferred to the Sac and Fox agency on the Des Moines river, and in 1838 took measures for building and making the necessary improvements. In April, of the next year, he removed with his family from Prairie du Chien. His health soon began to fail, and on the 5th of May, 1840, Gen. Street died. Wapello, a prominent chief of the Sac and Fox nation, died in 1842. His remains were interred near those of Gen. Steett. The stone slabs placed over their graves soon after, are inscribed as follows:

In
 MEMORY OF
 GEN. JOSEPH M. STREET,
Son of Anthony and Molly Street.
Born Oct. 18th, 1782, in Virginia;
Died at the Sac and Fox Agency,
May 5th, 1840.

In
 MEMORY OF
 W A - P E L - L O ,
Born at
Prairie du Chien, 1787 :
Died near the Forks of Skunk,
March 15th, 1842—Sac and Fox Nation.

Wapello had requested that at his death his remains be interred near those of Gen. Street.

After the death of Gen. Street, Maj. John Beach, his son-in-law, received the appointment as agent for the Sacs and Foxes, and filled the position to the satisfaction of the government. Major Beach was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, Feb. 23d, 1812. After a course of study at Portsmouth Academy, in New Hampshire, he received at the age of sixteen, the appointment of cadet at the West Point Military Academy, graduating in the class of 1832. Receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant by brevet in the First U. S. Infantry, of which Zachary Taylor was then colonel, he was ordered to duty on the frontier, and was alternately stationed at Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, and Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. His hearing having partially failed, in 1838, he resigned his commission in the army, and was, at the time of his appointment as Indian agent, engaged in the U. S. Land Office at Dubuque. He remained at Agency City, engaged in mercantile and literary pursuits until his death, which occurred August 31st, 1874.

At the time of Gen. Street's death, the Indians were occupying their reservation with their permanent, or spring and summer villages, as follows: Upon the banks of the Des Moines, opposite the mouth of Sugar Creek, was the village of Keokuk, and above were those of Wapello and Appanoose. The village of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-me-que, as it is in the Indian tongue, was located in what is now the heart of Eddyville, where J. P. Eddy was licensed by Maj. Beach, the agent, in the summer of 1840, to establish a trading post. Not far from the "Forks of Skunk" was a small village presided over by Kish-ke-kosh, who, though not a chief, was a man of considerable influence. Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, still had a village on the bank of Iowa river.

It has been remarked above that Keokuk, who was the chief next in authority and influence to Black Hawk, was opposed to the war against the whites, and persistently refused to take part in the hostilities. When Black Hawk's attempt to defy the power of the United States resulted so disastrously to the Indians, and they were obliged to cede still more territory, his influence among his people declined, and that of Keokuk increased. Black Hawk, however, retained a party of adherents, and for some time a

sort of rivalry existed between the two chiefs, and this feeling was shared to some extent by their respective friends in the tribes. An incident is related by Maj. Beach to show how the traders were ready to take advantage of this state of things for their own mercenary purposes.

When Gen. Harrison became President in 1841, John Chambers, an congressman of Kentucky, was appointed Governor of the Territory, succeeding Gov. Robert Lucas. The governor was *ex-officio* superintendent over the Indians and their agencies. Gov. Lucas had favored the Black Hawk band, whose chief was Hardfish. Accordingly when the new governor was appointed, both Keokuk and Hardfish felt that it would be something of an object to gain his favor. The latter desired the new governor to pursue the policy of his predecessor, while Keokuk wished at least an impartial course. Keokuk requested the consent of the agent for him and his principal men to visit the governor at Burlington. As it was the policy of the government to discountenance such pilgrimages of the Indians, Maj. Beach suggested that Gov. Chambers might see proper to visit them at the agency. With this expectation Keokuk chose to wait. The Hardfish band, under the influence of some of the traders, were less patient. They hastened to Burlington in a large body, and on their arrival encamped near the town, sending to the governor a written notice of their presence, and a request for supplies. The governor answered, declining to accede to their request, or to hold a council with them. Hardfish and his men returned over their weary journey of seventy miles to the agency, very much disappointed. In the meantime the governor communicated with Major Beach, informing him that he would visit the agency soon, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent the Indians from making incursions through the white settlements. When the governor fixed his time to be present, the bands were all informed, and it was arranged that a grand council should be held. When the day arrived all the Indians, except the Poweshiek band of Foxes, who were so far away on the Iowa river, were encamped within a convenient distance from the agency. Long before the hour fixed for the meeting, the Hardfish party, arrayed in all their toggery, and displaying their richest ornaments, came in grand procession upon the ground. Having dismounted from their ponies, they formed in file on foot and marched into the agency headquarters, where the governor was to receive them. Hardfish and some of his principal men shook hands with the governor and then sat down.

The reader will remember that at this time the nation was in mourning for the sudden loss of a President by death, and that Gov. Chambers had been one of the warmest and most devoted friends of Gen. Harrison, a fact of which Keokuk was fully advised. Chambers had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and they had ever after been as father and son. Keokuk was shrewd enough to make the most of this.

The appointed hour for the meeting had passed, and the governor began to become impatient for the appearance of Keokuk. At last the sounds of the approaching bands were heard faintly floating upon the breeze. After a time the procession marched with slow and solemn tread into view, not arrayed in gaudy feathers, ribbons and trinkets, like the Hardfish band, but with lances and staves wrapped around with wilted grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies, and instead of being painted in vermillion, their faces presented the sombre hues produced by a kind of clay they were wont to use on occasions of solemnity or mourning. Their

appearance betokened sadness and affliction. Mr. Josiah Smart, the interpreter, informed Gov. Chambers that this was a funeral march, and that some one of their principal men must have died during the night. Even Hardfish and his men were at a loss to account for what they saw, and wondered who could have died. At last Keokuk and his men dismounted and filed slowly and solemnly into the presence of the governor. Keokuk signed to the interpreter, and said :

"Say to our new father that before I take his hand, I will explain to him what all this means. We were told not long ago that our Great Father was dead. We had heard of him as a great war chief, who had passed much of his life among the red men and knew their wants, and we believed that we would always have friendship and justice at his hands. His death has made us very sad, and as this is our first opportunity, we thought it would be wrong if we did not use it, to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss; and we had to keep our father waiting while we performed that part of our mourning that we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead."

At the conclusion of this speech, Keokuk stepped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp of the governor showed that the wily chief had touched the proper cord. The result was, that the Hardfish band received no special favors after that, at the expense of the other bands.

SKETCHES OF BLACK HAWK AND OTHER CHIEFS.

Black Hawk—Treaty of 1804—Black Hawk's account of the Treaty—Lieut. Pike—Ft. Edwards—Ft. Madison—Black Hawk and the British—Keokuk recognized as Chief—Ft. Armstrong—Sac and Fox Villages—Black Hawk's "British Band"—Black Hawk War—Black Hawk's old age—His death in Iowa—His remains carried away, but recovered—Keokuk—Appanoose—Wapello—Poweshiek—Pash-e-pa-ho—Wish-e-co-ma-que—Chaschun-ca—Mau-haw-gaw—Ma-has-kah—Si-dom-i-na-do-tah—Henry Lott—A Tragedy in Humboldt County—Ink-pa-du-tah—Spirit Lake Massacre—Expedition from Ft. Dodge—Death of Capt. Johnston and William Burkholder.

BLACK HAWK.

THIS renowned chief, the "noblest Roman of them all," was born at the Sac village on Rock river, about the year 1767. His first introduction to the notice of the whites seems to have been in 1804, when William Henry Harrison, then the Governor of Indiana Territory, concluded his treaty with the Sac and Fox nation for the lands bordering on Rock river. Black Hawk was then simply a chief, though not by election or inheritance, of his own band of Sac warriors, but from that time he was the most prominent man in the Sac and Fox nation. He considered the action of the four chiefs who represented the Indians in making this treaty as unjust and refused to consider it binding. The territory ceded embraced over fifty-one millions of acres, extending almost from opposite St. Louis to the Wisconsin river. He claimed that the chiefs or braves who made the treaty had no authority to make it, and that they had been sent to St. Louis, where the treaty was negotiated, for quite a different purpose, namely: to procure the release of one of their people who was held there as a prisoner on charge of killing a white man. The United States regarded this treaty as a *bona fide* transaction, claiming that the lands were sold by responsible men of the tribes, and that it was further ratified by a part of the tribes with Gov. Edwards and

Auguste Choteau, in September, 1815, and again with the same commissioners in 1816. They claimed that the Indians were only to occupy the lands at the Sac village on Rock river until they were surveyed and sold by the government, when they were to vacate them. The treaty of St. Louis was signed by five chiefs instead of four, although Black Hawk claimed that the latter number only were sent to St. Louis for a different purpose. One of these was Pash-e-pa-ho, a head chief among the Sacs. Black Hawk himself thus describes the return of the chiefs to Rock Island after the treaty:

"Quash-quame and party remained a long time absent. They at length returned, and encamped a short distance below the village, but did not come up that day, nor did any person approach their camp. They appeared to be dressed in fine coats, and had medals. From these circumstances we were in hopes that they had brought good news. Early the next morning the council lodge was crowded. Quash-quame came up and said that on their arrival in St. Louis they met their American father, and explained to him their business, and urged the release of their friend. The American chief told them he wanted land, and that they had agreed to give him some on the west side of the Mississippi, and some on the Illinois side, opposite the Jeffreon; that when the business was all arranged, they expected their friend released to come home with them. But about the time they were ready to start, their friend was let out of prison, who ran a short distance, *and was shot dead!* This was all myself or nation knew of the treaty of 1804. It has been explained to me since. I find, by that treaty, that all our country east of the Mississippi, and south of the Jeffreon, was ceded to the United States for one thousand dollars a year!"

The treaty was doubtless made in good faith on the part of the commissioners, and with the full conviction that it was by authority of the tribes. From this time forward Black Hawk seems to have entertained a distrust of the Americans.

Although Spain had ceded the country west of the Mississippi to France in 1801, the former power still held possession until its transfer to the United States by France. Black Hawk and his band were at St. Louis at this time, and he was invited to be present at the ceremonies connected with the change of authorities. He refused the invitation; and in giving an account of the transaction, said:

"I found many sad and gloomy faces, because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

In August, 1805, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike ascended the river from St. Louis, for the purpose of holding councils with the Indians, and selecting sites for military posts within the country recently acquired from France. At the mouth of Rock river he had a personal interview with Black Hawk, the latter being favorably impressed with the young lieutenant. Speaking of this interview, Black Hawk himself said:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief, and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt river.

Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock Island, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, and made a speech, and gave us some presents. We, in turn, presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Lieut. Pike's expedition was soon followed by the erection of Fort Edwards and Fort Madison, the former on the site of the present town of Warsaw, Illinois, and the latter on the site of the present town of Fort Madison, Iowa. When these forts were being erected, the Indians sent down delegations, headed by some of their chiefs, to have an interview with the Americans. Those who visited Fort Edwards returned apparently satisfied with what was being done. The erection of Fort Madison they claimed was a violation of the treaty of 1804. In that treaty the United States had agreed that if "any white persons should form a settlement on their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Fort Madison was erected within the territory reserved for the Indians, and this they considered an intrusion. Some time afterward a party under the leadership of Black Hawk and Pash-e-pa-ho attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison. Five soldiers who came out were fired upon by the Indians, and two of the soldiers were killed. They kept up the attack for several days. Their efforts to destroy the fort being unsuccessful, they returned to Rock river.

When the war of 1812 broke out, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, which was the origin of his party, at a later date, being known as the "British Band." In narrating the circumstances which induced him to join the British, he says:

"Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see the Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied by an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He replied that the trader at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall, and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

According to Black Hawk, this proposition pleased his people, and they went to Fort Madison to receive their promised outfit for the winter's hunt, but notwithstanding the promise of the Great Father, at Washington, the trader would not give them credit. In reference to their disappointment, Black Hawk says:

"Few of us slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen descending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island, with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran

through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

Black Hawk and his band then espoused the cause of the British, who, as in the case of Tecumseh, gave him the title of "Gen. Black Hawk." But a large portion of the Sacs and Foxes, at the head of whom was Keokuk, chose to remain neutral, as well as to abide by the treaty of 1804. Of this party Keokuk was the recognized chief. The nation was divided into the "war party" and "peace party." Black Hawk maintained his fidelity to the British until the end of the war, and was the intimate friend and supporter of Tecumseh, until the death of the latter at the battle of the Thames.

At the close of the war of 1812, Black Hawk returned to his village on Rock river, to find Keokuk still the friend of the Americans, and the recognized war chief of that portion of the Sac and Fox nation which had remained neutral. As stated elsewhere, a new treaty was concluded in September, 1815, in which, among other matters, the treaty of St. Louis was ratified. This treaty was not signed by Black Hawk, or any one representing his band, but was signed by chiefs of both the Sacs and Foxes, who were fully authorized to do so. This treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, and was a result of the war of 1812, with England. In May, 1816, another treaty was held at St. Louis, in which the St. Louis treaty of 1804 was recognized. This treaty was signed by Black Hawk and twenty other chiefs and braves. The same year Fort Armstrong was erected upon Rock Island, a proceeding very distasteful to the Indians. Of this Black Hawk says:

"We did not, however, object to their building the fort on the island, but we were very sorry, as this was the best island on the Mississippi, and had long been the resort of our young people during the summer. It was our garden, like the white people have near their big villages, which supplied us with strawberries, blackberries, plums, apples and nuts of various kinds; and its waters supplied us with pure fish, being situated in the rapids of the river. In my early life, I spent many happy days on this island. A good spirit had care of it, who lived in a cave in the rocks, immediately under the place where the fort now stands, and has often been seen by our people. He was white, with large wings like a swan's, but ten times larger. We were particular not to make much noise in that part of the island which he inhabited, for fear of disturbing him. But the noise of the fort has since driven him away, and no doubt a bad spirit has since taken his place."

The expedition which was sent up the river to erect a fort at or near Rock Island, consisted at first of the Eighth United States Infantry, and started from St. Louis in September, 1815, under the command Col. R. C. Nichols. They reached the mouth of the Des Moines, where they wintered. In April, 1816, Gen. Thomas A. Smith arrived and took command of the expedition. They reached Rock Island on the 10th of May, and, after a careful examination, the site for the fort was selected. The regiment being left under the command of Col. Lawrence, the work on the fort immediately commenced. It was named in honor of John Armstrong of New York, who had recently been Secretary of War.

After the establishment of the fort and garrison at Rock Island settlements began to be made at and near the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi. Keokuk, as the head chief of the Foxes, with his tribe, in accordance with the treaties they had made with the United States, left in 1828 and established themselves on Iowa river, but Black Hawk and his "British

Band" of about 500 warriors remained in their village and persistently refused to leave. The settlers began to complain of frequent depredations at the hands of Black Hawk's people, and feared that the neighboring tribes of Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, and Winnebagoes, might be induced to join Black Hawk in a war of extermination. Finally, in the spring of 1831, Black Hawk warned the settlers to leave. These troubles culminated in the "Black Hawk War," and the final capture of the chief and some of his principal men, as related elsewhere. The Black Hawk War ended hostilities with the Indians at or near Rock Island. A garrison, however, was maintained there until 1836, when the troops were sent to Fort Snelling. The fort was left in charge of Lieut. John Beach, with a few men to take care of the property.

After his capture, Black Hawk and several of his principal men were taken to Jefferson Barracks, where they were kept until the spring of 1833. They were then sent to Washington, where they arrived on the 22d of April, and on the 26th were confined in Fortress Monroe. On the 4th of June, 1833, they were set at liberty by order of the government and permitted to return to their own country.

In the fall of 1837 Black Hawk, accompanied by Keokuk, Wapello, Poweshiek, and some forty of the principal chiefs and braves of the Sac and Fox nations, again visited Washington, in charge of Col. George Davenport, who by his influence with the Indians assisted the government in making another large purchase of territory in Iowa. This tract adjoined the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced 1,250,000 acres.

After Black Hawk's release from captivity in 1833, he seemed unwilling to reside in any of the villages of the tribe. His band was broken up and dispersed, as stipulated in the treaty of peace, and he seemed to seek seclusion from his people. While the garrison remained at Rock Island, he usually lived near it, and often put up his wigwam close to the fort, where his vision could take in the beautiful country on the east bank of the Mississippi, which had been his home for more than half a century. But the time came when he must go with his people to the new reservation on the banks of the Des Moines. He was then in the waning years of his life, and the other chiefs of the nation seemed disposed to pay him but little attention. His family consisted of his wife, two sons and one daughter. He established his lodge on the east bank of the Des Moines, about three miles below the site of the present town of Eldon. Gen. Street presented the family with a cow, which was a piece of property which exacted much solicitude and care at the hands of Madame Black Hawk. His lodge was near the trading post of Wharton McPherson; and James Jordan, who was also at that time connected with the post, had his cabin within a few rods of Black Hawk's lodge. This was in the summer of 1838, and the old chief who had defied the power of the United States and caused the expenditure of millions of treasure to subdue him, was nearing his departure for a final remove beyond the power of earthly governments. Near his lodge, on the bank of the river, stood a large elm tree, with its spreading branches overhanging the stream, and flowing from its roots was a crystal spring of pure water. Here during the sultry summer days of that year Black Hawk was wont to repose and dream over the years of his former greatness and the wrongs that his people had suffered. At last, on the 3d of October, 1838, death came to his relief, and, according to the Indian idea, his spirit passed away to the happy hunting grounds.

The remains of Black Hawk were interred by his family and friends near his cabin on the prairie, a short distance above the old town of Iowaville. The body was placed on a board, or slab, set up in an inclining position, with the feet extending into the ground some fifteen inches and the head elevated above the surface some three feet or more. This was enclosed by placing slabs around it with the ends resting on the ground and meeting at the top, forming a kind of vault. The whole was then covered with dirt and neatly sodded. At the head of the grave was placed a flag-staff thirty feet high, from which floated the American flag until it was worn out by the wind. Interred with the body were a number of his prized and long-treasured relics, including a military suit presented by Jackson's cabinet; a sword presented by Jackson himself; a cane presented by Henry Clay, and another by a British officer; and three silver medals—one presented by Jackson, one by John Quincy Adams, and the other by citizens of Boston. Near the grave a large post was set in the ground, on which were inscribed in Indian characters, emblems commemorating many of his heroic deeds. The grave and flag-staff were enclosed by a rude picket fence in circular form. Here the body remained until July, 1839, when it disappeared. On complaint being made by Black Hawk's family, the matter was investigated, and it was finally traced to one Dr. Turner, who then resided at a place called Lexington, in Van Buren county. The remains had been taken to Illinois, but at the earnest request of Black Hawk's relatives, Gov. Lucas interposed and had them sent to Burlington. The sons were informed that the remains were in Burlington and went to that place to obtain them. While there it was suggested to them that if taken away they would only be stolen again, and they concluded to leave them where they thought they might be more safely preserved. They were finally placed in a museum in that city, and years after, with a large collection of other valuable relics, were destroyed by the burning of the building. In the meantime the relatives of the renowned chief removed westward with the rest of the tribe, and were finally lost to all knowledge of the white man.

KEOKUK.

Keokuk (Watchful Fox) belonged to the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river, in 1780. He was an orator, but was also entitled to rank as a warrior, for he possessed courage and energy, but at the same time a cool judgment. He had an intelligent appreciation of the power and greatness of the United States, and saw the futility of Black Hawk's hope to contend successfully against the government. In his first battle, while young, he had killed a Sioux, and for this he was honored with a feast by his tribe.

At the beginning of the Black Hawk War an affair transpired which was dignified by the name of the "Battle of Stillman's Run," in which some three hundred volunteers under Maj. Stillman took prisoners five of Black Hawk's men who were approaching with a flag of truce. One of the prisoners was shot by Stillman's men. Black Hawk had also sent five other men to follow the bearers of the flag. The troops came upon these and killed two of them. The other three reached their camp and gave the alarm. Black Hawk's warriors then charged upon Stillman's advancing troops and completely routed them. This failure to respect the flag of truce so exasperated the Indians that it was with great difficulty that Keokuk could restrain his warriors from espousing the cause of Black Hawk. Stillman's defeat was fol-

lowed by a war-dance, in which Keokuk took part. After the dance he called a council of war, and made a speech in which he admitted the justice of their complaints. The blood of their brethren slain by the white men, while bearing a flag of truce, called loudly for vengeance. Said he:

"I am your chief, and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success. But if you do determine to go upon the war path, I will agree to lead you on one condition, viz.: that before we go we will kill all our old men and our wives and our children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

Keokuk so forcibly portrayed in other parts of this speech the great power of the United States, and of the hopeless prospect before them, that his warriors at once abandoned all thought of joining Black Hawk.

The name Keokuk signified Watchful Fox. As we have seen, he eventually superseded Black Hawk, and was recognized by the United States as the principal chief of the Sac and Fox nation, which, indeed, had much to do in stinging the pride of the imperious Black Hawk. In person he was strong, graceful and commanding, with fine features and an intelligent countenance. He excelled in horsemanship, dancing, and all athletic exercises. He was courageous and skillful in war, but mild and politic in peace. He had a son, a fine featured, promising boy, who died at Keokuk's village on the Des Moines. Keokuk himself became somewhat dissipated during the later years of his life in Iowa. It was reported that after his removal with his people to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi, he died of *delirium tremens*. Iowa has honored his memory in the name of one of her counties, and one of her principal cities.

APPANOOSE.

Appanoose was a chief who presided over a band of the Sacs. His name, in the language of that tribe, signified "A Chief When a Child," indicating that he inherited his position. It was said he was equal in rank with Keokuk, but he did not possess the influence of the latter. He was one of the "peace chiefs" during the Black Hawk War. During the last occupation of Iowa soil by the Sacs and Foxes, Appanoose had his village near the site of the present city of Ottumwa. His people cultivated a portion of the ground on which that city is located. He was one of the delegation sent to Washington in 1837, at which time he visited with the other chiefs the city of Boston, where they were invited to a meeting in Faneuil Hall. On that occasion he made the most animated speech, both in manner and matter, that was delivered by the chiefs. After Keokuk had spoken, Appanoose arose and said:

"You have heard just now what my chief has to say. All our chiefs and warriors are very much gratified by our visit to this town. Last Saturday they were invited to a great house, and now they are in the great council-house. They are very much pleased with so much attention. This we cannot reward you for now, but shall not forget it, and hope the Great Spirit will reward you for it. This is the place which our forefathers once inhabited. I have often heard my father and grandfather say they lived near the sea-coast where the white man first came. I am glad to hear all this from you. I suppose it is put in a book, where you learn all these things. As far as I can understand the language of the white people, it appears to me



INDIANS TRYING A PRISONER.

that the Americans have attained a very high rank among the white people. It is the same with us, though I say it myself. Where we live beyond the Mississippi, I am respected by all people, and they consider me the tallest among them. I am happy that two great men meet and shake hands with each other."

As Appanoose concluded his speech, he suited the action to the word by extending his hand to Gov. Everett, amid the shouts of applause from the audience, who were not a little amused at the self-complacency of the orator. But few of the incidents in the life of this chief have passed into history. His name has been perpetuated in that of one of the Iowa counties.

WAPELLO.

Wapello, or Waupellow, was one of the minor chiefs of the Sac and Fox Nation. He was born at Prairie du Chien, in 1787. At the time of the erection of Fort Armstrong (1816) he presided over one of the three principal villages in that vicinity. His village there was on the east side of the Mississippi, near the foot of Rock Island, and about three miles north of the famous Black Hawk village. In 1829 he removed his village to Muscatine Slough, and then to a place at or near where the town of Wapello, in Louisa county, is now located. Like Keokuk, he was in favor of abiding by the requirements of the treaty of 1804, and opposed the hostilities in which Black Hawk engaged against the whites. He was one of the chiefs that visited Washington in 1837, and his name appears to several treaties relinquishing lands to the United States. He appears to have been a warm personal friend of Gen. Jos. M. Street, of the Sac and Fox agency, and made a request that at his death his remains be interred along side of those of Gen. Street, which request was complied with. He died near the Forks of Skunk river, March 15th, 1842, at the age of 55 years. His remains, with those of Gen. Street, repose near Agency City, in the county which honors his memory with its name. The two graves and the monuments have recently been repaired by parties connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, whose line passes within a few rods of them.

POWESHIEK.

Poweshiek was a chief of the same rank with Wapello, and near the same age. He also was one of the chiefs who visited Washington in 1837. When the greater portion of the Sac and Fox nation removed to the Des Moines river, he retained his village on the Iowa river, where he presided over what was known as the Musquawkie band of the Sacs and Foxes. In May, 1838, when Gen. Street organized a party to examine the new purchase made the fall before, with a view of selecting a site for the agency, the expedition was accompanied by about thirty braves, under the command of Poweshiek. At that time the Sacs and Foxes were at war with the Sioux, and after leaving their reservation these men were very fearful that they might be surprised and cut off by the Sioux. A small remnant of his band make their home on Iowa river, in Tama county, at this time. He also remained the friend of the whites during the Black Hawk war, and the people of Iowa have honored his memory by giving his name to one of their counties.

PASH-E-PA-HO.

Pash-e-pa-ho, called also the Stabbing Chief, at the time of the treaty of 1804, and until after the Black Hawk war, was head chief among the Sacs. He was also present in St. Louis at the making of that treaty, and was even then well advanced in years. It has been related that he laid a plan to attack Fort Madison, not long after its erection. His plan was to gain an entrance to the fort with concealed arms under their blankets, under a pretense of holding a council. A squaw, however, had secretly conveyed intelligence to the commandant of the garrison of the intended attack, so that the troops were in readiness for them. When Pash-e-pa-ho and his warriors advanced in a body toward the closed gate, it suddenly opened, revealing to the astonished savages a cannon in the passage-way, and the gunner standing with lighted torch in hand ready to fire. Pash-e-pa-ho deemed "discretion the better part of valor", and retreated.

Some time after the plot against Fort Madison, Pash-e-pa-ho made an attempt to obtain a lodgement in Fort Armstrong, though in quite a different way. Several of his braves had the year before, while out hunting, fell in with a party of their enemies, the Sioux, and had lifted several of their scalps.

The Sioux complained of this outrage to the Department at Washington, and orders were issued demanding the surrender of the culprits. They were accordingly brought and retained as prisoners in Fort Armstrong, where they had comfortable quarters and plenty to eat during the winter. Having fared sumptuously for several months, without effort on their part, they were released on the payment of a small amount out of the annuities of their tribes, to the Sioux. The next fall Pash-e-pa-ho thought he might avoid the trouble of stocking his larder for the winter. So he voluntarily called on the commandant of Fort Armstrong, and informed him that while on a recent hunt he had unfortunately met a Sioux, and had yielded to the temptation to get his scalp. He confessed that he had done a very wrongful act, and wished to save the Great Father at Washington the trouble of sending a letter ordering his arrest; therefore he would surrender himself as a prisoner. The commandant saw through his scheme to obtain comfortable quarters and good boarding for the winter, and so told him he was an honorable Indian, and that his voluntary offer to surrender himself was a sufficient guarantee that he would appear when sent for. That was the last that was heard of the matter. Pash-e-pa-ho was never sent for.

During the first quarter of the present century the Sacs and Foxes were frequently at war with the Iowas. The latter had one of their principal villages on the Des Moines river, near where Black Hawk died many years afterward. It was here that the last great battle was fought between these tribes. Pash-e-pa-ho was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes. Black Hawk was also a prominent actor in this engagement, but was subject to his senior, Pash-e-pa-ho. Accounts conflict as to the date, but the evidences of the conflict were plainly visible as late as 1824. The Sacs and Foxes surprised the Iowas while the latter were engaged in running their horses on the prairie, and therefore unprepared to defend themselves. The result was that Pash-e-pa-ho achieved a decisive victory over the Iowas.

Pash-e-pa-ho was among the chiefs present at the making of the treaty of 1832, when the "Black Hawk Purchase" was made. He was very much given to intemperate habits whenever he could obtain liquor, and it is probable that, like Keokuk, he died a drunkard.

WISH-E-CO-MA-QUE.

Quite prominent among the Sacs and Foxes, after their removal to Iowa, was a man known by the name of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-ma-que, as it is in the Indian tongue. He was not a chief, but a brave who rose almost to the prominence of a chief. He adhered to Black Hawk in his hostility toward the whites, and when Black Hawk died, Hardfish became the leader of his band, composed mostly of those who had participated in the Black Hawk war. When the Sacs and Foxes occupied their reservation on the Des Moines river, Hardfish had his village where Eddyville is now located. It was quite as respectable in size as any of the other villages of the Sacs and Foxes. Hardfish's band was composed of people from the Sac branch of the Sac and Fox nation. One John Goodell was the interpreter for this band. The name of Hardfish was quite familiar to the frontier settlers of Southeastern Iowa.

CHOS-CHUN-CA.

When, in 1834, Gen. Henry Dodge made a treaty with the Winnebagoes for the country occupied by them in Wisconsin, they were transferred to a strip of land extending west from the Mississippi, opposite Prairie du Chien, to the Des Moines river, being a tract forty miles in width. The chief of the Winnebagoes at that time was Chos-chun-ca, or Big Wave. Soon after their removal to this reservation they were visited by Willard Barrows, one of the pioneers of Davenport, who had an interview with Chos-chun-ca. He found him clothed in a buffalo overcoat, and wearing a high crowned hat. His nose was surmounted by a pair of *green spectacles*. Mr. Barrows held his interview with the chief just south of the lower boundary of the reservation. Chos-chun-ca was quite reticent as to the affairs of his people, and refused permission to Mr. Barrows to explore the Winnebago reservation, being impressed with the idea that the whites had sent him to seek out all the fine country, and that if their lands were found desirable, then the Indians would be compelled to remove again. Mr. Barrows, however, without the chief's permission, passed safely through their territory.

MAU-HAW-GAW.

The greater portion of the territory embraced within the limits of Iowa, was once occupied by a tribe, or nation of Indians, known in history as the Iowas (or Ioways), who for many years maintained an almost constant warfare with the Sioux, a powerful rival who lived to the north of them. The Iowas were originally the Pau-hoo-chee tribe, and lived in the region of the lakes, to the northeast, but about the year 1700 they followed their chief, Mau-haw-gaw, to the banks of the Mississippi, and crossing over, settled on the west bank of Iowa river, near its mouth, and there established a village. They called the river on which they established their empire, Ne-o-ho-nee, or "Master of Rivers." For some years they prospered and multiplied, but the Sioux began to envy them the prosperity which they enjoyed, and with no good intentions came down to visit them. Sending to Mau-haw-gaw the pipe of peace, with an invitation to join them in a dog feast, they made great professions of friendship. The Iowa chief, having confidence in their protestations of good feeling, accepted the invitation. In the midst of the

feast the perfidious Sioux suddenly attacked and killed the unsuspecting Mau-haw-gaw. This outrage was never forgiven by the Iowas.

MA-HAS-KAH.

One of the most noted chiefs of the Iowas was Ma-has-kah (White Cloud), a descendent of Mau-haw-gaw. He led his warriors in eighteen battles against the Sioux on the north, and the Osages on the south, but never failed to achieve a victory. He made his home on the Des Moines river, about one hundred miles above the mouth, and must have been something of a Mormon, for it is said he had seven wives. In 1824 he was one of a party of chiefs who visited Washington. He left his home on the Des Moines to go down the river on his way to join his party, and when near where the city of Keokuk is now located, he stopped to prepare and eat his venison. He had just commenced his meal when some one struck him on the back. Turning round, he was surprised to see one of his wives, Rant-che-wai-me (Female Flying Pigeon), standing with an uplifted tomahawk in her hand. She accosted him with—"Am I your wife? Are you my husband? If so, I will go with you to Maw-he-hum-ne-che (the American big house), and see and shake the hand of In-co-ho-nee", meaning the Great Father, as they called the President. Ma-has-kah answered: "Yes, you are my wife; I am your husband; I have been a long time from you; I am glad to see you; you are my pretty wife, and a brave man always loves to see a pretty woman." Ma-has-kah went on to Washington accompanied by his "pretty wife", Rant-che-wai-mie, who received many presents, but saw many things of which she disapproved. When she returned, she called together the matrons and maidens of the tribe, and warned them against the vices and follies of their white sisters. This good Indian woman was killed by being thrown from her horse, some time after her return from Washington. In 1834 Ma-has-kah was also killed about sixty miles from his home, on the Nodaway, by an enemy who took a cowardly advantage of him. At the time of his death he was fifty years of age. After his death all his surviving wives went into mourning and poverty, according to the custom of the tribe, except one named Mis-so-rah-far-ra-haw (Female Deer that bounds over the prairie), who refused to the end of her life to be comforted, saying that her husband "was a great brave, and was killed by dogs", meaning low, vulgar fellows.

Soon after the death of Ma-has-kah, his son of the same name, at the age of twenty-four, became the chief of the Iowas. His mother was Rant-che-wai-me, whose tragic death is mentioned above. He also visited Washington in the winter of 1836-7, for the purpose of obtaining redress for injustice, which he claimed had been done to his people by the government, in failing to keep intruders from their lands, and in disregarding other stipulations of the treaty made with his father in 1825.

SI-DOM-I-NA-DO-TAH.

When the whites began to make settlements on the upper Des Moines, the region about Fort Dodge and Spirit Lake was inhabited by Sioux Indians, made up principally of that division of the great Sioux or Dacotah nation known by the name of Sisiton Sioux. When, in 1848, the government surveys of the lands purchased north of the Raccoon Forks were in progress, Mr. Marsh, of Dubuque, set out with his party to run the correction

line from a point on the Mississippi, near Dubuque, to the Missouri river. In this work he was not molested until he crossed the Des Moines, when on the west bank of the river, he was met by a party of Sioux, under the leadership of their chief, Si-dom-i-na-do-tah, who notified Mr. Marsh and his party that they should proceed no farther, 'as the country belonged to the Indians. The Sioux then left, and Mr. Marsh concluded to continue his work. He had not proceeded more than a mile when Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and his band returned and surrounded the party, robbing them of everything. They took their horses, destroyed their wagons and surveying instruments, destroyed the land-marks, and drove the surveying party back to the east side of the river. This, and other outrages committed on families who, in the fall of 1849, ventured to make claims on the upper Des Moines, led to the establishment of a military post at Fort Dodge in 1850.

In the winter of 1846-7 one Henry Lott, an adventurous border character, had, with his family, taken up his residence at the mouth of Boone river, in what is now Webster county, and within the range of Si-dom-i-na-do-tah's band. Lott had provided himself with some goods and a barrel of whisky, expecting to trade with the Indians, and obtain their furs and robes. In a short time he was waited upon by the chief and six of his braves and informed that he was an intruder and that he must leave within a certain time. The time having expired, and Lott still remaining, the Indians destroyed his property, shooting his stock and robbing his bee-hives. Lott and his step-son made their way to the nearest settlement, at Pea's Point, about 16 miles south, and reported that his family had been murdered by the Indians, as he doubtless thought they would be after he left. John Pea and half a dozen other white men, accompanied by some friendly Indians of another tribe, who happened to be in that vicinity, set out with Lott for the mouth of Boone river. When they arrived they found that the family had not been tomahawked, as he had reported. One little boy, however, aged about twelve years, had attempted to follow his father in his flight, by going down the Des Moines river on the ice. Being thinly clad, the little fellow froze to death after traveling on the ice a distance of about twenty miles. The body of the child was subsequently found. The sequel shows that Lott was determined on revenge.

In November, 1853, Lott ventured about thirty miles north of Fort Dodge, where he pretended to make a claim, in what is now Humboldt county. He took with him several barrels of whisky and some goods, and he and his step-son built a cabin near what is now known as Lott's creek in that county. Si-dom-i-na-do-tah had his cabin on the creek about a mile west of Lott's. In January, 1854, Lott and his step-son went to the cabin of the old chief and told him that they had seen, on their way over, a drove of elk feeding on the bottom lands, and induced the old man to mount his pony, with gun in hand, to go in pursuit of the elk. Lott and his step-son followed, and when they had proceeded some distance they shot and killed Si-dom-i-na-do-tah. That same night they attacked and killed six of the chief's family, including his wife and two children, his aged mother, and two young children she had in charge—including with the chief, seven victims in all. Two children, a boy of twelve, and a girl of ten years of age, escaped by hiding themselves. Some days after, the Indians reported the murders at Fort Dodge, thinking at first that the slaughter had been perpetrated by some of their Indian enemies. Investigation soon revealed the fact that Lott and his step-son had committed the deed. Their cabin was found burned down, and

a slight snow on the ground showed the track of their wagon in a circuitous route southward, avoiding Fort Dodge. Intelligence of them was received at various points where they had been trying to sell furs and other articles, and where the chief's pony was noticed to be in their possession. Having several days start, they made their way across the Missouri and took the plains for California, where, it was subsequently learned, Lott was killed in a quarrel. It is believed by many of the old settlers of Northern Iowa that this outrage of Henry Lott was the cause of that other tragedy, or rather series of tragedies, in the history of Northern Iowa, known as the "Spirit Lake Massacre."

INK-PA-DU-TAH.

Ink-pa-du-tah, it is said, was the brother, and became the successor, of the chief who was murdered by Henry Lott. He is known to the whites chiefly in connection with the horrible outrages committed at Spirit and Okoboji Lakes in Northern Iowa, and at Springfield in Southern Minnesota. He, in connection with U-tan-ka-sa-pa (Black Buffalo), headed a band of about eighteen lodges of Sioux, who, in the spring of 1857, robbed the settlers and committed the most inhuman outrages, culminating in the massacres of the 8th and 9th of March of that year. During the year 1856 a dozen or more families had settled about the lakes, while along the valley of the Little Sioux river at Smithland, Cherokee, and Rock Rapids there were settlements. Ink-pa-du-tah and his band commenced their depredations at Smithland, and passing up the Little Sioux made hostile demonstrations both at Cherokee and Rock Rapids, killing stock and carrying away whatever they saw proper to take, but committed no murders until they reached the infant settlement at the lakes. There, and at Springfield, a small settlement in Minnesota a few miles northeast, they killed forty-one, wounded three, and took with them as captives four women—Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Marble, and Miss Gardner. Twelve persons were missing, some of whose remains were afterward found, having been killed while attempting to escape. Of the four women taken captives, two were killed on their flight, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Thatcher. The other two, Mrs. Marble and Miss Gardner, were some months after, through the efforts of Gov. Madarie, of Minnesota, and the Indian agent at Laqua Parle, purchased from Ink-pa-du-tah by employing friendly Indians to affect the purchase. By this raid and massacre the settlement at the lakes was entirely swept away. All the houses were burned, and all the stock either killed or taken away. At Springfield the settlers were somewhat prepared to defend themselves, having heard of the slaughter at the lakes. Seven or eight persons, however, were killed at Springfield.

The winter preceding these massacres had been unusually severe, and snow had fallen to the depth of from one to two feet. In March all the ravines were filled with drifted snow, with a thick and heavy crust, so that travel in that region was almost impossible. For this reason those infant settlements were almost cut off from intercourse with the thickly inhabited parts of the country. It was, therefore, some time before the news of the massacres reached Fort Dodge, the nearest settlement. The messengers who conveyed the intelligence were Messrs. Bell and Williams, who lived on Little Sioux river. Messrs. Howe, Snyder and Parmenter, of Newton, who had attempted to relieve the inhabitants at the lakes with provisions, also upon arriving there found all the settlers murdered. They, too, hastened as rapidly as possible to Fort Dodge and reported. Messengers were at once

sent to Webster City and Homer to request the citizens to turn out for the relief of the frontier, and they responded promptly. Those two places furnished forty men and Fort Dodge eighty. The force of 120 men was formed into three companies of forty men each, under Captains C. B. Richards, John F. Duncombe, and J. C. Johnston. The battalion was commanded by Major W. Williams. On the 25th of March the battalion started from Fort Dodge, the snow still covering the ground and all the ravines being so gorged with drifted snow that in places it was necessary to cut their way through snow-banks from ten to twenty feet deep. After marching thirty miles ten men had to be sent back, reducing the force to 110 men. In the meantime a force from Fort Ridgely was approaching from the north. The Indians, expecting these movements, had taken their flight across the Big Sioux river to join the Yanktons, in what is now Dakota. The troops, after almost incredible hardships and sufferings for eighteen days and nights, being without tents, failed to get sight of a single hostile Indian. They found and buried the bodies of twenty-nine persons. A number were burned in the houses by the savages, and their remains were found in the ashes. The expedition lost two valuable citizens, Captain J. C. Johnston, of Webster City, and William Burkholder, of Fort Dodge, the latter being a brother of Mrs. Gov. C. C. Carpenter. They were frozen to death on their return from the lakes. Eighteen others were more or less frozen, and some did not recover for a year after. Several years after his death the remains of young Burkholder were found on the prairie, being recognized by the remains of his gun and clothing. When overcome by the cold he was separated from his companions, and his fate was for sometime unknown.

From this brief account of Ink-pa-du-tah, it will be conceded that there is no reason to cherish his memory with any degree of admiration. He was the leader of a band comprising even the worst element of the Sioux nation, the best of which is bad enough, even for savages. The germ of the band of which he was chief, was a family of murderers, known as Five Lodges, who, it was said, having murdered an aged chief, wandered away and formed a little tribe of their own, with whom rogues from all the other bands found refuge. At the time of these hostilities against the whites under Ink-pa-du-tah, they numbered probably over 150 lodges. They were constantly roving about in parties, stealing wherever they could from trappers and settlers. The subsequent career of Ink-pa-du-tah has been west of the borders of Iowa and Minnesota.

EARLY NAVIGATION OF WESTERN RIVERS.

Navigation of the Mississippi by the Early Explorers—Flat-boats—Barges—Methods of Propulsion—Brigs and Schooners—The first Steamboat on Western Waters—The "Orleans"—The "Comet"—The "Enterprise"—Capt. Shreve—The "Washington"—The "General Pike"—First Steamboat to St. Louis—The "Independence"—The first Steamboat on the Missouri—Capt. Nelson—"Mackinaw Boats"—Navigation of the upper Mississippi—The "Virginia"—The "Shamrock"—Capt. James May—Navigation of the upper Missouri—Steamboating on the Smaller Rivers.

WE have accounts of the navigation of the Mississippi river as early as 1539, by De Soto, while in search of the "fountain of youth". His voyage ended with his life, and more than a hundred years passed away, when Marquette and Joliet again disturbed its waters with a small bark transported

from the shores of Lake Superior. At the mouth of the Wisconsin they entered the Mississippi, and extended their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas. Their account is the first which gave to the world any accurate knowledge of the great valley of the Mississippi river. Their perilous voyage was made in the summer of 1673. The account was read with avidity by the missionaries and others about Lake Superior, and soon after a young Frenchman named La Salle set out with a view of adding further information in relation to the wonderful valley of the great river. His expedition was followed by other voyages of exploration on western rivers, but the narratives of the explorers are mostly lost, so that very little of interest remains from the voyage of La Salle to the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the French, then holding Fort Du Quesne, contemplated the establishment of a line of forts which would enable them to retain possession of the vast territory northwest of the Ohio river. Regular navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, however, was not attempted until after the Revolution, when the United States had assumed control of the western waters. Trade with New Orleans did not begin until near the close of the century. A few flat boats were employed in the trade between Pittsburg and the new settlements along the Ohio river. The settlement of Kentucky gradually increased the trade on the Ohio, and caused a demand for increased facilities for conveyance of freight. Boatmen soon found it profitable to extend their voyages to the Spanish settlements in the South. Freight and passengers were conveyed in a species of boat which was sometimes called a barge, or *bargee* by the French. It was usually from 75 to 100 feet long, with breadth of beam from 15 to 20 feet, and a capacity of 60 to 100 tons. The freight was received in a large covered coffer, occupying a portion of the hulk. Near the stern was an apartment six or eight feet in length, called "the cabin", where the captain and other officials of the boat quartered at night. The helmsman was stationed upon an elevation above the level of the deck. The barge usually carried one or two masts. A large square sail forward, when the wind was favorable, sometimes much relieved the hands. The work of propelling the barges usually required about fifty men to each boat. There were several modes of propelling the barges. At times all were engaged in rowing, which was often a waste of labor on such a stream as the Mississippi. Sometimes the navigators resorted to the use of the *cordelle*, a strong rope or hawser, attached to the barge, and carried along the shore or beach on the shoulders of the crew. In some places this method was impracticable on account of obstructions along the shores. Then what was known as the "warping" process was resorted to. A coil of rope was sent out in the yawl, and fastened to a tree on the shore, or a "snag" in the river. While the hands on board were pulling up to this point, another coil was carried further ahead, and the "warping" process repeated. Sometimes it was expedient to use setting poles, but this method was used chiefly in the Ohio. During a period of about twenty-five years, up to 1811, the mode of conveyance on our western rivers was by flat-boats and barges. It required three or four months to make a trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans. Passengers between these points were charged from \$125 to \$150, and freight ranged from \$5 to \$7 per 100 pounds. It cannot be supposed that under such circumstances, the commerce of the West was very extensive.

Previous to the introduction of steamers on western waters, attempts were made to use brigs and schooners. In 1803 several ships were built on the Ohio, and in 1805 the ship "Scott" was built on the Kentucky river, and

in the fall of that year made her first trip to the falls of the Ohio. While there two other vessels, built by Berthone & Co., arrived. All of them were compelled to remain three months, awaiting a sufficient rise in the river to carry them over the falls. In 1807 Mr. Dean built and launched a vessel at Pittsburgh. This vessel made a trip to Leghorn, and when making her entry at the custom house there, her papers were objected to on the ground that no such port as Pittsburgh existed in the United States. The captain called the attention of the officer to the Mississippi river, traced it to its confluence with the Ohio, thence following the latter stream past Cincinnati and Marietta, to the new city in the wilderness, more than two thousand miles *by water* from the Gulf of Mexico! All these vessels were found inadequate for the purpose of trading on the western rivers, and were soon abandoned. They could not stem the current of the Mississippi. They were transferred to the gulf, and the commerce of the rivers was abandoned to Mike Fink and his followers, remaining with them until 1811. In this year Fulton and Livingston opened a ship-yard at Pittsburgh, and built the small propeller "Orleans", which was also furnished with two masts. She was a boat of one hundred tons burthen, and the first steamer that was launched on western waters. In the winter of 1812 she made her first trip to New Orleans in fourteen days. As she passed down the river, the settlers lined the banks, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The flat-boatmen said she never could stem the current on her upward trip. After her first trip, the "Orleans" engaged in the Natchez and New Orleans trade, and paid her owners a handsome profit on their investment. The next steamer was the "Comet", and she was built by D. French. She carried but twenty-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the spring of 1814. Soon after she was taken to pieces, and her engine used in a cotton factory. The "Vesuvius", of 48 tons burthen, was launched at Fulton's ship-yard in the spring of 1814, made a trip to New Orleans, and on her return was grounded on a sand bar, where she remained until the next December. This boat remained on the river until 1819, when she was condemned. The "Enterprise" was the fourth steamboat, and was built by Mr. French, who built the "Comet." The "Enterprise" carried seventy-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the summer of 1814. When she arrived at her destination she was pressed into the service of the army, under Gen. Jackson, then at New Orleans. She was very efficient in carrying troops and army supplies from the city to the seat of war, a few miles below. During the battle of the 8th of January she was busily engaged in supplying the wants of Jackson's army. On the 5th of May following she left New Orleans, and arrived at Louisville in twenty-five days.

In 1816 Captain Henry Shreve built the "Washington" with many improvements in construction. The boilers, which had hitherto been placed in the hold, were changed by Captain Shreve to the deck. In September, 1816, the "Washington" successfully passed the falls of the Ohio, made her trip to New Orleans, and returned in November to Louisville. On the 12th of March, 1817, she departed on her second trip to New Orleans, the ice then running in the Ohio slightly retarding her progress. She made the trip successfully, and returned to the foot of the falls in forty-one days—the upward trip being made in twenty-five days. By this time it was generally conceded by the flat-boatmen that Fitch and Fulton were not visionary fools, but men of genius, and that their inventions could be turned to immense advantage on the rivers of the West. Steamboats from this time on rapidly

multiplied, and the occupation of the old flat-boatmen began to pass away. On Captain Shreve's return to Louisville the citizens gave him a public reception. Toasts and speeches were made, and the "Washington" declared to be the herald of a new era in the West. Captain Shreve in his speech asserted that the time would come when the trip to New Orleans would be made in ten days. His prediction was more than verified, for as early as 1853, the trip was made in four days and nine hours.

While these festivities were going on in Louisville, the "General Pike" was stemming the current of the Mississippi for a new port in steamboat navigation. With a heavy load of freight and passengers she left New Orleans for St. Louis. On her arrival at the latter city several thousand people greeted her as she slowly approached the landing.

Steam navigation commenced on the Missouri in 1819, the first boat being the "Independent", commanded by Captain Nelson. She ascended as far as Chariton and Franklin, at which points she received a cargo of furs and buffalo hides, and returned with them to St. Louis.

In 1816 Fort Armstrong was erected at the lower end of Rock Island. On the 10th of May of this year Col. Lawrence, with the Eighth Regiment and a company of riflemen, arrived here in keel boats. Col. George Davenport resided near the fort and supplied the troops with provisions, and also engaged in trading with the Indians. Most of his goods were brought from "Mackinaw" through Green Bay, thence up Fox river to the "Portage", where they were packed across to the Wisconsin river, and carried down the Mississippi in what were called "Mackinaw Boats." The navigation of the upper Mississippi was confined to keel-boats until 1823, when the first steamboat—the "Virginia"—from Wheeling ascended with provisions to Prairie du Chien. This boat was three or four days in passing the rapids at Rock Island. After this, up to 1827, steamboats continued to ascend the upper Mississippi occasionally with troops and military stores. In this year Capt. James May, of the steamboat "Shamrock", made the first voyage with her from Pittsburg to Galena. This was the first general business trip ever made on the upper Mississippi by a steamboat. Capt. May continued as master of a steamboat on this part of the river until 1834.

The first navigation of any considerable portion of the Missouri river was that of Captains Lewis and Clarke, when in 1804 they ascended that river in keel-boats, or barges, from its mouth almost to its source. Of late years steamboats have navigated it regularly to Fort Benton. Steamboat navigation has also been employed on many of the smaller rivers of the West, including the Des Moines and Cedar rivers in Iowa. The introduction of railroads has superseded the necessity of depending upon the uncertain navigation of the smaller rivers for carrying purposes. The great water-courses, however, will doubtless always remain the indispensable commercial highways of the nation.

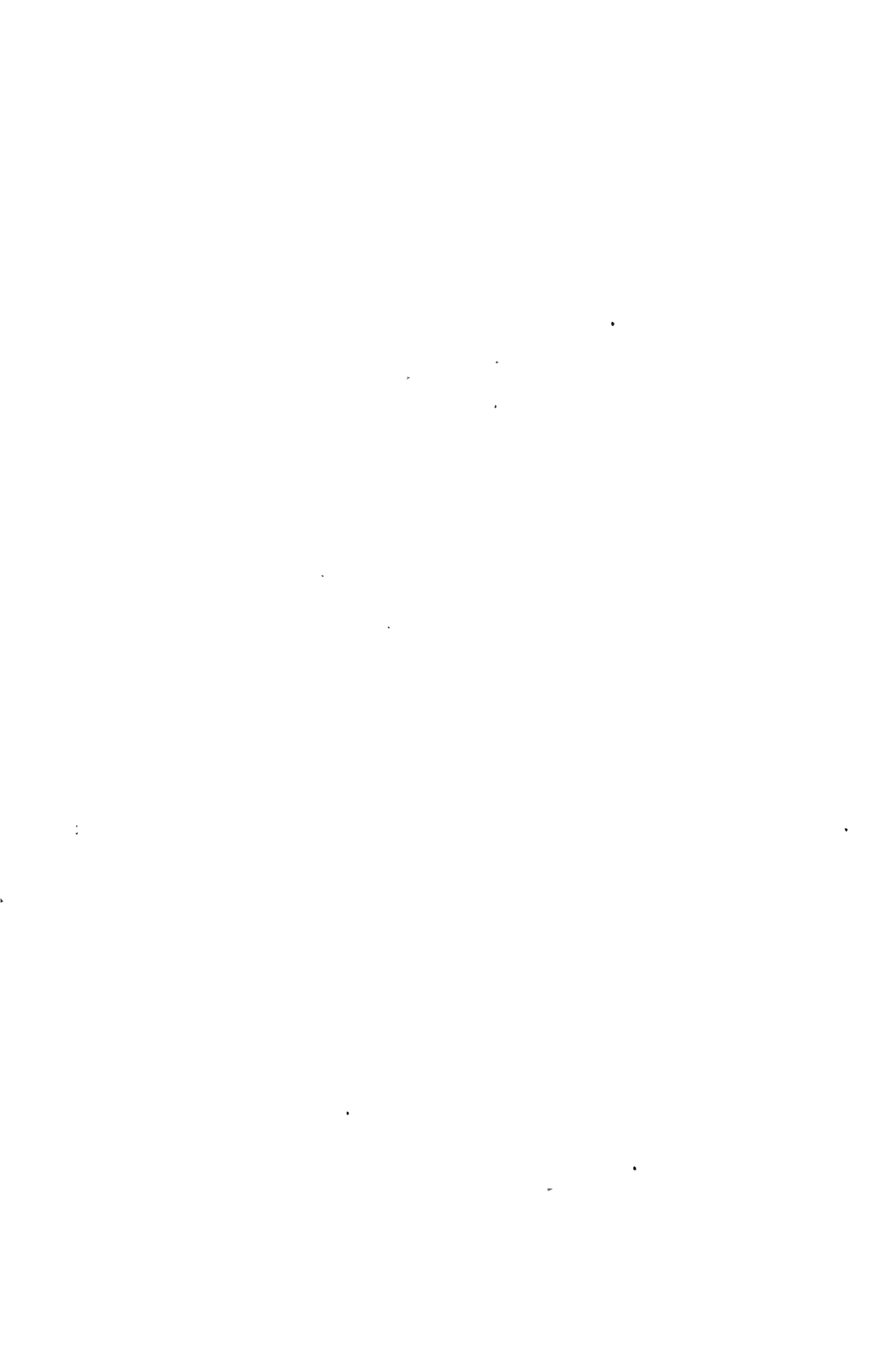
ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE NORTHWEST.

Ancient Works—Conjectures—Works of the Mound Builders in Ohio—Different forms and Classes—Mounds at Gallipolis, Marietta, and Chillicothe—Relics Found—Ancient Fortifications at Circleville and Other Places—Pre-historic Remains in Other States—In Iowa—Excavation of Mounds—Elongated and Round Mounds—Their Antiquity—Who were the Mound Builders?

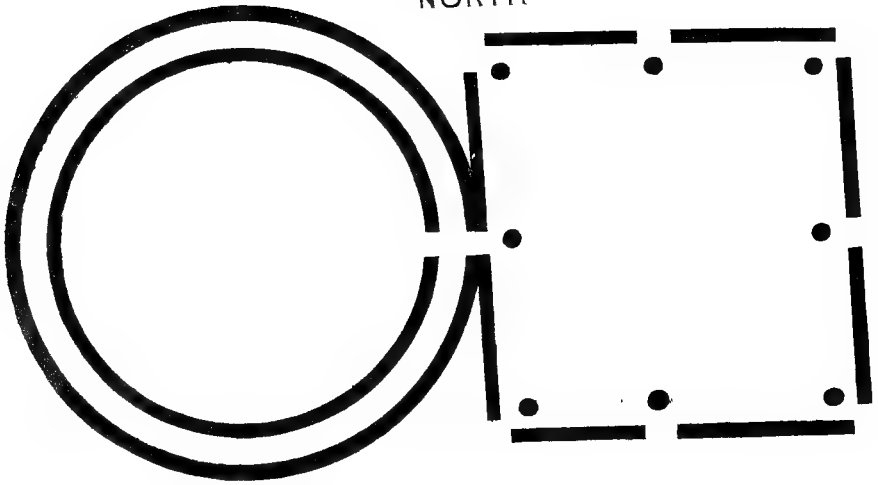
SCATTERED all over the great Northwest are the remains of the works of an

ancient people, who must have been infinitely more advanced in the arts than the Indian tribes who inhabited the country at the time of the advent of the European. The question as to whether the Indians are the descendants of that people, the Mound Builders, is a subject of antiquarian speculation. One thing, however, is certain, that a people once inhabited all this vast region who possessed some considerable knowledge of the arts and even the sciences; a people of whom the Indians possessed no knowledge, but whose works have survived the mutations of hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years, to attest that they lived, and acted, and passed away. There have been various conjectures of the learned concerning the time when, by what people, and even for what purpose, these monuments of human ingenuity were erected. Their origin is deeply involved in the obscurity of remote antiquity. Neither history, nor authentic tradition, afford any light by which to conduct inquiries concerning them, and it is probable that no certainty upon the subject will ever be attained. Brief mention of some of these ancient works cannot fail to interest the reader. They are found distributed over the country generally from the Alleghany Mountains to the Rocky Mountains. They are more numerous and more remarkable, however, in some parts of the country than in others.

Some of the most remarkable fortifications in Ohio are at Worthington, Granville, Athens, Marietta, Gallipolis, Chillicothe, and Circleville; also, on Paint Creek, 18 miles northwest of Chillicothe, and on a plain three miles northeast of the last named city. In some localities there are both mounds and fortifications, while in others there are mounds only. The mounds vary in magnitude, and also somewhat in shape. Some are conical, ending sharply at the summit, and as steep on the sides as the earth could be made to lie. Others are of the same form, except that they present a flat area on the top, like a cone cut off at some distance from its vortex, in a plane coincident with its base, or with the horizon. Others again, are of a semi-globular shape. Of this description was that standing in Gallipolis. The largest one near Worthington is of the second kind, and presents on the summit a level area of forty feet in diameter. There is one at Marietta of this kind, but the area on top does not exceed twenty feet in diameter. Its perpendicular height is about fifty feet, and its circumference at the base twenty rods. Those in Worthington and Gallipolis are each from fifteen to twenty feet in circumference at their bases. A large mound once stood in the heart of the city of Chillicothe, but was leveled forty or fifty years ago to make room for the erection of a block of buildings, and in its destruction a number of relics were exhumed. Several smaller mounds were located in the same vicinity. They are found scattered in profusion in the valleys of the Miamis, Scioto, Hocking and Muskingum rivers, as well as south of the Ohio river. One of the largest is near the Ohio river, 14 miles below Wheeling. This is about 33 rods in circumference, and consequently between ten and eleven rods in diameter at its base. Its perpendicular height is about seventy feet. On the summit is an area of nearly sixty feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a regular cavity, the cubical content of which is about 3,000 feet. Within a short distance of this mound are five smaller ones, some of which are thirty feet in diameter. Some of the mounds mentioned, and others not referred to, have been excavated, either by the antiquarian or in the construction of public works, and in most of them human bones have been discovered. Most of these bones crumble in pieces or resolve into dust shortly after being exposed to the air; except in some instances, wherein the teeth,



NORTH



jaw, skull, and sometimes a few other bones, by reason of their peculiar solidity, resist the effects of contact with the air. From the fact of the finding human remains in them many have inferred that they were erected as burial places for the dead. In some of them, however, which have been examined, no human remains have been discovered, but pieces of pottery, stone hatchets, and other relics, are found in nearly all.

Many of these mounds are composed of earth of a different quality from that which is found in their immediate vicinity. This circumstance would seem to indicate that the earth of which they were composed was transported some distance. A striking instance of this difference of composition was first noticed some sixty or seventy years ago, in a mound at Franklinton, near the main fork of the Scioto river. This mound was composed altogether of clay, and the brick for the court-house in that town were made of it at that time. In it were likewise found a much greater number of human bones than is usually found in mounds of its size. The characteristics mentioned in connection with the mounds in Ohio apply to those generally throughout the Northwest.

Not so numerous as the mounds, but more remarkable as involving the principles of science, especially mathematics, are the fortifications, or earth walls, found in many places. They are commonly supposed to have been forts, or military fortifications. They generally consist of a circular wall, composed of earth, and usually as steep on the sides as the dirt could conveniently be made to lie. Sometimes, though rarely, their form is elliptical, or oval, and a few of them are quadrangular or square. In height they are various; some of them are so low as to be scarcely perceptible; some from twenty to thirty feet in height, while others again are of an intermediate elevation. The wall of the same fort, however, is pretty uniformly of the same height all around. They are likewise equally various in the contents of the ground which they enclose, some containing but a few square rods of ground, while others contain nearly one hundred acres. The number of their entrances, or gateways, varies in different forts from one to eight or more, in proportion to the magnitude of the enclosure. The walls are mostly single, but in some instances these works have been found to consist of two parallel walls, adjacent to each other. The forts are generally located on comparatively elevated ground, adjoining a river or stream of water. Their situation is usually such as a skillful military engineer or tactician would have selected for military positions. This fact would seem to strengthen the theory that they were designed and constructed for fortifications.

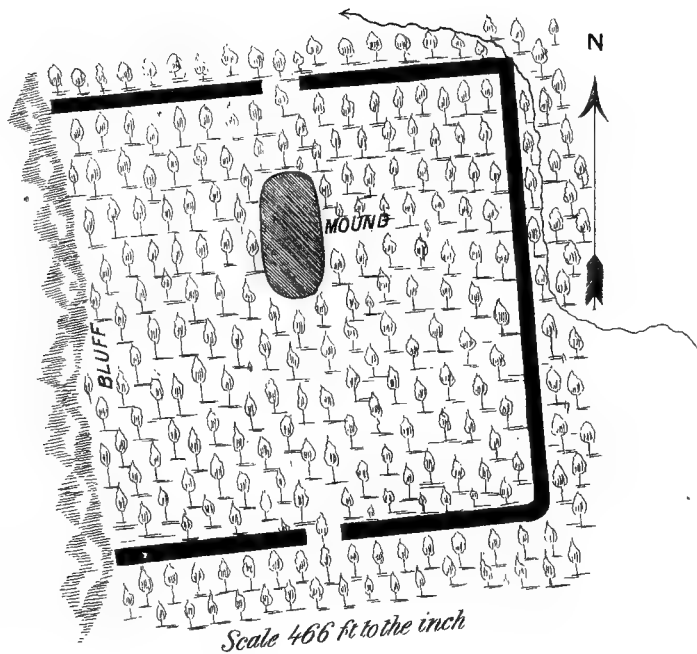
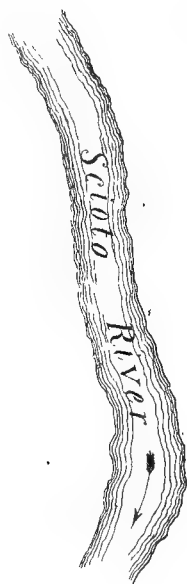
The city of Circleville, Ohio, is located on the site of one of the most remarkable of these fortifications, and from this circumstance takes its name. There are, or were, indeed, two forts at that place, one circular, and the other square, as represented in the diagram on the opposite page.

In this, it will be seen that a square fort adjoins a circular one on the east, communicating with it by a gateway. The black points in the square fort, opposite the gateways, show the location of mounds, each about three feet high. The circular fort consists of two parallel walls, whose tops are, apparently, about three rods apart, the inner circle being forty-seven rods in diameter. Between these two walls is a fosse, excavated sufficiently deep and broad to have afforded earth enough for the construction of the exterior wall alone, and no more. From this circumstance and others, the earth for the construction of the inner wall is supposed to have been transported from a distance. The inner wall is composed of clay, and the outer one of dirt

and gravel of similar quality with that which composes the neighboring ground, which is another circumstance quite conclusive of the correctness of the conjecture that the material for the inner wall was brought from a distance. There is but one original opening, or passage, into the circular fort, and that is on the east side, connecting it with the square one. The latter has seven avenues leading into it, exclusive of the one which connects with the circle. There is one at every corner, and one on each side equi-distant from the angular openings. These avenues are each twelve feet wide, and the walls on either hand rise immediately to their usual height, which is above twenty feet. When the town of Circleville was originally laid out, the trees growing upon the walls of these fortifications and the mounds enclosed in the square one, were apparently of equal size and age, and those lying down in equal stages of decay, with those in the surrounding forest, a circumstance proving the great antiquity of these stupendous remains of former labor and ingenuity. Of course, the progress of modern civilization in the building of a city over these ancient remains, has long since nearly obliterated many of their parts. The above is a description of them as they appeared sixty years ago, when Circleville was a mere village, and before the hand of modern vandalism had marred or obliterated any of the parts. A somewhat minute description of these ancient remains is given, not because they are more remarkable than many others found in different parts of the Northwest, but as an example to show the magnitude of many similar works. Among others in the same State may be mentioned a remarkable mound near Marietta, which is enclosed by a wall embracing an area 230 feet long by 215 wide. This mound is thirty feet high and elliptical in form. This mound, with the wall enclosing it, stand apart from two other irregular enclosures, one containing fifty and the other twenty-seven acres. Within the larger of these two enclosures there are four truncated pyramids, three of which have graded passage ways to their summits. The largest pyramid is 188 feet long by 132 feet wide, and is ten feet high. From the southern wall of this enclosure there is a graded passage way 150 feet broad, extending 600 feet to the immediate valley of the Muskingum river. This passage way is guarded by embankments on either side from eight to ten feet high. In the smaller square there are no pyramidal structures, but fronting each gate-way there is a circular mound. The walls of these several enclosures are from twenty to thirty feet broad at the base, and from five to six feet high. Besides these, many similar embankments may be traced in the same vicinity.

Squier and Davis, authors of that most elaborate work, entitled "The Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley", estimated that there were in Ross county, Ohio, at least one hundred enclosures and five hundred mounds. They give the probable number in that State at from one thousand to fifteen hundred enclosures, and ten thousand mounds. These estimates are quite likely to be far below the actual number, as their investigations were made many years ago, when large portions of the State were yet covered with forests, and before any general interest had been awakened on the subject of which they treated. Among the remarkable fortifications in Ross county is one at Cedar Bank, on the east side of the Scioto river, about five miles north of Chillicothe. It is of a square form, enclosing an area of thirty-two acres. The west side of this enclosure is formed by the high bluff bordering the river at this point. There are two gate-ways opposite each other, one on the north and the other on the south side. Inside of the enclosure,





on a line with the gate-ways, there is a mound 245 feet long and 150 feet broad. The form of this work is shown by the diagram on the opposite page.

When this work first attracted the attention of Mr. E. G. Squier, Dr. Davis, and others engaged in archæological research, it was in the midst of a dense forest of heavy timber. Trees of the largest growth stood on the embankments, and covered the entire area of ground enclosed. About a mile and a half below, on the same side of the Scioto, are other fortifications, both circular and square, even more remarkable than the one last described, on account of the forms and combinations which they exhibit. Another fortification in this county, in the form of a parallelogram, 2,800 feet long by 1,800 feet wide, encloses several smaller works and mounds, which altogether make 3,000,000 cubic feet of embankment.

A series of the most wonderful and most gigantic of these pre-historic works, is to be found in the Licking Valley, near Newark. They cover an area of two square miles. The works are of such vast magnitude that even with our labor-saving implements to construct them, would require the labor of thousands of men continued for many months. "Fort Ancient", as it is called, in Warren county, Ohio, has nearly four miles of embankment, from eighteen to twenty feet high.

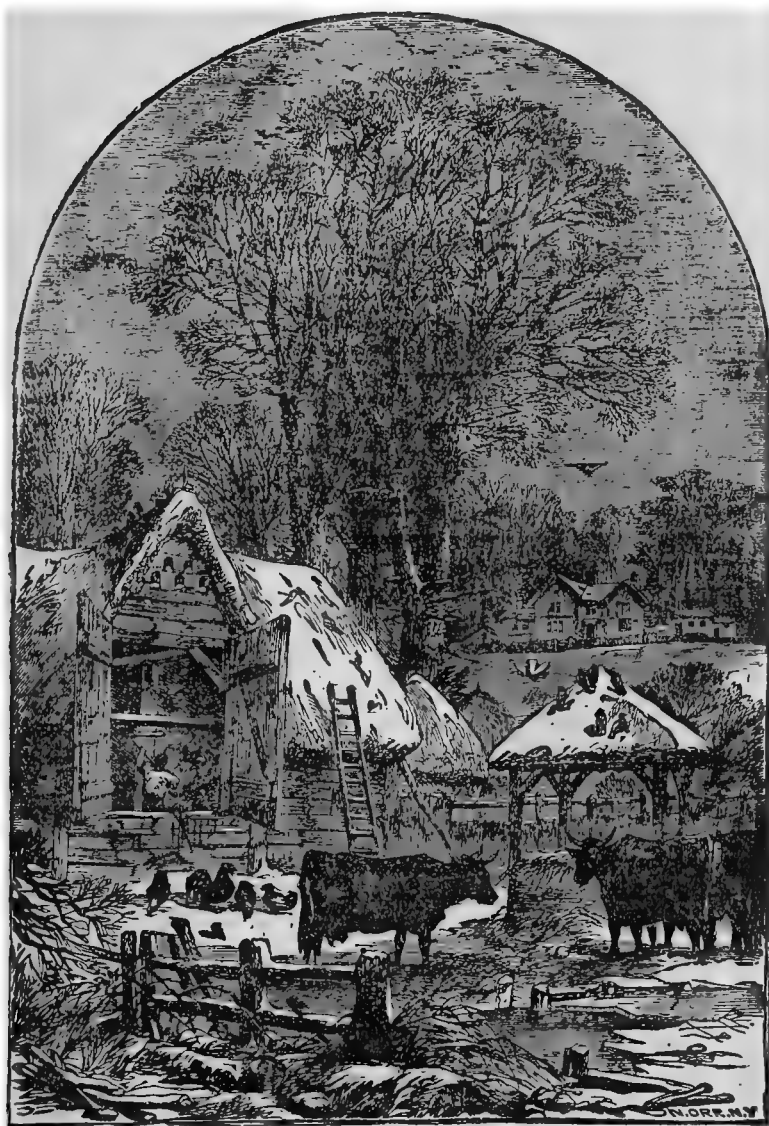
Mounds and fortifications similar to those in Ohio are found in all the States of the Northwest, and indeed, throughout the entire valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the valley of the Wabash, in Indiana, are many interesting remains of the works of the Mound Builders. Near Cahokia, Illinois, there is a mound 2,000 feet in circumference, and ninety feet high. Many remarkable objects of interest to the antiquary are found in Wisconsin. Scattered over her undulating plains are earth-works, modeled after the forms of men and animals. At Aztalan, in Jefferson county, is an ancient fortification 550 yards long and 275 yards wide. The walls are from four to five feet high, and more than twenty feet in thickness at the base. Near the Blue Mounds, in that State, there is another work, in form resembling a man in a recumbent position. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet across the trunk. At Prairieville there is still another resembling a turtle in shape which, is fifty-six feet in length. At Cassville there is one which is said to resemble the extinct mastodon. In some instances these animal resemblances and forms are much defaced by time, while in other cases they are distinctly visible. Fragments of ancient pottery are found scattered about most of them.

Scattered over the surface of Iowa, also, are to be found many of these monuments of a pre-historic race. The mounds especially are numerous, appearing most in that portion of the State east of the Des Moines river, but in a few instances west of it. Groups of mounds are found along Iowa river, in Johnson county, presenting the same general appearance with those in the States east of the Mississippi. Near the mouth of this river, in Louisa county, are the remains of an ancient fortification, with a number of mounds in the same vicinity, which have attracted the attention of the curious. In the vicinity of Ottumwa, Wapello county, are a large number of mounds, several of which have been examined. There is a chain of them in this last named county, commencing near the mouth of Sugar Creek, a small tributary of the Des Moines, and extending twelve miles northward, with distances between them in some instances as great as two miles. Two of them were excavated several years ago. One of them was about 45 feet in diameter, and situated upon the highest ground in the vicinity. The other was directly

north about one-fourth of a mile. Its diameter at the base was about 75 feet. In the center of this last named mound, was found, at the depth of four feet, a layer of stone, with the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire. There were also found a mass of charcoal, a bed of ashes, and calcined human bones. A number of relics were also found in the smaller mound first mentioned. These examinations were made by several gentlemen of Ottumwa.

Mr. F. C. Roberts, in a Fort Madison paper, writes of the examination of a mound situated about six miles north of that city, a few years ago. It is located on the brow of a hill, is of an elliptical shape, and small in size, being only about 30 feet long, and fifteen feet wide; its height was about six feet. The mound contained a number of separate compartments, constructed as follows: First, there was a floor made of limestone, which must have been brought a distance of several miles, as none nearer could have been obtained. This floor was laid regular and smooth, the best stone only being used. Above the floor, with an intervening space of about twenty inches, there was a roof, also made of limestone. The sides of this vault, if it may so be called, seemed to have once had stone walls, but they were more or less caved in. It was also thought that the roof had originally been much higher. The compartments were made by partitions or walls of stone. Each compartment was occupied by a human skeleton, and articles of flint and stone, as well as some bones of animals. All the skeletons of human origin were placed in a sitting position, with the knees drawn up, and the head inclined forward between them. The arms were placed by the side, and sometimes clasped around the knees. Besides the human bones, there were those of some large birds and of some animal. Some of these were charred, and were found in connection with charcoal and ashes. There were numerous flint weapons, and small three cornered stones.

In Clayton and other counties in the northeastern part of the State, the Mound Builders have left numerous monuments of their existence in that region in pre-historic times. The researches of Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, have been extensive and successful in giving to the scientific and antiquarian world much information in relation to these works of an ancient people who once occupied our continent. He has collected a vast number of relics from the mounds in that portion of the State. After long and thorough investigation, he gives it as his opinion that in Clayton county alone there are not less than one hundred thousand artificial mounds, including the two classes, the round and the elongated, the latter ranging from one hundred to six hundred feet in length. All of them, so far as examinations have been made, contain more or less skeletons. One which was examined near Clayton was estimated to have contained over one hundred bodies. From investigations made, the inference is drawn that the elongated mounds are of greater antiquity than the round ones. The skeletons found in the former are in a more advanced state of decay, and in some of them there is scarcely any trace of bones. In nearly all the round mounds skeletons were found in a remarkably good state of preservation, and can be obtained by the thousand. These facts indicate most conclusively that the elongated mounds were the work of an older race of the Mound Builders, and that they were erected ages before the round ones were. The fact that human remains have been found in nearly all of both classes favors the theory that they were erected as receptacles for the dead.



A PIONEER WINTER.

While workmen were excavating a mound for the foundation of a warehouse in the city of McGregor, in the summer of 1874, human bones were found, and also a stone axe weighing thirteen pounds. It was embedded twenty feet below the original surface.

As stated, the work of the Mound Builders was not confined to that portion of the State embracing the Mississippi drainage. Similar remains, though not so numerous, are observed on the western slope of the water-shed between the two great rivers bordering the State. Some five miles below Denison, Crawford county, in the valley of Boyer river, there is a semi-circular group of artificial mounds. They are situated on a plateau, rising above the first, or lower bottom, and are about nine in number, each rising to a height of from five to six feet above the general level of the ground. Another similar group is located on a second bottom, at the mouth of Paradise creek, in the same county. Human remains have been found in some of them.

Having noticed briefly some of the various forms in which these stupendous works of men who lived far back in the centuries, whose annals have not come down to us in any written language, we can say now that the most learned have only been able to conjecture as to the remoteness of their antiquity. The evidences that they are of *very great* age are abundant and conclusive, *but how many hundreds or thousands of years?* This is the problem that many an antiquary would freely give years of study and investigation to solve. The length of time which elapsed during which these works were in progress is another of the unsolved questions connected with them, and yet there is abundant evidence that some of them are much older than others; that the process of their construction extends over a large duration of time—a time during which the Mound Builders themselves passed through the changes which mark the monuments that they have left behind them. It is a well known fact that the manners and customs of rude nations isolated from intercourse and commerce with the world, pass through the process of change and development very slowly. The semi-civilized nations of eastern lands, after the lapse of thousands of years, still cling to the manners and customs, and the superstitions of their ancestors, who lived at the early dawn of our historic period. They use the same rude implements of husbandry, the same utensils in the household, the same arms in warfare, and practice the same styles of dress—all with but little change or modification. The changes are only sufficiently marked to be perceptible after many generations have passed away. Situated as the Mound Builders were, we can but infer that they too passed slowly through the processes of change, and the works which they have left behind them thoroughly attest the truth of this proposition. Their older works appear to be more elaborate and more intricate, showing that the earlier workers were possessed of a higher degree of attainment in the mechanical arts than those whose works are more recent. The inference is that probably after long ages, they gradually retrograded, and were finally subdued or driven southward into Mexico and Central America, by the ancestors of the Indians, who came upon them from the northwest, as the Goths and Vandals invaded and subverted the Roman Empire. This final subjugation may have resulted after centuries of warfare, during which time these fortifications were constructed as defences against the enemy. That they were for military purposes is scarcely susceptible of a doubt. This implies a state of warfare, and war implies an enemy. The struggle ended in the final subjugation of that people to whom

we apply the name of Mound Builders—their conquerors and successors being a race of people in whom we recognize to this day, traces of the Asiatic type.

We, another race of people, after the lapse of other ages, tread to-day, in our turn, on the ruins of at least a limited civilization—a civilization older than that of the Aztecs, whom Cortez found in Mexico. This great Mississippi valley was once a populous empire, millions of whose subjects repose in the sepulchers scattered in our valleys and over our prairies. While we bow at the shrine of a more intelligent Deity, and strive to build up a truer and better civilization, let us still remember that we tread on classic ground.

SKETCHES OF WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Legislation in Regard to Ohio—Admission as a State—Description—Climate and Soil—Origin of Name—Seat of Government—Legislation in Regard to Indiana—Description—Lost River—Wyandot Cave—Seat of Government—Internal Improvements—Vincennes—Illinois—Admission as a State—Description—Productions—Towns and Cities—"Lover's Leap"—"Buffalo Rock"—"Cave in the Rock"—Michigan—The Boundary Question—Admission as a State—Description—History—Towns and Cities—Wisconsin—Description—Climate and Productions—Objects of Interest—Towns and Cities—Sketch of Milwaukee—Minnesota—Description—Lakes—Climate and Productions—Natural Scenery—Red Pipe Stone—Historical Sketch—Towns and Cities—Nebraska—Description—Towns and Cities—Missouri—Organic Legislation—The "Missouri Compromise"—Description—Early Settlement—St. Louis—Other Towns and Cities.

OHIO.

OHIO was the first State formed out of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, which was ceded to the United States by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1783, and accepted by the Congress of the United States, March 1, 1784. This territory was divided into two separate governments by act of Congress of May 7, 1800. Ohio remained a Territorial government until under an act of Congress, approved April 30, 1802, it adopted a State constitution, and was allowed one representative in Congress. On the first of November of the same year the constitution was presented in Congress. The people having, on November 29, 1802, complied with the act of Congress of April 30, 1802, whereby the State became one of the United States, an act was passed and approved February 19, 1803, for the due execution of the laws of the United States within that State.

The State embraces an area of about 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. There are no mountains, but the central portion of the State is elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, while other portions are from 600 to 800 feet in elevation. A belt of highlands north of the middle of the State separates the rivers flowing north into Lake Erie from those flowing south into the Ohio river. The middle portion of the State in great part is an elevated plain with occasional patches of marsh land. A large proportion of the State when first settled was covered with forests, but in the central part there was some prairie. Boulders are found scattered over the surface, as they are generally throughout the Northwest.

The bituminous coal-field of the State extends over an area embracing nearly 12,000 square miles. It occupies the eastern and southeastern parts, with its northern boundary running near Wooster, Newark, and Lancaster. There are also frequent beds of limestone, as well as sandstone well suited for heavy masonry. The most important of the other mineral productions is

iron, which it possesses in great abundance. This is found running through the counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, and Hocking, in a bed 100 miles long by 12 wide. For fine castings it is not surpassed by that found in any other part of the United States. Salt springs are also frequent.

The great river of the State is the Ohio, which forms its southern boundary, and receives the tributary volume of waters flowing from the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami, as well as those of many smaller streams. The interior rivers mentioned vary in length from 110 to 200 miles. The Ohio is navigable by steamboats of the first-class during one-half the year to Pittsburg. The Muskingum is navigable by means of dams and locks to Zanesville, 70 miles from its mouth, and at times 30 miles farther up to Coshocton. On the northern slope of the State, beginning at the northwest, are the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga, all flowing into Lake Erie, and all flowing their entire course within the State, except the Maumee, which rises in Indiana. The last-named river is navigable for lake steamers a distance of 18 miles. Lake Erie coasts the state about 150 miles on the north and northeast, affording several good harbors.

The climate in the southern part of the State is mild, while in the north the temperature is equally as rigorous as in the same latitude near the Atlantic. Great droughts have occasionally prevailed, but the State is regarded as one of the most productive in the Union. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are the leading cereals. All the fruits of the temperate latitudes are generally abundant. The forest trees are of many kinds, including the several varieties of oak, hickory, sugar and maple, beech, poplar, ash, sycamore, paw-paw, buckeye, dogwood, cherry, elm, and hackberry.

The State receives its name from that of the river which forms its southern boundary. It is of Indian or aboriginal origin. It is not easy to determine its real signification in the Indian language, but some writers have claimed that it means handsome or beautiful. This opinion would seem to be somewhat plausible from the fact that the early French explorers called it *La Belle Riviere*, or the Beautiful River, having probably learned the signification of the Indian name, and therefore gave it a French name with the same signification.

Ohio was first partially settled by a few French emigrants on the Ohio river, while they possessed Canada and Louisiana, about the middle of the last century. But these settlements were very inconsiderable until the year 1787 and 1788, when the Ohio Company and others from New England made the settlement at Marietta. The early inhabitants were much annoyed by the incursions of the Indians, who had successively defeated Gen. Harmar and Gen. St. Clair, in 1791 and 1792, but were themselves utterly routed by Gen. Wayne in August, 1794. Fort Sandusky, in the war of 1812, was successfully defended by Maj. Croghan, then but 21 years of age, with 160 men against the attack of Gen. Proctor, with 500 British regulars and as many Indians. Cincinnati was laid out as early as 1788, but there were only a few settlers until after Wayne's victory. It then improved rapidly, having in 1818 a population of upward of 9,000. Chillicothe was laid out in 1796, and in 1818 had a population of 2,600. Columbus, the present capital, was laid out early in the year 1812, and in 1818 contained about 1,500 inhabitants. Cleveland was laid out in 1796, and about the same time a number of settlements were made along the Miami. Until the legislature met in Columbus, in December, 1816, Cincinnati and Chillicothe had alternately enjoyed

the distinction of being both the Territorial and State capitals. In 1814 the first State-house, a plain brick building, was erected at Columbus, the permanent seat of the State Government. In February, 1852, it was entirely consumed by fire, and was succeeded by the present fine State capitol, which had been commenced prior to the destruction of the old one. The convention which formed the first constitution of the State was held in Chillicothe, in November, 1802.

The following table shows the population of Ohio at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	45,028	337	45,365
1810.....	228,861	1,899	230,760
1820.....	576,572	4,723	581,295
1830.....	928,329	9,574	937,903
1840.....	1,502,122	17,345	1,519,467
1850.....	1,955,050	25,279	1,980,329
1860.....	2,302,808	36,673	*2,339,511
1870.....	2,601,946	63,213	*2,665,260

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 30 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 100 enumerated as Indians.

INDIANA.

Indiana was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory which was ceded to the United States by the Virginia. It received a separate Territorial form of government by act of Congress of May 7, 1800, and William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor. At this time it included all the territory west to the Mississippi river, including all now embraced in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. The seat of the territorial government was established at Vincennes. By act of January 11, 1805, it was divided into two separate governments, and that of Michigan created. Again, February 3, 1809, that of Illinois was created. On the 19th of April, 1816, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Indiana to form a constitution and State government. On the 29th of June of the same year the people formed a constitution, and on the 11th of December, 1816, an act of Congress was approved admitting the State into the Union. The laws of the United States were extended to the State by an act of March 3, 1817.

Indiana is 278 miles in its greatest length from north to south, and about 144 miles in width, and includes an area of 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres. It has no mountains or great elevations, but portions south of White river are somewhat hilly. North of the White and Wabash rivers the country is generally level or slightly undulating. The rivers are generally bordered by rich alluvial bottom lands, sometimes extending for several miles in width. Some of the southeastern counties in places present a rocky surface. The eastern part is generally heavily timbered, while the western is chiefly prairie. The State has a gradual inclination toward the Ohio, and most of the streams flow into that river. Lake Michigan borders the State on the northwest for a distance of about 40 miles, while the Ohio forms the entire southern boundary. In the northern part there are some small lakes. The Wabash is the largest interior river, and with its tributaries drains nearly three-fourths of the State. At high water it is navigable

by steamboats as far as Covington. White river is its principal tributary. It rises in two branches in the eastern part of the State, the two branches uniting about 30 miles from the Wabash. The Maumee is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's in the northeastern part of the State, and passes off into Ohio. The Kankakee, one of the sources of the Illinois, drains the northwestern part of the State. Among other streams are the Tippecanoe, Mississiniwa, Whitewater, Flat Rock, and Blue rivers.

The State yields an abundance of coal, the great deposit being in the southwestern portion, and embracing an area of nearly 8,000 square miles, or some twenty-two counties, in most of which it is profitably mined. There are also iron, zinc, gypsum, and lime and sandstone. Many quarries of stone yield excellent building material.

Indiana is not without its natural wonders which have attracted the attention of the curious. Among these is Lost river, in Orange county. This stream is about fifty feet in width. It sinks many feet under ground, and then rises to the surface at a distance of 11 miles. Then there is Wyandot Cave, in Crawford county. In beauty and magnificence it almost rivals the celebrated Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. It has been explored a distance of over twenty miles. Its greatest width is about 300 feet, and its greatest height 245 feet. Among its interior wonders are "Bandit's Hall," "Pluto's Ravine," "Monument Mountain," "Lucifer's Gorge," and "Calypso's Island." The interior is brilliantly sparred with pendant stalactites.

The climate is milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast, but somewhat subject to sudden changes. The soil is generally productive, and in the river bottoms very deep, well adapted to Indian corn and other kinds of grain. The alluvial bottom lands of the Wabash and its tributaries are especially noted for their fertility. The productions are the various kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits common in temperate latitudes.

Indiana has a large variety of forest trees. Among those indigenous to the State are several kinds of oak, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, elm, cherry, maple, buckeye, beech, locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hackberry, mulberry, and some sassafras.

Indianapolis is the capital, and is situated on the west fork of White river, in Marion county. The site was selected for the capital in 1820, while the whole country for forty miles in every direction was covered with a dense forest. Previous to 1825 the State capital was at Corydon, but in that year the public offices were removed to Indianapolis. The State-house was erected at a cost of \$60,000, and at that time was considered an elegant building. It is now unsuited for the purposes of a great State like Indiana and will soon give place to a larger and more elegant structure. Indianapolis, in 1840, had a population of 2,692; in 1850 it had 8,900; in 1860 it had 18,611; and in 1870 it had 48,244.

In works of internal improvement Indiana stands among the leading States of the Mississippi valley. Railroads radiate in all directions from Indianapolis, and there is scarcely a place in the State of any considerable importance that is not connected, directly or indirectly, with the larger cities. Among her early improvements were the Wabash and Erie Canal, connecting Evansville with Toledo, and the Whitewater Canal, connecting Cambridge City with Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio. Of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 379 miles are within the limits of Indiana. The Whitewater Canal is 74 miles long. Indianapolis is the largest and most important city in the State, and among the principal cities may be mentioned New Albany,

Evansville, Fort Wayne, La Fayette, Terre Haute, Madison, Laporte, Jeffersonville, Logansport, Crawfordsville, Lawrenceburg, South Bend and Michigan City. Corydon, the former State capital, is 115 miles south of Indianapolis, in Harrison county. When the seat of government was removed from this place to Indianapolis, in 1824, it remained stationary for a long time, but within a few years it has become more flourishing. Vincennes, the ancient seat of the Territorial government, is on the left bank of the Wabash river, 120 miles south of Indianapolis. It is the oldest town in the State, and possesses much historic interest, being first settled by the French about the year 1735. Many of the present inhabitants are of French descent. The seat of government was removed from Vincennes to Corydon in 1813.

The following table shows the population of Indiana, at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

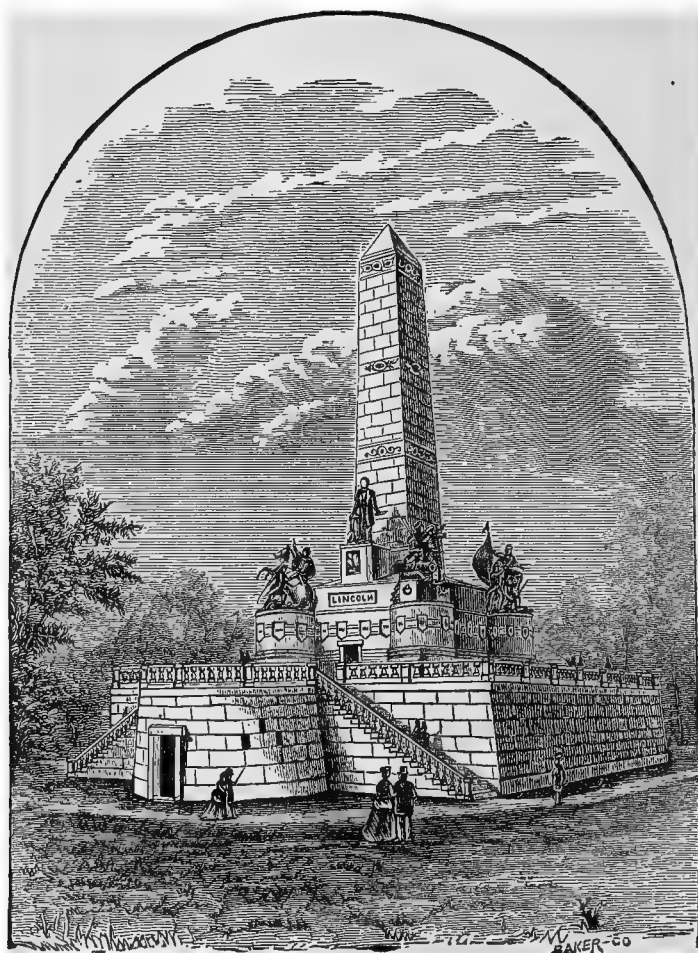
YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,402	298	2,517
1810.....	23,890	630	24,520
1820.....	145,758	1,420	147,178
1830.....	339,399	3,632	343,031
1840.....	678,698	7,168	685,866
1850.....	977,154	11,262	988,416
1860.....	1,338,710	11,423	*1,350,428
1870.....	1,655,837	24,560	*1,680,637

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 290 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 240 enumerated as Indians.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory, which was ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. An act for dividing the Indian Territory, was passed by Congress, and approved February 3d, 1809. An act to enable the people of the Territory to form a constitution and State government, and authorizing one representative in Congress, was passed and approved April 18th, 1818. By the same act a part of the Territory of Illinois was attached to the Territory of Michigan. The people having, on the 26th of August of the same year, formed a constitution, a joint resolution was passed by Congress, and approved December 3d, 1818, admitting the State into the Union, and on the 2d of March following, an act was approved to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois.

The extreme length of Illinois from north to south is about 380 miles, and its greatest width about 200 miles. It embraces an area of 55,409 square miles, or 35,459,200 acres. The surface of the State is generally level, with a general inclination from north to south, as indicated by the course of its rivers. There are some elevated bluffs along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and a small tract of hilly country in the southern part of the State. The northwest part also contains a considerable amount of broken land. Some of the prairies are large, but in the early settlement of the State there were many small prairies, skirted with fine groves of timber. The prairies are generally undulating, and in their native state were clothed in a great variety of beautiful wild flowers. The State is well supplied with minerals of great economic value. The region of Galena, in the northwest part, has



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

for many years yielded vast quantities of lead. The coal fields cover an area of 44,000 square miles. There are salt springs in Gallatin, Jackson and Vermillion counties; and medicinal springs, chiefly sulphur and chalybeate, have been found in several places. Excellent building stone for heavy masonry, are quarried at Joliet, La Mont, Quincy, and other places.

Illinois possesses pre-eminent facilities for water transportation, the Mississippi river forming the entire western boundary, and the Ohio the entire southern, while Lake Michigan bounds it on the northeast 60 miles. The Illinois river is navigable for steamboats 286 miles. Rock river, though having obstructions near its mouth, has in times of high water been navigated for a considerable distance. Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Spoon rivers have also been navigated by steamboat, but the construction of railroads has in a great measure superseded the necessity of this means of transportation. Among the rivers are the upper portion of the Wabash, which receives from this State the waters of the Vermillion, Embarras and Little Wabash. The principal tributaries, or sources, of the Illinois river are Kaskaskia, Des Plaines and Fox rivers. Lake Peoria is an expansion of the Illinois river, near the middle of the State. Lake Pishtoka, in the northeast part, is a lake of some importance.

Illinois, extending through five degrees of latitude, presents considerable variety of climate. Peaches and some other fruits, which do not succeed so well in the northern part, rarely fail to yield abundantly in the southern part. The State has immense agricultural capabilities, unsurpassed, indeed, by any other State in the Union, unless it may be the younger State of Iowa. Among its agricultural staples are Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, butter and cheese. Stock raising on the prairies of Illinois has, for many years, been carried on extensively. All the fruits and vegetables common to the latitudes in which it is situated are successfully and abundantly produced.

Timber is plentiful, but not very equally diffused. The bottom lands are supplied with fine growths of black and white walnut, ash, hackberry, elm, sugar maple, honey locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hickory, and several species of oak. Some of these also grow on the uplands, and in addition white oak, and other valuable kinds of timber. White and yellow poplar flourish in the southern part, and cypress on the Ohio bottom lands.

As we have seen, Illinois did not become a member of the Federal Union until 1818, yet settlements were made within its limits about the same time that William Penn colonized Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. These settlements, like other French colonies, failed to increase very rapidly, and it was not until after the close of the Revolution, that extensive colonization commenced.

Springfield, the capital of Illinois, was laid out in 1822. It is situated three miles south of the Sangamon river, in Sangamon county, and is surrounded by rich and extensive prairies, which have been transformed into splendid farms. Large quantities of bituminous coal are mined in this vicinity. This city will ever be memorable as the home of Abraham Lincoln, and as the place where his remains are entombed. In 1840 it had a population of 2,579; in 1850 it had 4,533; in 1860 it had 7,002; and in 1870 it had 17,364. Since the last date the population has increased rapidly. A new and magnificent State capitol has been erected, and Springfield may now be regarded as one of the flourishing cities of Illinois.

Chicago, on the site of old Fort Dearborn, is now the largest interior city of the United States. It stands on the shore of Lake Michigan, with the

Chicago river flowing through it. As the great commercial emporium of the Northwest, a special account of this city will be given elsewhere. Among other large and thriving cities are Peoria, Quincy, Galena, Belleville, Alton, Rockford, Bloomington, Ottawa, Aurora, Lincoln, Rock Island, Galesburg, Joliet and Jacksonville.

The internal improvements of Illinois are on a grand scale. The railroads traverse almost every county, connecting her towns and cities with her great commercial city on the lake, and with the markets of the East. Besides these, she has her great canal, from Chicago to Peru, uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river. This canal is 100 miles long.

A few striking features of the natural scenery of this State may be mentioned. Along the Mississippi are bold and picturesque bluffs, rising from one to three hundred feet. "Starved Rock" and "Lover's Leap" are eminences on Illinois river, the former being a perpendicular mass of limestone, eight miles below Ottawa, and rising 150 feet above the river. It is so called from an incident in Indian warfare. A band of Illinois Indians took refuge on this eminence from the Pottawattamies, but being surrounded by the latter, they all died, it is said not of starvation, but of thirst. Nearly opposite "Lover's Leap" is "Buffalo Rock," 100 feet high. Here the Indians formerly drove the buffalo, and with shouts caused them to crowd each other over the precipice. On the banks of the Ohio, in Hardin county, is "Cave in the Rock," the entrance to which is but little above the water. The cave ascends gradually from the entrance to the extreme limit, back 180 feet. In 1797 it was the rendezvous of a band of robbers, who sallied forth to rob boatmen and emigrants. Other outlaws have since made it their abode.

The following table shows the population of Illinois at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870.

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,275	183	2,458
1810.....	11,501	781	12,282
1820.....	53,788	1,374	55,162
1830.....	155,061	2,384	157,445
1840.....	472,254	3,929	476,183
1850.....	846,034	5,436	851,470
1860.....	1,704,291	7,628	*1,711,951
1870.....	2,511,096	23,762	*2,539,891

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 32 enumerated as Indians, and the same number enumerated as Indians in 1870.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan was formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. It was detached from Indiana Territory, and become a separate Territorial government under an act of Congress approved January 11, 1805. It remained for more than thirty years under a territorial form of government, but embraced a vast region not now included in the State. During this time there was considerable legislation in regard to its boundaries, the most important of which was the adjustment of the boundary line between Michigan and the State of Ohio, in 1836. In January, 1833, a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory was presented in Congress, praying for admission into the Union as a State. The prayer of the memorial was not granted at that time, partly on account

of the disputed boundary question. Finally, on the 15th of June, 1836, an act was passed "to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, upon conditions therein expressed." One of the conditions was, that if a convention of delegates elected by the people of Michigan for the purpose of giving their assent to the boundaries, as declared and established by the act of June 15th, 1836, should first give their assent, then Michigan was to be declared one of the States of the Union. This condition having been complied with, Congress, on the 26th of January, 1837, passed an act declaring Michigan one of the United States, and admitting it into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Michigan occupies two peninsulas, the southern one lying between Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron on the east, and Lake Michigan on the west; and the northern one between Lakes Michigan and Huron on the south, and Lake Superior on the north. The northern peninsula is about 320 miles in extreme length, from southeast to northwest, and 130 miles in its greatest width. The southern peninsula is about 283 miles from north to south, and 210 from east to west in its greatest width. The joint area of the two peninsulas is 56,243 square miles, or 35,595,520 acres. The northern peninsula embraces about two-fifths of the total area.

The southern peninsula is generally an undulating plain, with a few slight elevations. The shores of Lake Huron are often characterized by steep bluffs, while those of Lake Michigan are coasted by shifting sand-hills, rising from one hundred to two hundred feet in height. In the southern part of this peninsula are large districts covered with thinly scattered trees, called "oak openings."

The northern peninsula is in striking contrast with the southern, both as to soil and surface. It is rugged, with streams abounding in water-falls. The Wisconsin, or Porcupine Mountains, form the water-shed between Lakes Michigan and Superior, and attain an elevation of 2,000 feet in the northwestern portion of the peninsula. The shores of Lake Superior are composed of sandstone rock, which in places is worn by the winds and waves into many strange and fanciful shapes, resembling the ruins of castles, and forming the celebrated "Pictured Rocks." The northern peninsula of Michigan possesses probably the richest copper mines in the world, occupying a belt one hundred and twenty miles in length by from two to six miles in width. It is rich in minerals, but rigorous in climate and sterile in soil. Coal is plentiful at Corunna, one hundred miles from Detroit.

The State is so surrounded and intersected by lakes as to fairly entitle it to the soubriquet of "The Lake State." There are a number of small lakes in the interior of the State, which add to the general variety of scenery, but are not important to navigation. The Straits of Mackinaw (formerly written Michilimackinac) divide the southern from the northern peninsula, and connect the waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron by a navigable channel. There are a number of small rivers, the most important in the southern peninsula being St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, Muskegon and Manistee, all emptying into Lake Michigan; and Au Sable and Siganaw, flowing into Lake Huron, and the Huron and Raisin discharging their waters into Lake Erie. The principal rivers of the northern peninsula are the Menomonee, Montreal and Ontonagon. The shores around the lakes are indented by numerous bays. Several small islands belong to Michigan, the most important of which is Isle Royale, noted for its copper mines.

The climate of Michigan is generally rigorous, except in proximity to the lakes, where the fruits of the temperate zone succeed admirably. The northern peninsula is favorable for winter wheat, but Indian corn does not succeed well. In the southern peninsula, Indian corn is produced abundantly, as well as the winter grains. This part of the State is pre-eminently agricultural.

Portions of the northern peninsula are heavily timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, aspen, maple, ash and elm, and vast quantities of lumber are manufactured at the fine mill-sites afforded by the rapid streams. Timber is plentiful also in the southern peninsula, and consists chiefly of several species of oak, hickory, ash, basswood, maple, elm, linden, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, sycamore, cottonwood, black and white walnut, cherry, pine, tamarack, cypress, cedar and chestnut.

Northern Michigan abounds in picturesque scenery, among which may be mentioned the "Pictured Rocks," composed of sandstone of various colors. They extend for about twelve miles, and rise 300 feet above the water. Sometimes cascades shoot over the precipice, so that vessels can sail between them and the natural wall of the rock. This portion of the State every season attracts large numbers of excursionists and pleasure-seekers, on account of its charming and interesting scenery.

The State is named for the lake which forms a part of its boundary, and signifies in the Indian language, "Great Water." The first white settlements were by the French, near Detroit and at Mackinaw, in the latter half of the seventeenth century; but these colonies did not progress rapidly. This territory, with other French possessions in North America, came into possession of Great Britain at the peace of 1763. It remained under the dominion of Great Britain until the American Revolution, when it became the possession of the United States. The British, however, did not surrender Detroit until 1796. This region was chiefly the scene of the exploits of the celebrated chief Pontiac, after the expulsion of the French. During the war of 1812, Michigan became the theater of several of the battles and many of the incidents connected with that war. At Frenchtown, in this State, January 22, 1813, occurred a cruel massacre by the savages of a party of American prisoners of war. Gen. Harrison soon after drove the enemy out of the Territory, and removed the seat of war into Canada, where he fought and gained the battle of the Thames.

Lansing, the capital of Michigan, is situated on Grand river, in Ingham county one hundred and ten miles northwest of Detroit. It was selected for the seat of government in 1847, at which time it was surrounded by an almost unbroken wilderness. The river here affords excellent water power. A new and handsome State capitol has just been completed.

Detroit, situated on the river from which it takes its name, eighteen miles from the head of Lake Erie, is the largest city in the State. It was the capital until the removal of the seat of government to Lansing, in 1850. Historically it is one of the most interesting cities in the West. The French had here a military post as early as 1670. Three Indian tribes, the Hurons, Pottawattamies and Ottawas, had their villages in the vicinity. With other French possessions, it passed into the hands of the British at the peace of 1763, and twenty years later it came under the jurisdiction of the United States, although, as stated above, it was not surrendered until 1796. June 11th, 1805, it was almost totally destroyed by fire. Gen. Wm. Hull, first governor of the Territory of Michigan, then projected the city on a new

plan. On the 18th of August, 1812, this same Gen. Hull surrendered it into the hands of the British, but the latter evacuated it September 29th of the same year. In 1870 the population was 79,577, and since then has rapidly increased.

Among the other important towns and cities in the State, are Grand Rapids, Adrian, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Jackson and Monroe.

The following table shows the population of Michigan at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	551	.....	551
1810.....	4,618	144	4,762
1820.....	8,591	174	8,765
1830.....	31,346	293	31,639
1840.....	211,560	707	212,276
1850.....	395,071	2,583	397,654
1860.....	736,142	6,799	*749,113
1870.....	1,167,282	11,849	*1,184,059

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 6,172 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 4,926 enumerated as Indians.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin was formed out of a portion of the Territory of Michigan, but was originally a part of the Northwestern Territory ceded by the State of Virginia to the United States. On the 12th of December, 1832, a resolution passed the house of representatives directing, a committee to inquire into the expediency of creating a Territorial government for Wisconsin out of a part of Michigan. On the 20th of April, 1836, an act was passed and approved establishing a Territorial government. On the 20th of June, 1838, an act was passed and approved to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa. June 12, 1838, an act was passed designating the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin. On the 6th of August, 1846, an act was passed and approved to enable the people to form a constitution and State government. On the 21st of January, 1847, the people adopted a constitution, and on the 3d of March of the same year an act of Congress was passed and approved for the admission of the State into the Union. By act of May 29, 1848, the State was declared admitted into the Union, to be entitled to three representatives in Congress after March 3, 1849.

The extreme length of Wisconsin from north to south is about 285 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is about 255 miles. It includes an area of about 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. It is generally of an elevated rolling surface, with a large proportion of prairie. There are no mountains, properly so called, though the descent toward Lake Superior is quite abrupt, and the rivers full of rapids and falls, which afford valuable mill-sites. The great lakes, Superior and Michigan, lave the northern and eastern borders, besides which there are a number of smaller lakes, the most important of which is Lake Winnebago, southeast of the middle of the State. It is 28 miles long and 10 miles wide, and communicates with Green Bay through the Fox or Neenah river. In the northwestern part are numerous small lakes, with clear water, gravelly or rocky bottoms, and bold picturesque

shores. The rivers generally flow in a southwest direction and discharge their waters into the Mississippi, which flows along the southwest border of the State for more than 200 miles. The most important interior river is the Wisconsin, which has a course of about 200 miles almost directly south, when it changes its course westwardly, and flows about 100 miles further to its junction with the Mississippi. At favorable stages it is navigable for steamboats 180 miles. The Bad Axe, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers are important streams for floating timber and lumber from the pine region in the northwest part of the State. The streams flowing into Lake Superior are small, but rapid, affording excellent mill-sites.

The climate is severe and the winters long, but the State is free from the unhealthy changes which are common farther south. The south and middle portions form a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple production, though all kinds of small grain and Indian corn are raised successfully. Large portions of the State are well adapted to grazing and the dairy. The northern part of the State, about the head-waters of the Black and Chippewa rivers, and the sources of the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, has but limited agricultural capabilities, as in that region are many ponds and marshes, and also large quantities of boulders scattered over the surface.

There are many objects of interest to the tourist and the lover of the picturesque. The rivers abound in rapids and falls. In St. Louis river there is a series of cascades which have a descent of 320 feet in 16 miles. The Menomonee river at Quinnesec Falls dashes down over a perpendicular ledge of rocks 40 feet, and has a fall of 134 feet in a mile and a half. Among other noted falls are the St. Croix, Chippewa and Big Bull Falls in the Wisconsin river. Along the rivers are many grand views of bluffs, rising from 150 to 200 feet, and at one place in Richland county on the Wisconsin, where it passes through a narrow gorge, the cliffs have an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet. On the Mississippi, in La Crosse county, the rocks rise 500 feet perpendicularly above the water.

The great lead region extends into the southwestern part of Wisconsin. The deposit here is intermingled to some extent with copper and zinc, together with some silver. Copper is found in a number of places, and also some iron ore. The iron ores of the Lake Superior region extend into Wisconsin. Beautiful varieties of marble are found on the Menomonee river and in other localities.

On the upper Wisconsin river, and other tributaries of the Mississippi, north of the Wisconsin, are vast forests of pine, and immense quantities are annually floated down the Mississippi to supply the markets in other States. Among other forest trees are spruce, tamarack, cedar, hemlock, oak of several varieties, birch, aspen, basswood, hickory, elm, ash, poplar, sycamore and sugar-maple.

Wisconsin was visited at an early period by French missionaries, and a settlement was made in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Madison, the capital of the State, is situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, 80 miles west of Milwaukee, and 132 miles northwest of Chicago. When the place was selected for the seat of government in 1836, there were no buildings except a solitary log cabin. The State capitol is a fine looking stone building erected at a cost of \$500,000, and stands on an elevation seventy feet above the lakes. The city overlooks a charming country, diversified by a pleasing variety of scenery. It has steadily and rapidly increased in population.

The great city of Wisconsin is Milwaukee (called at an early day "Milwacky") and next to Chicago may be regarded as the commercial metropolis of the Northwest. It is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, about 90 miles north of Chicago. Milwaukee river empties into the lake at this point. The city is situated on both sides of the river, and has one of the best harbors on the whole chain of lakes. The fine water power of the Milwaukee river is an important element in its prosperity. Being a port of entry, the government has expended large sums in the improvements of its harbor, and in the erection of public buildings.

In 1805 Jacques Vieux, a half-breed trader whose house was at Green Bay, visited the country at the mouth of the Milwaukee river for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This he did annually until in September, 1818, when he brought with him a young man named Solomon Juneau, who became his son-in-law. The young man established friendly relations with the Indians, and in 1822 erected a block-house on the site of the present city of Milwaukee. He remained for 18 years the only permanent white resident, being visited occasionally by fur traders to whom he sold goods. In 1836, the village which has grown to be a large city, began to appear. Juneau died in 1856, at the age of 64 years, having lived to see the place he founded grow to a prosperous and flourishing city. In 1836 the population was 275; in 1840, it was 1810; in 1850, it was 19,873; in 1860, it was 45,286; in 1870, it was 71,640; and at the present time (1878) it is estimated at 123,000.

Among other important towns and cities of Wisconsin are Racine, Janesville, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Sheboygan, Beloit, Kenosha, La Crosse, Wauwatosa, Manitowoc, Portage City, Platteville, Sheboygan Falls, Beaver Dam, Whitewater, Port Washington, Green Bay, Mineral Point, Shullsburg, Monroe, Prescott, and Hudson.

The following table shows the population of Wisconsin at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	115	....	115
1810.....	.....	....	... ..
1820.....	.....	....	.....
1830.....	.....	....	.....
1840.....	30,749	196	30,945
1850.....	304,756	635	305,391
1860.....	773,693	1,171	*775,864
1870.....	1,051,351	2,113	*1,053,464

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 1017 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 1206 enumerated as Indians.

MINNESOTA.

The eastern portion of Minnesota formed a part of the territory surrendered by the French to Great Britain at the peace of 1763, and subsequently by the latter to the United States at the close of the Revolution. The western portion is a part of the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase, ceded by France to the United States in 1803. It received a Territorial form of government under an act of Congress which became a law March 3, 1849, and was admitted into the Union as a State May 11, 1853.

The extreme length of Minnesota north and south is about 380 miles, and

in width is about 300 miles. It embraces an area of 81,259 square miles, or 52,005,760 acres. The face of the country generally presents the appearance of an undulating plain, although it is the most elevated tract of country between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay. There are no mountains, but the summits of the water-sheds rise to a height of nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Minnesota is one of the best watered States in the Union, being drained by many rivers and dotted over with innumerable small lakes and some of considerable size. The great Mississippi has its humble origin as a mere rivulet in Lake Itasca. This diminutive stream, here but a few feet in width, first meanders in a northeasterly direction, receiving tribute as it passes from a number of other small lakes, when it changes its course to the south, and after meandering a length of six hundred miles in Minnesota, dashes its waters down over the Falls of St. Anthony, then flows along the border of the State two hundred miles further, and thence grandly pursues its course to the Gulf of Mexico. Several tributaries of the Mississippi drain the southeastern portion of the State. The Red River of the North drains the northern part, passing off into Hudson's Bay. It is the outlet of a number of lakes, among which are Traverse, Otter Tail, and Red. This river also forms the west boundary of the State for about two hundred miles. That portion of the State sloping toward Lake Superior is drained by the St. Louis and its tributaries. St. Peters, or Minnesota river, has a total length of over four hundred miles within the State. Its principal branch is Blue Earth or Mankato river, which flows nearly north. The St. Peters, Crow-Wing and Crow rivers are tributaries of the Mississippi from the west.

Lake Superior forms a part of the eastern boundary, and the Lake of the Woods a part of the northern. Among other lakes of considerable size are Rainy, Red Lake, Lake Cass, and Leech Lake. Devil Lake in the north-west part is about 40 miles long and 15 miles wide, and is said to have no visible outlet. Lake Pepin is an expansion of the Mississippi in the north-eastern part of the State, and is a beautiful sheet of water. The State abounds in small lakes which are mostly clear and beautiful. Owing to the multitude of lakes Minnesota seldom suffers from inundations, as they tend to check the sudden rise and violence of the streams.

The climate of the northern part of Minnesota is severe, but in the southern part is not so rigorous as to prevent fair crops of Indian corn from being produced some seasons. Wheat and other winter grains succeed admirably in nearly all parts. In the valleys of the rivers the soil is excellent, and even the valley of the Red River of the North is regarded as a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple and the facilities for manufacturing flour are unsurpassed, as the water power is practically unlimited.

A portion of the State is heavily timbered with pine, and one of the great industries is the manufacture of lumber. Extensive forests of pine grow on the Rum, St. Croix, and Pine rivers, and on the shores of the Mississippi, below Pokegamin Falls. Taken, as a whole, however, Minnesota cannot be called a well-wooded country. The river bottoms furnish some very good growths of oak, aspen, soft maple, basswood, ash, birch, white walnut, linden and elm. In the swamps or marshy places are found tamarack, cedar, and cypress.

Minnesota presents to the tourist many natural objects of interest, especially in her grand and beautiful scenery along the Mississippi and around her lakes. St. Anthony's Falls are celebrated, not so much for their magnitude as a

cataract, as for their geological interest and the wild scenery connected with them. Like Niagara, the falls are divided by an island, with the larger volume of water passing on the west side. This west division is 310 yards wide. The greatest perpendicular fall of water is but 16½ feet, but including the rapids the descent is 58 feet in 260 rods. The rivers of Minnesota have numerous picturesque falls and rapids, and are in many places bordered with perpendicular bluffs of limestone and sandstone.

So far as revealed by geological examination, Minnesota possesses no great mineral or metallic wealth. There is, however, a rich deposit of iron ore in that part of the State bordering on Lake Superior. A thin vein of lead was discovered by the geological corps of Prof. Owen on Waraju river, and some copper was found, but not "in place," having probably been carried thither by the drift. Stone suitable for building purposes exists in great abundance. In the southwest part of the State is a singular deposit known as "red pipestone." Of this the Indians made their pipes, and the place of its deposit was held in great sacredness by them. It is said that different tribes at enmity with each other, met here on terms of amity and smoked the pipe of peace. Longfellow has rendered this locality celebrated in "Hiawatha." It was here—

" On the Mountains of the Prairie,
On the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry,
Gitche Manito, the mighty,
He the Master of Life, descending,
On the red crags of the quarry,
Stood erect, and called the nations,
Called the tribes of men together."

The first white men who are said to have visited the country now embraced in Minnesota, were two fur traders in the year 1654. They returned to Montreal two years afterward and gave a glowing account of the country. This was followed by the visits of trappers and missionaries, and to the latter we are indebted for the first printed accounts of Minnesota. In 1805 an exploring expedition under Pike traversed the country. A military post was established at Fort Snelling in 1819. Excepting a British settlement at Pembina, which was not then known to be within the limits of the United States, no settlements were formed in Minnesota until after 1840.

St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, is in Ramsey county, on the bank of the Mississippi, 2070 miles from its mouth, and 9 miles by land below the Falls of St. Anthony. The first settlement was made about the year 1840. The population has increased rapidly, and as a manufacturing, commercial and business place it has assumed considerable importance. Minneapolis, a few miles above St. Paul, is a rapidly growing city, and is noted for its great water power and manufacturing resources. Among other important towns are Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, and Mankato.

The following table shows the population of Minnesota at the close of each decade from 1850 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORSD.	AGGREGATE.
1850.....	6,038	39	6,077
1860.....	169,395	259	*172,023
1870.....	438,257	759	*439,706

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 2369 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 690 enumerated as Indians.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska is formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of April 30, 1804. It was erected into a separate Territory May 30, 1854, the limits subsequently being greatly reduced by the formation of Dakota Territory in 1861, a right reserved in the act creating the Territory of Nebraska. It was admitted into the Union as a State, March 1, 1867.

Nebraska is in its extreme length from east to west about 412 miles, and in breadth from north to south about 208 miles, embracing an area of 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The greater portion of the State is an elevated undulating prairie with a general inclination toward the Missouri river. There are no mountains or very high hills. The soil is various, but generally fertile, except in the western portion near the base of the Rocky Mountains. The bottom lands along the rivers are not surpassed in fertility by any in the United States, while the higher undulating prairie is equally productive with that of other western States. When the prairies are once broken they are easy of cultivation, the soil being light and mellow. The staple productions are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and other cereals common to the latitude. The climate is mild, as compared with that of the same latitude on the Atlantic. The summers are sometimes very warm, and the extreme western part is occasionally deficient in rain. Taken as a whole, however, this is destined to become one of the foremost agricultural States in the Union.

Nebraska is deficient in native timber, but the older settled portions are dotted over with groves of artificial or cultivated timber, which is so rapid in its growth as to require but a few years to produce enough for the ordinary wants of the settler. The rivers and streams are generally bordered with groves of native trees, including oak, walnut, hickory, cottonwood and willow. Along the Missouri river in places are some heavy growths of cottonwood.

The Missouri river forms the entire eastern boundary, and is navigable for steamboats throughout the whole extent of that boundary and for hundreds of miles above. Among the important interior rivers are the Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, the Loup Fork of the Platte, the Big Blue and the Nemaha. These rivers are so distributed, as, with their numerous tributaries, to afford admirable drainage to all parts of the State, and as a consequence it is free from marshes, conducive to the excellent health for which Nebraska is noted.

So far as yet revealed, the State is not rich in minerals. Coal, however, has recently been discovered in the southeastern part, in a vein sufficiently thick for mining. Near Lincoln are some salt springs of sufficient magnitude to yield large quantities of salt. On Platte river and other streams both limestone and sandstone are obtained of suitable quality for building material.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of railroads in Nebraska. Among them are the Union Pacific and its branches, the Burlington & Missouri River and its branches, and others, affording railroad advantages to a large portion of the State, and connecting the principal towns with the main lines, east, west and south.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is in Lancaster county, in the southeastern part of the State. Here are most of the State institutions. It is a thriving young city and is in the midst of a fine agricultural portion of the State. Near it, on a little stream known as Salt Creek, are a number of

salt springs, and considerable quantities of salt have been manufactured. Railroads connect it with all the great markets of the country.

Omaha is the leading commercial city of the State, and is located on the west bank of the Missouri river in Douglas county. It is 18 miles by land above the mouth of the Platte river. The principal portion of the city is situated on gently rising slopes extending from the river to the bluffs. The elevations are crowned with fine residences, and command pleasant views of the river and valley, with the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the distance. Since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad it has grown in population and wealth very rapidly. A costly iron railroad bridge spans the Missouri river at this point. As a produce, shipping and general commercial point it is rapidly growing into prominence. It was the first capital of the Territory and State, and takes its name from a tribe of Indians.

Among other important towns and cities are Nebraska City, Columbus, Kearney, Grand Island, Hastings, Plattsmouth, Tecumseh, and Niobrara.

The following table shows the population of Nebraska by the census of 1860 and 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1860	28,696	82	28,841
1870	122,117	789	122,993

In the aggregate for 1860, the enumeration includes 63 Indians, and in that of 1870, the enumeration includes 87 Indians.

MISSOURI.

Missouri was formed out of a part of the territory ceded by France to the United States in 1803. By an act approved March 26th, 1804, the French, or Louisiana purchase, was divided, that part embracing the present State of Missouri being at first designated as the District of Louisiana. The name was changed to Territory of Louisiana, by an act passed March 3d, 1805, and again by an act of June 4, 1812, Louisiana Territory was changed to Missouri Territory. By an act passed March 2, 1819, the southern portion was detached and organized as the Territory of Arkansas. During the same year the people of the Territory of Missouri, through their Legislative Council and House of Representatives, memorialized Congress for admission into the Union as a State. On the 6th of March following an act was passed to authorize the people of the Territory to form a State constitution. Missouri being the first State formed wholly out of territory west of the Mississippi, the question of the extension of slavery came up and gave rise to a stormy debate in Congress while the Missouri bill, as it was called, was pending. The propriety and expediency of extending that institution to the new States west of the Mississippi, was powerfully and earnestly contested, and resulted in a compromise restricting slavery to certain limits, and prohibiting the extension of slavery to certain territory. The bill, however, of March 6th, passed without restrictions. The people on the 19th of July, 1820, adopted their constitution, which was laid before Congress November 16th of the same year. The Senate passed a joint resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. This was referred to a select committee in the House of Representatives, and on

the 10th of February, 1821, Mr. Clay made a report. The House rejected the resolution, and on motion of Mr. Clay, a committee on the part of the House was appointed to join a committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject and report. On the 26th of February, Mr. Clay, from the joint committee, reported a "Resolution providing for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, on a certain condition." This resolution was passed and approved, March 2, 1821. The condition was that Missouri, by its legislature, should assent to a condition that a part of the State constitution should never be construed to authorize the passage of a law by which any citizen of either of the States in the Union should be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. What was known as the "Missouri Compromise," was embraced in the act of the previous session, which authorized the people of the State of Missouri to form a State constitution, and consisted of a compromise section in the bill by which slavery was to be forever prohibited in that part of the territory west of the Mississippi (except the State of Missouri), lying north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. Thus, after fierce and stormy debates, running through two sessions of Congress, Missouri came into the Union, and the exciting question of slavery was supposed also to have been settled. On the 10th of August, 1821, President Monroe issued his proclamation declaring the admission of Missouri completed, according to law.

Missouri in its greatest length from east to west is about 285 miles, and in width from north to south, 280 miles. It embraces an area of 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres. That portion of it north of the Missouri river is mostly undulating prairie and timber land, while that portion south of the Missouri river is characterized by a great variety of surface. In the southeast part, near the Mississippi, is an extensive area of marshy land. The region forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains is hilly and broken. West of the Osage river is a vast expanse of prairie. The geological features of Missouri are exceedingly interesting. Coal, iron and several kinds of stone and marble for building purposes exist in great abundance. A vast region, in the vicinity of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, produces iron of the best quality, and exists in inexhaustible quantity. It is also found in other parts of the State. There is also lead, which has been mined in considerable quantities. Copper is found throughout the mineral region, but is found combined with other minerals. Silver is also combined with the lead ore. The bituminous coal deposits are mainly on both sides of the Missouri river, below the mouth of the Osage, and extending forty miles up that river. Cannel-coal is found in Callaway county.

Missouri possesses the advantages of two of the greatest navigable rivers in the United States—the Mississippi, which forms her entire eastern boundary, and the Missouri, which flows along her northwestern border nearly two hundred miles, and crosses the State in a south-easterly course to its junction with the Mississippi. As both of these rivers are navigable for the largest steamers, the State has easy and ready commercial intercourse to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, as well as up the Ohio to Pittsburgh. Besides the Missouri, the State has several important interior rivers, to-wit: Grand river and Chariton, tributaries of the Missouri river from the north, and the Osage and Gasconade from the south; also, Salt river and Maramec, tributaries of the Mississippi. The St. Francis and White river

drain the southeastern part, passing from the State into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats about 275 miles.

Missouri as a State has many material resources, fitting her for becoming one of the most wealthy and populous States in the Union. The soil is generally excellent, producing the finest crops, while those portions not so well adapted to agriculture are rich in minerals. The greater portion of the State is well timbered. In the river bottoms are heavy growths of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cottonwood, sugar, and white and black walnut. On the uplands also are found a great variety of trees. Various fruits, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and strawberries, are produced in the greatest abundance. Among the staple productions are Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hemp and tobacco. A great variety of other crops are also raised.

The State has an uneven and variable climate—the winters being very cold and the summers excessively hot. Chills and fever are common to some extent along the rivers.

The earliest settlement in Missouri seems to have been by the French, about the year 1719. About that time they built what was called Fort Orleans, near Jefferson City, and the next year worked the lead mines to some extent. Ste. Genevieve was settled in 1755, also by the French, and is the oldest town in the State. Missouri's greatest commercial metropolis, St. Louis, was first settled in 1764, the earliest settlers being mostly French.

Jefferson City, the capital of the State, is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, in Cole county. It is 128 miles by land, and 155 miles by water from St. Louis. The location being elevated, commands a fine view of the river, with the pleasant and picturesque scenery which is presented at this point on the Missouri.

St. Louis, the great commercial city of Missouri, as well as of a large portion of the Northwest, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 174 above the mouth of the Ohio. It is 744 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 1194 miles above New Orleans. The city enjoys many natural advantages as a commercial emporium, being situated nearly midway between the two oceans, and centrally in the finest agricultural region on the globe. With the greatest navigable river on the continent, affording her a water highway to the ocean, and to many of the large inland cities of the country, St. Louis is rapidly and surely going forward to a grand future. Her already great and constantly improving system of railways, is tending every year to open up to her larger fields of business and commercial intercourse. Of late years a strong rivalry has sprung up between St. Louis and Chicago, in regard to population, etc., each claiming to be the third city in the Union. The increase of St. Louis since the war has been great, the ascendancy being at an annual rate of about ten per cent. At this increase she is fast earning the soubriquet of the "Future Great City."

The site on which St. Louis stands was selected February 15th, 1764, by Laclède, as a post possessing peculiar advantages for collecting and trading in furs, as well as for defense against the Indians. For many years it was but a frontier village, the principal trade of which was in furs, buffalo robes, and other collections of trappers and hunters. A great part of the population was absent during the hunting and trapping seasons, so that the infancy of this city was almost a struggle for existence. As late as 1820, the population was but 4,598. The first brick house was erected in 1813. In

1822, St. Louis was chartered as a city, under the title given by Laclede in honor of Louis XV of France. In 1830 the population was 6,694, an increase of only 2,096 in ten years. In 1840 the population had reached 16,469; in 1850 it was 77,950, including 2,650 slaves; in 1860 the population was 160,773; and in 1870 it was 312,963.

Kansas City, one of the rapidly advancing young cities of the State, is situated on the Missouri river just below the mouth of the Kansas. In 1870 the population was 32,260. Since that time there has been a rapid increase, both in population and business.

St. Joseph is one of the flourishing cities, and is situated on the left, or east bank of the Missouri river, 496 miles by water from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1843, and became an important point of departure for overland emigration to California and Oregon. In 1870 the population was 19,560, but has rapidly increased since then.

Among the important and thriving towns and cities are Hannibal, Springfield, Boonville, Lexington, Chillicothe, Independence, Palmyra, Canton, Iron Mount and Moberly.

The following table shows the population of Missouri at the close of each decade, from 1810 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1810.....	17,227	3,618	20,845
1820.....	55,988	10,569	66,557
1830.....	114,795	25,660	140,455
1840.....	323,888	59,814	383,702
1850.....	592,004	90,040	682,044
1860.....	1,063,489	118,503	*1,182,012
1870.....	1,603,146	118,071	*1,721,295

*The aggregate for 1860 includes 20 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 75 enumerated as Indians.

EXPEDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARKE.

Organization of Exploring Party—Departure—Osage Indians—Strange Tradition of the Origin of the Osage Nation—The Missouri—Old French Fort—Artificial Mounds—The Otoes and Pawnees—Indian Graves—The Ayaaway Indians—Council with Indians at Council Bluffs—Little Sioux River—Death of Sergeant Floyd—Great Sioux River—Red Pipestone Quarries—Buffalo and other Animals—Mountain of the Little Spirits—Council with the Sioux—Indian Idols—The Mandans—Winter Quarters—White and Brown Bears—Antelopes—Black Hills—First View of Rocky Mountains—Natural Scenery—The Great Falls of the Missouri—Shoshones—Sources of the Missouri—Columbia River—The Tushupaws—Short of Provisions—Pierced-Nose Indians—Down Lewis River—The Sokulks—Great Falls of the Columbia—The Echeloots—Wooden Houses—Fingers as War Trophies—Sight of the Pacific—Fort Clatsop—Return—Arrival at St. Louis.

IN January, 1803, President Jefferson, in a confidential message to Congress in regard to Indian affairs, took occasion to recommend, among other things, the organization of a party to trace the Missouri river to its source, and thence proceed to the Pacific ocean. The recommendation was favorably considered, and Capt. Merriwether Lewis, was, on his own application, appointed to take charge of the expedition. Wm. Clarke was subsequently associated with him, so that this celebrated expedition is known in our history as that of Lewis and Clarke. The incidents of this long, tedious, and romantic journey are worthy to be related as among the most interesting

in the annals of American adventure. At that time all that vast region bordering on the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, as well as the regions bordering on the Pacific, were unknown and unexplored by white men. By the latter part of the year 1803 the party comprising the expedition was made up and ready to start. The highest settlement of whites on the Missouri river at that time was at a place called La Charrette, sixty-eight miles above the mouth. At this place it had been the design of Capt. Lewis to winter, but the Spanish authorities of Louisiana had not yet received official information of the transfer of the country to the United States. For this reason the party remained in winter quarters at the mouth of Wood river, on the east side of the Mississippi.

Besides Captains Lewis and Clarke, the party was made up nine young men from Kentucky, twelve soldiers of the regular army, two Frenchmen as watermen and interpreters, and a colored servant belonging to Captain Clarke—twenty-six persons in all. A corporal, six soldiers and nine watermen, in addition to the above, were engaged to accompany the expedition as far as the country of the Mandans, as there was some apprehension of attacks by the Indians between Wood river and that tribe.

Three boats were provided for the expedition. The largest was a keel-boat, fifty-five feet long, drawing three feet of water, carrying one large square sail, and twenty-two oars. The other two were open boats, one of six, and the other of seven oars.

The expedition started from the encampment at the mouth of Wood river on Monday, May 14, 1804. Captain Lewis, who was at that time in St. Louis, joined the expedition at St. Charles, twenty-one miles up the Missouri, which place they reached on the 16th. Here they remained until the 21st, when they proceeded on their voyage, reaching La Charrette, the last white settlement, on the evening of the 25th. The village consisted of but seven poor families. On the 1st of June they arrived at the mouth of the Osage, one hundred and thirty-three miles on their journey. The country bordering on this river was inhabited by a tribe known as the Osage Indians. They had a remarkable tradition among them as to the origin of their nation. They believed that its founder was a snail passing a quiet existence along the banks of the Osage, till a flood swept him down to the Missouri and there left him exposed on the shore. By the heat of the sun he was changed to a man. The change, however, did not cause him to forget his native place away up on the banks of the Osage, and he immediately sought his old home. Being overtaken with hunger and fatigue, the Great Spirit appeared, gave him a bow and arrow, and taught him to kill deer and prepare its flesh for food and its skin for clothing. When he arrived at his original place of residence he was met by a beaver, who inquired who he was, and by what authority he came to disturb his possession. The Osage replied that he had once lived on the borders of that river and that it was his own home. While they were disputing the daughter of the beaver appeared, and entreated her father to be reconciled to the young stranger. The father yielded to her entreaties, and the Osage soon married the beaver's daughter. They lived happily on the banks of the Osage, and from them soon came the villages and nation of the Osages. Ever since they entertained a pious reverence for their ancestors, never killing a beaver, for by so doing they would slay a brother. It has been observed, however, that after the opening of the fur trade with the whites, the sanctity of their maternal relations was very much reduced.

The next tribe mentioned by the explorers was that of the Missouris, once a powerful nation, but then reduced to about thirty families. They finally united with the Osages and the Ottoes, and as a separate nation became extinct. The Sauks, Ayauways (Iowas), and the Sioux are mentioned as being the enemies of the Osages, and as making frequent excursions against them. On the 26th of June they arrived at the mouth of the Kansas, 340 miles from the Mississippi, where they remained two days for rest and repairs. Here resided the tribe of Indians of the same name, and had two villages not far from the mouth of the river. This tribe at that time had been reduced by the Sauks and Ayauways to only about three hundred men. The party at this stage of their journey, saw numerous buffalo on the prairies. On the 2d of July the party passed Bear Medicine Island, near which were the remains of an old fort, built by the French, the ruins of the chimneys and the general outline of the fortification being visible. On the 8th of July they reached the mouth of the Nodawa. The river is mentioned as navigable for boats some distance. On the 11th they landed at the mouth of the Nemahaw. Mention is made of several artificial mounds on the Nemahaw, about two miles up the stream at the mouth of a small creek. From the top of the highest mound there was a fine view of the country. On the 14th they passed the Nishnabaton river, finding it to be only three hundred yards from the Missouri at a distance of twelve miles from its mouth. Platte river and other streams, both in Iowa and Nebraska, are mentioned and the country described with great accuracy. Along in this part of the country were the first elk they had seen.

On the 22d of July the explorers encamped on the north (Iowa) side of the river, ten miles above the mouth of the Platte river, to make observations and to hold an interview with the neighboring tribes. They remained here in camp until the 27th. Among the streams mentioned in this vicinity are the Papillon, Butterfly Creek and Moscheto Creek, the last named being a small stream near Council Bluffs. In mentioning them we use the orthography of the explorers, which in some instances differs from that now in use. The Indians who occupied the country about the mouth of Platte river at this time were the Ottoes and Pawnees. The Ottoes were much reduced, and formerly lived about twenty miles above the Platte on the Nebraska side of the river. They lived at this time under the protection of the Pawnees. The latter were also much dispersed and broken. One band of the nation formerly lived on the Republican branch of the Kansas River. Another band were the Pawnee Loups, or Wolf Pawnees, who resided on the Wolf fork of the Platte. Another band originally resided on the Kansas and Arkansas, but in their wars with the Osages they were often defeated and retired to the Red river. Various other tribes living further west, are mentioned. On the 27th they continued their journey, and about ten leagues from their encampment, on the south (Nebraska) side of the river, they saw and examined a curious collection of graves, or mounds. They were of different heights, shapes and sizes. Some were of sand, and others of both earth and sand. They were supposed to indicate the position of the ancient village of the Ottoes before they retired to the protection of the Pawnees. On the 29th they passed the spot where the Ayauway Indians, a branch of the Ottoes, once lived, and who had emigrated from that place to the Des Moines. Mention is here made of an interview with one of the Missouri Indians who lived with the Ottoes, and the resemblance of his language to that of the Osages, particularly in calling a chief *inca*.

On the 30th of July the party encamped on the south (Nebraska) side of the river. At that place next to the river was a plain, and back of it a wooded ridge, rising about seventy feet above the plain. At the edge of this ridge they formed their camp, and sent an invitation to the Indians to meet them. From the bluffs at this point they mention a most beautiful view of the river and adjoining country. The latitude of the camp was determined by observation to be 41 degrees 18 minutes and 14 seconds. The messenger sent to invite the Ottoes returned on the evening of the 2d of August, with fourteen Ottoe and Missouri Indians, accompanied by a Frenchman who resided among them, and who acted as interpreter. Lewis and Clarke made them presents of pork, flour and meal, and the Indians returned presents of watermelons. The next morning (Aug. 3d) a council was held with the six chiefs who were of the party of Indians; they were told of the change in the government, and promised protection and advised as to their future conduct. All the chiefs expressed their joy at the change in the government, and wished to be recommended to the Great Father (the President) that they might obtain trade and necessaries. They asked the mediation of the Great Father between them and the Mahas (Omahas), with whom they were then at war. At the conclusion of the council medals and other presents were given to the chiefs, and also some presents to the other Indians who were with them. The grand chief of the Ottoes was not present, but to him was sent a flag, a medal, and some ornaments for clothing. The explorers gave to the place where this council was held the name of Council Bluffs. The reader will remember, however, that it was above the present city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was on the Nebraska side of the river.

On the afternoon of the 3d of August they resumed their journey, and on the 7th arrived at the mouth of a river on the north side, called by the Sioux Indians, Eaneahwadepon (Stone river), and by the French, *Petite Riviere des Sioux*, or in English, Little Sioux river. The explorers were informed by their interpreter (M. Durion) that this river rises within about nine miles of the Des Moines; that within fifteen leagues of that river it passes through a large lake, nearly sixty miles in circumference, and divided into two parts by rocks, which approach each other very closely. Its width is various; it contains many islands, and is known by the name of *Lac d'Esprit*—Spirit Lake. The country watered by it is open and undulating, and may be visited in boats up the river for some distance. The interpreter further added that the Des Moines was about eighty yards wide where the Little Sioux approaches it; that it was shoally, and that one of its principal branches was called Cat river. The interpreter claimed to have been to the sources of the Little Sioux, and those who are familiar with the country about Spirit Lake, will concede that he described it quite accurately. The explorers speak of a long island two miles above the mouth of the Little Sioux, which they named Pelican island, from the large number of pelicans which were feeding on it, one of which they killed. They also killed an elk. On the 10th they passed the first highland near the river, after leaving their encampment at Council Bluffs. Not far from this, on a high bluff, was the grave of Blackbird, one of the great chiefs of the Mahas, who had died of small-pox four years before. The grave was marked by a mound twelve feet in diameter at the base, and six feet high, and was on an elevation about 300 feet above the water. In the center of the grave was a pole eight feet high. Near this the Mahas had a village, and lost four hundred men of their nation, and a like proportion of women and children by the small-pox at the time that Blackbird died.

After this dreadful scourge they burned their village, which had consisted of three hundred cabins. On a hill at the rear of the place where the village stood were the graves of the nation. On the evening of the 18th the explorers were again visited at their camp by a party of Ottos and Missouris, who entertained them with a dance. The professed object of their visit was to ask intercession for promoting peace between them and the Mahas, but probably the real object was to share a portion of the strangers' provisions and liquors.

The next day, August 20th, after passing a couple of islands, they landed on the north side of the river, under some bluffs—the first near the river on that side after leaving the Ayauway village. It was here that the party had the misfortune to lose one of their men—Sergeant Charles Floyd. He had the day before been siezed with a billious colic. Before his death he said to Captain Clarke, "I am going to leave you; I want you to write me a letter." Soon after making this request the brave soldier passed away. He was buried on the top of the bluff, with honors due to a soldier. The place of his interment was marked by a cedar post, on which his name and the day of his death were inscribed. About a mile further up on the same side of the Missouri, they came to a small river, to which they gave the name of Floyd river, in honor of their deceased companion. The place of the burial of Sergeant Floyd was but a short distance below where Sioux City now stands. During a great freshet in the spring of 1857, the Missouri river washed away a portion of the bluff, exposing the remains of the soldier. The citizens of Sioux City and vicinity repaired to the place, and with appropriate ceremonies, re-interred them some distance back from the river on the same bluff. The same cedar post planted by his companions over his grave on that summer day more than half a century before, remained to mark the place of interment up to 1857, although during nearly all this time the country had been inhabited only by savages.

On the 21st of August the expedition passed the site where Sioux City now stands, and noted in their journal the confluence of the Great Sioux river with the Missouri. From their interpreter, M. Durion, they received an account of the Great Sioux river. He stated that it was navigable for more than two hundred miles, to the great falls, and even beyond them. The reader will remember that this was before the time of steamboats on western waters. He mentioned a creek that emptied into the Great Sioux below the falls, which passed through cliffs of red rock, out of which the Indians made their pipes; that the necessity for procuring that article had caused the introduction of a law among the nations, by which the banks of that creek were held to be sacred, and even tribes at war met at the quarries without hostility. These were what are now known as the "Red Pipestone Quarries," in southwestern Minnesota.

A few miles above the mouth of the Great Sioux, on the north, or Dakota side of the river, they killed a buffalo, a deer and a beaver. They also saw some elk. The place where the buffalo was killed they described as a beautiful prairie, and gave it the name of Buffalo Prairie. They mention on the south side of the river, a bluff of blue clay, rising to the height of 180 or 190 feet. Several miles from this, on the south side of the river, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with ten of their men, went to see a mound regarded with great terror by the Indians, and called by them the Mountain of the Little Spirits. They believed it was the abode of little devils in human form, eighteen inches high, and having large heads; that they had sharp arrows,

and were always on the watch to kill those who might approach their place of residence. The Sioux, Mahas and Ottoes never would visit the hill or mound for fear of the vengeance of the Little Spirits. The mound, though extraordinary in its formation, they did not regard as artificial. From its top they could see large herds of buffalo feeding at a distance.

On the 26th they passed the mouth of Yankton river, and, on landing, were met by several Indians, who informed them that a large body of Sioux were encamped near. On the 30th and 31st they held a council with the Sioux, and smoked with them the pipe of peace. The Indians exhibited their skill in dancing and various other amusements to entertain their visitors. These Indians were the Yankton tribe of the Sioux nation. Their grand chief was We-u-cha, or in English, *Shake Hand*. Speeches were made and presents exchanged.

On the 1st of September the explorers passed Calumet Bluffs, and the next day Bonhomme Island, near which they visited some ancient earth-works, or fortifications, on the south, or Nebraska, side of the Missouri. They made a minute and careful examination of these works. They embraced nearly five hundred acres. A day or two after, on a hill to the south, near Cedar Island, they discovered the backbone of a fish, 45 feet long, in a perfect state of petrification.

After several conferences with different tribes, and observations in regard to the country, its formation, and the different animals seen, on the 13th of October they reached a small stream on the north side, to which they gave the name of Idol Creek. Near its mouth were two stones resembling human figures, and a third like a dog. These were objects of great veneration among the Ricaras (Ricarees), who occupied the country in that vicinity. They had a legend that a young brave was deeply enamored with a girl whose parents refused their consent to the marriage. The young brave went out into the fields to mourn his misfortunes, and a sympathy of feeling led the lady to the same spot. The faithful dog would not cease to follow his master. The lovers wandered away together with nothing to subsist on but grapes, and they were at last changed into stone, with the lady holding in her hands a bunch of grapes. When the Ricaras pass these sacred stones, they stop to make offerings of dress to propitiate the deities, as they regard them. Such was the account given to Lewis and Clarke, by the Ricara chief. As they found here a great abundance of fine grapes, they regarded one part of the story as very agreeably confirmed.

On the 19th they reached the ruins of one of the Mandan villages. It had been fortified. This, they were informed by the Ricara chief, was one of several villages once occupied by the Mandans until the Sioux forced them forty miles higher up the river. In this vicinity they counted no less than 52 herds of buffalo, and 3 herds of elk at a single view.

About the 1st of November, 1804, the expedition reached the country of the Mandans, where they went into winter quarters. These Indians had raised considerable corn, some of which they presented to the party. During the winter they obtained a great deal of information in regard to the history, traditions, and manners and customs, not only of this peculiar and remarkable nation, but of other tribes. Their huts, or cabins, were all completed by the 20th of the month, and the place was named Fort Mandan. It was on the north side of the Missouri, in a grove of cottonwood. The place, as ascertained by observation, was in latitude 47 deg., 21 min. and 47 sec., and the computed distance from the mouth of the Missouri was 1600 miles.

During the winter they were visited by a great many Indians of the Mandan and other tribes. A few French and traders of the Northwest Fur Company also visited them.

The party remained at Fort Mandan until April 7, 1805, when they resumed their journey. There were then thirty-two persons in the expedition, some of the party having returned to St. Louis. In this portion of the country they began to see numbers of white bear, antelope, and other animals, which they had not seen lower down on the river. On the 12th they arrived at the mouth of the Little Missouri, near which they found large quantities of small onions, about the size of a bullet, of an oval form and white. The next day they passed a small stream to which they gave the name of Onion Creek, from the great abundance of that vegetable growing near it. Along this part of the Missouri were large numbers of bald eagles, and also many geese and brant. Numerous deserted Indian lodges were noticed, which they supposed to have belonged to the Assiniboina, as there were the remains of small kegs. That tribe was the only one in this region that then used spirituous liquors. They obtained it from the traders of the Hudson Bay Company, bartering their furs for it. Here many plants and aromatic herbs are mentioned, and some resembling in taste and smell sage, hyssop, wormwood and juniper. On the 26th they camped at the mouth of the Yellowstone, where game of various kinds was very abundant. Frequent mention is made of the burned hills along that part of the Missouri for some distance above and below the Yellowstone. Among the animals killed by the hunters of the expedition in this part of the voyage were several brown bears. On the evening of the 14th of May the men in one of the canoes discovered a large brown bear lying in the open grounds about three hundred yards from the river. Six of them, all good hunters, went to attack him, and, concealing themselves by a small eminence, four of them fired at a distance of about forty paces. Each of them lodged a ball in the bear's body, two of them directly through the lungs. The animal sprang up and ran open-mouthed toward them. As he came near, the two hunters who had reserved their fire, gave him two more wounds, one of which, breaking his shoulder, retarded his motion for a moment. Before they could reload he was so near upon them that they were obliged to run to the river, the bear almost overtaking them. Two of the men sprang into the canoe, and the others concealed themselves in some willows and fired as fast as they could reload, striking him several times. The shots seemed only to direct him toward the hunters, till at last he pursued two of them so closely that they threw aside their guns and pouches, and jumped twenty feet down a perpendicular bank into the river. The bear sprang after them, and was within a few feet of the hindmost when one of the hunters on shore shot him in the head, and finally killed him. They dragged the bear to shore and found that eight balls had passed through his body in different directions.

On the 20th of May the party reached the mouth of the Muscleshell, a river of considerable size from the south. They were then 2270 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, in latitude 47 deg., 24 min. Mention is made of what the French traders called Cote Noire, or Black Hills. On the 26th of May they had the first view of the Rocky Mountains, "the object," as the journalist remarks, "of all our hopes, and the reward of all our ambition." The view was obtained from what they called one of the last ridges of the Black Mountains. On the 30th they had reached that part of the river which passes through between walls of rocks, presenting every form of

sculptured ruins, and having the appearance of being the productions of art. Of these objects of natural scenery they give a most glowing description.

On the 3d of June the expedition reached a junction of two branches of the river, when they were at a loss to determine which was the true Missouri river. Parties, one under Captain Lewis and the other under Captain Clarke, proceeded to explore both branches by land. The party under Captain Lewis, on the 13th, reached the Great Falls of the Missouri on the southern branch, which determined the question. One of the men was sent to inform Captain Clarke of the discovery. The explorers give a vivid description of the wonderful and beautiful scenery which is here presented. In the vicinity of the falls they saw a herd of at least a thousand buffalo, one of which they shot. Here Captain Lewis himself had an encounter with a large brown bear, from which he escaped by plunging into the river. Mention is made of grasshoppers at the mouth of Medicine river, about twelve miles above the Great Falls, in such multitudes that the herbage on the plains was in part destroyed by them. At that point the Missouri is described as being three hundred yards wide, and Medicine river one hundred and thirty-seven yards wide. The party remained here until the 15th of July, examining the surrounding country, constructing canoes, and making general preparations for continuing the journey. On that day they again embarked with eight heavily loaded canoes, encountering many difficult places for navigating, owing to the rapids. Toward the latter part of July they reached a point where the Missouri is formed of three branches, one of which they called Jefferson, one Madison, and one Gallatin. Here the party divide and explore the several branches, partly for the purpose of finding the Shoshones, the Indians that were known to inhabit that region. On the 11th of August they encountered a single Indian on horseback, who proved to be one of that tribe or nation. Captain Lewis, who had continued his course up the Jefferson, or principal branch forming the sources of the Missouri, reached a point where it had so diminished in width that one of his men in a fit of enthusiasm, with one foot on each side of the rivulet, thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Missouri. A few miles further on they reached the point where issues the remotest water—the hitherto hidden sources of that river, which had never before been seen by civilized man. They sat down by the brink of the little rivulet, and quenched their thirst at the chaste and icy fountain, which sends its modest tribute down to the great ocean thousands of miles away. Crossing over the the dividing line between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, they stopped to taste for the first time the waters of the Columbia, here a stream of clear, cold water flowing westward. On the same day Captain Lewis succeeded in gaining a friendly interview with the Shoshones. Captain Clarke, with a part of the expedition, was at this time at the junction of the three branches of the Missouri, and Captain Lewis engaged a number of the Indians, with about thirty of their horses, to transport their merchandise and outfit to the Shoshone camp.

The Shoshones are described as being a small tribe of the nation called the Snake Indians, an appellation which embraces the inhabitants of the southern parts of the Rocky Mountains and of the plains on either side. During the summer the Shoshones resided about the headwaters of the Columbia, where they lived chiefly on salmon. In their journal the explorers give a long and interesting account of the habits, traditions, and manner of

life of this people. They found them honest, friendly, and ready to render them all assistance in their power.

After purchasing twenty-nine horses from the Shoshones, the party on the 30th of August resumed their journey toward the Pacific. On the 4th of September, after many difficulties in finding a practicable route, they came to a large encampment of Indians who received them with great cordiality. The pipe of peace was introduced and a council held. They represented themselves as a band of a nation called Tushepaws, a numerous people then residing on the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. The Indians shared their berries and roots with the strangers and received some presents. Several horses were purchased from them. On the 6th they reached a stream to which they gave the name of Clarke river, Captain Clarke being the first white man who ever visited its waters. The route was a rugged one, and in many places almost impracticable, and to add to the difficulties of the situation, snow had been falling, so that on the 16th it was six or eight inches deep. The difficulty of procuring game or other subsistence made it necessary for them to kill several of their horses on this part of their journey, for food. They had a little of what was called portable soup which they used by melting some snow. This, and about twenty pounds of bear's oil, was their only remaining subsistence. They were now in a region where their guns were of little service, for there was scarcely a living creature to be seen in those mountains. Captain Clarke and six hunters searched the mountains all day for game but found none, and at night encamped on a small stream to which they gave the name of Hungry Creek. Their only refreshment during the day was a little of the portable soup. On the 26th, Captain Clarke and his hunting party encountered three Indian boys, and sent them forward to the village with some presents. An Indian came out to meet them, and conducted them to a large tent in the village, which was the residence of the great chief. After some introductory ceremonies by signs, the Indians set before the strangers some buffalo meat, dried salmon, berries and several kinds of roots. This, after their long abstinence, was a sumptuous treat. One of the chiefs conducted them to another village, two miles away, where they were received with great kindness and passed the night. These Indians called themselves Chopunish, or Pierced-Nose (Nez Perces). With a few articles Captain Clarke chanced to have in his pockets he purchased some dried salmon, roots and berries and sent them by one of his men and a hired Indian back to Captain Lewis. The main body with Captain Lewis had been so fortunate as to kill a few pheasants and a prairie wolf. As soon as it was known in the villages that the wonderful strangers had arrived the people crowded in to see them. Twisted Hair, the chief, drew a chart or map of the country and streams on a white elk-skin, which was of great service in guiding them on their course. From these Indians as many provisions were purchased as could be carried on their horses. After proceeding down the river some distance, they determined to continue their journey in canoes, which they set about constructing. By the 7th of October the canoes were launched and loaded. The horses were branded and left with the Indians to be kept until their return. Accompanied by some of the Indians down Lewis river, the expedition finally reached the Columbia on the 16th, having stopped at a number of villages on the way. The Columbia at the mouth of Lewis river they found to be 960 yards wide, and Lewis river 575 yards wide. Here they found themselves among a nation who called themselves Sokulks, a

people of a mild and peaceable disposition. Fish was their principal article of food. On the 18th they resumed their journey down the Columbia in the presence of many of the Sokulks who came to witness their departure. They passed many different tribes who inhabited the borders of the Columbia, all of whom they visited in their villages and encampments, learning their condition, habits, history and mode of living. Wherever they halted large numbers of Indians gathered to see them, and generally manifested the greatest kindness and hospitality. All of them had pierced noses.

On the 22d of October the party reached the Great Falls of the Columbia. Many Indians inhabited this portion of the country, and some of them assisted the party in unloading the canoes, transporting the goods around the falls, and in bringing down the canoes. At one place it was necessary to haul the canoes over a point of land to avoid a perpendicular fall of seventy feet. Some distance below the falls they came to a village of another tribe, or nation, called the Echeloots. Here they found the first wooden houses they had seen after leaving the settlements near the Mississippi. They were made of logs and poles, with poles for rafters and covered with white cedar, kept on by strands of cedar fibres. The inhabitants received the strangers with great kindness, invited them to their houses, and came in great numbers to see them. They were surprised to find that these Indians spoke a language quite different from that of the tribes above the Great Falls. Some of their customs, however, were the same. Like the tribes they had recently visited, they flattened the heads of their children, and in nearly the same manner. Among the mountain tribes, however, this custom was confined to the females almost exclusively, whereas the Echeloots subjected both sexes to the operation. On the 18th they came to another tribe where they saw a British musket and several brass tea-kettles which the Indians prized very highly. In the interview with the chief he directed his wife to hand him his medicine-bag, from which he drew out fourteen forefingers, which he said had belonged to the same number of his enemies whom he had killed in battle. These fingers were shown with great exultation, after which they were carefully replaced among the other valuable contents of the medicine-bag. This was the first instance in which the explorers had observed that any other trophy than the scalp was ever carried from the field in Indian warfare.

On the 2d of November the party passed the rapids which form the last descent of the Columbia, and tide-water commences. On this part of the Columbia they began to meet with tribes who had some knowledge of the whites, and from articles in their possession, it was observed that they had maintained some sort of trade or barter with the whites. The Indians here also began to be troublesome and were disposed to pilfer whenever an opportunity offered, showing that in their intercourse with the whites they had contracted some vices that they are free from in the absence of such intercourse.

On the 16th of November, 1805, the expedition encamped in full view of the Pacific Ocean, at Haley's Bay, as laid down by Vancouver. Their long, tedious and eventful journey to the Pacific having ended, they made preparations for going into winter quarters. Some distance below the mouth of the Columbia, three miles above the mouth of a little river that empties into the bay, in a thick grove of lofty pines, they formed their winter encampment. Game was exceedingly plenty, and during the winter they were visited by a large number of the Indians inhabiting the coast region. They called the place Fort Clatsop, from the tribe of Indians inhabiting the imme-

diate vicinity. Here they remained until the 23d of March, 1806, when they commenced their return, by the same route.

Before leaving, Captains Lewis and Clarke posted up in the fort a note to the following effect:

"The object of this is, that through the medium of some civilized person, who may see the same, it may be made known to the world that the party consisting of the persons whose names are hereto annexed, and who were sent out by the government of the United States to explore the interior of the continent of North America, did cross the same by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific ocean, where they arrived on the 14th day of November, 1805, and departed the 23d day of March, 1806, on their return to the United States, by the same route by which they came out."

It is somewhat singular that this note a short time after fell into the hands of a Captain Hill, while on the coast near the mouth of the Columbia river. It was delivered to him by some Indians, and taken to Canton, China, from whence it was brought to the United States in January, 1807. On the 23d of September, 1806, the party reached the mouth of the Missouri, and descended the Mississippi to St. Louis, arriving at 12 o'clock. Having fired a salute, they went on shore, where they "received a most hearty and hospitable welcome from the whole village."

This is but a very partial and hasty review of that romantic and extraordinary expedition—the first exploration by authority of the government of the United States, of that wonderful region which of late years has attracted so much attention. It gave to the world the first authentic account of the upper Missouri and its tributaries, and of the rivers that flow from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains and seek the Pacific Ocean through the great Columbia. It imparted to civilized man some definite knowledge of the strange tribes whose homes were on the borders of those rivers; of their habits, traditions and modes of life; of the fauna and flora of a region hitherto unknown, and of natural scenery not surpassed in grandeur and sublimity by that of any other part of the world. Other explorers have since revealed a portion of the hidden treasures of that part of our national domain, but the pioneer expedition of Lewis and Clarke, so successfully accomplished, will always possess a peculiar and thrilling interest.

SKETCH OF CHICAGO.

First White Visitors—The Name—Jean Baptiste—John Kinzie—Ft. Dearborn—Evacuation—The Massacre—Heroic Women—Capt. Heald—Capt. Wells—Scalping the Wounded—Ft. Dearborn Re-built—Illinois and Michigan Canal—Chicago Laid Out—Removal of Indians—City Organization—Pioneer Religious Societies—Public Improvements—Location of City—Growth—The Great Fire—Rise of the New Chicago.

THE history of so great a city as Chicago, like that of London, or Paris, or New York, by reason of its commercial, financial and other relations to the world at large, is a history of world-wide interest. Not that Chicago may yet be compared in size, population or wealth with the great cities named, would we mention it in connection with them, and yet, considering its age, it is greater than either of them. In its ratio of increase in population, commerce, and general progress, it is to-day outstripping them. In what civilized part of the globe is Chicago not heard of, read of, and known?



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE.

If, so many centuries after the founding of Rome, mankind still feel interested in the mythical story of Romulus and Remus, may not the present and future generations read with equal interest the more authentic story of the founding of a great modern city?

The Jesuit missionary and explorer, Marquette, first visited the place where Chicago is located, in 1673. Again, in the winter of 1674-5, he camped near the site of the present city, from December until near the close of March. Upon his arrival, in December, the Chicago river was frozen over, and the ground covered with snow. The name is of Indian origin, and was applied to the river. By the French *voyageurs* it is variously spelled, the majority rendering it *Chicagou*. The place is mentioned by Berrot in 1770.

In 1796, Jean Baptiste, a trader from the West Indies, found his way to the mouth of the little stream known as Chicago river, and engaged in trading with the Indians. Here for eight years, almost alone, he maintained trade and intercourse with the savages, until, in 1804, Fort Dearborn was erected, and a trading post was established by John Kinzie, who became the successor of Jean Baptiste. Fort Dearborn, as first constructed, was a very rude and primitive stockade, which cost the government only about fifty dollars. It stood on the south bank of Chicago river, half a mile from the lake. The few soldiers sent to erect and garrison it were in charge of Major Whistler. For a time, being unable to procure grain for bread, the soldiers were obliged to subsist in part upon acorns. The original settler, Jean Baptiste, or as his full name was written, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, sold his cabin to Mr. Kinzie, and the latter erected on the site the building known to the early settlers as the "Kinzie House." This became a resort for the officers and others connected with the garrison. In 1812 the garrison had a force of 54 men, under the command of Capt. Nathan Heald, with Lieutenant Lenai L. Helm and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only white residents, except the officers and soldiers, at that time, were Mr. Kinzie and his family, the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieut. Helm, and a few Canadians, with their families. Nearly up to this time the most friendly relations had been maintained with the Indians—the principal tribes by whom they were surrounded being the Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes. The battle of Tippecanoe had been fought the year before, and the influence of Tecumseh began to be observable in the conduct of the Indians. They were also aware of the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, and had yielded to the influences brought to bear by the latter. In April of this year, suspicious parties of Winnebagoes began to hover about the fort, remaining in the vicinity for several days. The inhabitants became alarmed, and the families took refuge in the fort. On the 7th of August a Pottawattamie chief appeared at the fort with an order or dispatch from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, directing Capt. Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and distribute all the government property to the neighboring Indians. The chief who brought the dispatch advised Capt. Heald to make no distribution to the Indians. He told him it would be better to leave the fort and stores as they were, and that while the Indians were distributing the stores among themselves, the whites might escape to Fort Wayne. On the 12th of August Capt. Heald held a council with the Indians, but the other officers refused to join him. They feared treachery on the part of the Indians, and indeed had been informed that their intention was to murder the white people. In the council Capt. Heald had taken the precaution to open a port-hole displaying

a cannon directed upon the council, and probably by that means kept the Indians from molesting him at that time. Acting under the advice of Mr. Kinzie, he withheld the ammunition and arms from the Indians, throwing them, together with the liquors, into the Chicago river. On that day Black Partridge, a friendly chief, said to Capt. Heald: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day; be careful on the march you are going to take." On the 13th the Indians discovered the powder floating on the surface of the water, a discovery which had the effect to exasperate them the more, and they began to indulge in threats. Meantime preparations were made to leave the fort.

Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, had been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle, and had become chief of a band of Miamis. On the 14th he was seen approaching with a band of his Miami warriors, coming to assist Capt. Heald in defending the fort, having at Fort Wayne heard of the danger which threatened the garrison and the settlers. But all means for defending the fort had been destroyed the night before. All, therefore, took up their line of march, with Capt. Wells and his Miamis in the lead, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife riding by his side. Mr. Kinzie had always been on the most friendly terms with the Indians, and still hoped that his personal efforts might influence them to allow the whites to leave unmolested. He determined to accompany the expedition, leaving his family in a boat in the care of a friendly Indian. In case any misfortune should happen to him, his family was to be sent to the place where Niles, Michigan, is now located, where he had another trading post. Along the shore of Lake Michigan slowly marched the little band of whites, with a friendly escort of Pottawattamies, and Capt. Wells and his Miamis, the latter in advance. When they had reached what were known as the "Sand Hills," the Miami advance guard came rushing back, Capt. Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack; form instantly." At that moment a shower of bullets came whistling over the sand hills, behind which the Indians had concealed themselves for the murderous attack. The cowardly Miamis were panic-stricken, and took to flight, leaving their heroic leader to his fate. He was at the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the attack was made, and, after expressing to her the utter hopelessness of their situation, dashed into the fight. There were 54 soldiers, 12 civilians and three women, all poorly armed, against 500 Indian warriors. The little band had no alternative but to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They charged upon their murderous assailants, and drove them from their position back to the prairie. There the conflict continued until two-thirds of the whites were killed and wounded. Mrs. Heald, Mrs. Helm and Mrs. Holt, all took part in the combat. In a wagon were twelve children, and a painted demon tomahawked them all, seeing which, Capt. Wells exclaimed, "If butchering women and children is your game, I will kill too," and then spurred his horse toward the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses. He was pursued by several young warriors, who sent bullets whistling about him, killing his horse and wounding Capt. Wells. They attempted to take him a prisoner, but he resolved not to be taken alive. Calling a young chief a squaw, an epithet which excites the fiercest resentment in an Indian warrior, the young chief instantly tomahawked him.

The three women fought as bravely as the soldiers. Mrs. Heald was an expert in the use of the rifle, but received several severe wounds. During the conflict the hand of a savage was raised to tomahawk her, when she ex-

claimed in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw." Her words had the effect to change his purpose, and her life was spared. Another warrior attempted to tomahawk Mrs. Helm. He struck her a glancing blow on the shoulder, when she sized him and attempted to wrest from him his scalping knife, which was in the sheath attached to his belt. At that moment the friendly Black Partridge dragged her from her antagonist, and in spite of her struggles carried her to the lake and plunged her in, at the same time holding her so she would not drown. By this means he saved her life, as he intended. The third woman, Mrs. Holt, the wife of Sergeant Holt, was a large woman, and as strong and brave as an amazon. She rode a fine, spirited horse, which more than once the Indians tried to take from her. Her husband had been disabled in the fight, and with his sword, which she had taken, she kept the savages at bay for some time. She was finally, however, taken prisoner, and remained a long time a captive among the Indians, but was subsequently ransomed.

After two-thirds of the whites had been slain or disabled, twenty-eight men succeeded in gaining an eminence on the prairie, and the Indians desisted from further pursuit. The chiefs held a consultation, and gave the sign that they were ready to parley. Capt. Heald went forward and met the chief, Blackbird, on the prairie, when terms of surrender were agreed upon. The whites were to deliver up their arms and become prisoners, to be exchanged or ransomed in the future. All were taken to the Indian camp near the abandoned fort, where the wounded Mrs. Helm had previously been taken by Black Partridge. By the terms of surrender no provision had been made as to the disposition of the wounded. It was the understanding of the Indians that the British general, Proctor, had offered a bounty for American scalps delivered at Malden. Here there was another scene of horror. Most of the wounded men were killed and scalped.

Such is a hasty glance at scenes that were witnessed on this then wild shore of Lake Michigan. Such were the experiences and the struggles of the heroic men and women who ventured forth into the wilderness to plant the germs of civilization, and to lay the foundations of future cities and States. The site on which now stands a city which ranks among the greatest on the continent, is consecrated by the blood shed by heroes on that bright 15th day of August, 1812.

Fort Dearborn was rebuilt in 1816, under the direction of Capt. Bradley, and was occupied until 1837, when, the Indians having removed from the country, it was abandoned.

Congress, on the 2d of March, 1827, granted to the State of Illinois every alternate section of land for six miles on either side of the line of the then proposed Illinois and Michigan canal, to aid in its construction, from Chicago to the head of navigation of the Illinois river. The State accepted the grant, and on the 22d of January, 1829, organized a board of canal commissioners, with power to lay out towns along the line. Under this authority the commissioners employed Mr. James Thompson to survey the town of Chicago. His first map of the town bears date August 4, 1830. In 1831 the place contained about a dozen families, not including the officers and soldiers in Fort Dearborn. On the 10th of August, 1833, it was organized by the election of five trustees—there being twenty-eight voters. On the 26th of September of the same year, a treaty was signed with the chiefs of the Pottawattamies, seven thousand of the tribe being present, and on the 1st of October they were removed west of the Mississippi. The first charter of

the city was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, and approved March 4th, 1837. Under this charter an election was held May 1st, of the same year. A census was taken on the 1st of July, when the entire population was shown to be 4,170. The city then contained four warehouses, three hundred and twenty-eight dwellings, twenty-nine dry goods stores, five hardware stores, three drug stores, nineteen provision stores, ten taverns, twenty-six groceries, seventeen lawyers' offices, and five churches. It then embraced an area of 560 acres. At this date grain and flour had to be imported from the East to feed the people, for the iron arteries of trade did not then stretch out over the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and other States. There were no exportations of produce until 1839, and not until 1842 did the exports exceed the imports. Grain was sold in the streets by the wagon load, the trade being restricted to a few neighboring farmers of Illinois.

Of religious organizations the Methodists were the pioneers, being represented in 1831, 1832 and 1833, by Rev. Jesse Walker. Their first quarterly meeting was held in the fall of 1833, and in the spring of the next year the first regular class was formed. The first Presbyterian church was organized June 26th, 1833, the first pastor being Rev. James Porter. It consisted at the time of twenty-five members from the garrison and nine from the citizens of the town. The first Baptist church was organized October 19th, 1833; and the first Episcopal church, St. James, in 1834. The first Catholic church was built by Rev. Schoffer, in 1833-4.

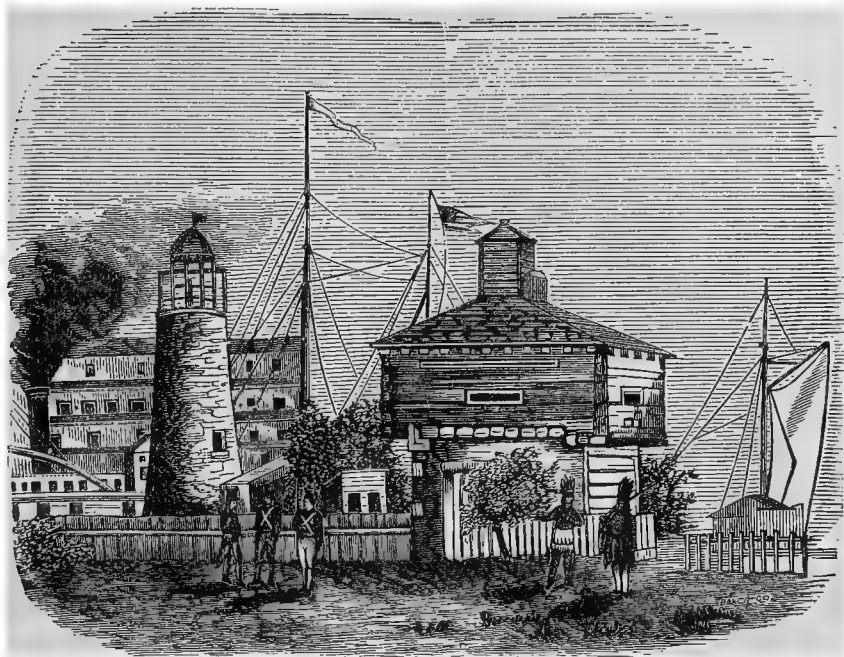
The first great public improvement projected was the Illinois and Michigan canal, one hundred miles in length, and connecting Chicago with La Salle, at the head of navigation on the Illinois river. It was completed in the spring of 1848.

To the eye of an observer, Chicago seems to be situated upon a level plain, but in reality the height of the natural surface above the lake varies from three to twenty-four feet, and the grade of the principal streets has been raised from two to eight feet above the original surface. A complete system of sewerage has been established. The surrounding prairie for many miles is apparently without much variation of surface. Though it cannot be observed by the eye, yet the city really stands on the dividing ridge between the two great rivers that drain half the continent, and is about six hundred feet above the ocean. Chicago river, before being widened, deepened, and improved, was a very small stream. It has but very little perceptible current, and for several miles is very nearly on a level with the lake. It is formed by two branches, one from the north and the other from south, which unite about a mile from the lake. From this junction the stream flows due east to the lake. These streams divide the city into three parts, familiarly known as North Side, South Side, and West Side. Bridges constructed upon turn-tables, or pivots, are thrown across the streams at many places. By swinging the bridges round, vessels are allowed to be towed up and down the river by steam tugs, so that there is very little difficulty in the way of passing from one division of the city to another. The stream has been made navigable for several miles for sail vessels and propellers, and immense warehouses and elevators have been constructed along its banks, where vessels are loaded and unloaded with great rapidity.

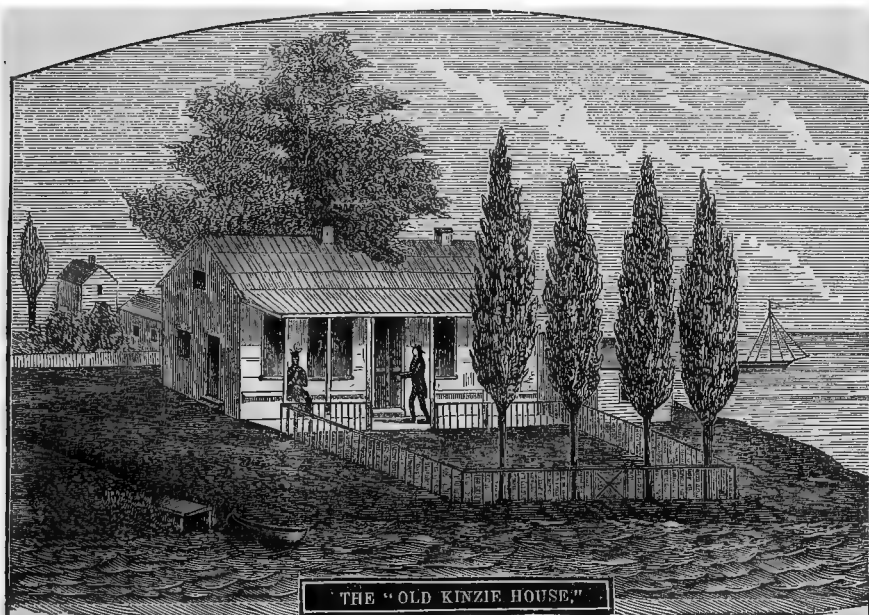
We have seen that when the first census was taken in 1837, the city had a population of 4,170. By 1840 it had increased to only 4,470; in 1845 it was 12,088; in 1850 it was 28,269; in 1855 it was 83,509. The census of 1870 showed a population 298,977.

One of the gigantic public improvements of Chicago is that for supplying the city with water. Owing to the fact that the water in the lake, near the shore, was polluted by filth from the river, in 1865 a tunnel was cut under the lake, extending a distance of two miles from the shore. This tunnel is thirty-five feet below the bed of the lake. This work is regarded as an example of great engineering skill, and has proved to be successful. The contract price for this work was \$315,139. Another great work is the tunnel under the Chicago river at Washington street, cut for the purpose of dispensing with the bridge over the river, and to obviate the necessity of the public waiting for vessels to pass. The contract price for this great work was \$200,000.

There are other great public improvements of the city, which with her railroads leading out in all directions, her immense lake shipping trade, and her population of nearly half a million people, show the greatness that Chicago has attained, all within so short a time. As she has been great in her prosperity, so also has she been great in her calamities. On the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, this city was the scene of one of the greatest conflagrations known in the annals of the world—greater than that of London in 1666, when thirteen thousand buildings were burned. In Chicago twenty thousand buildings were swept away by the devouring element, with miles of magnificent business blocks, palatial residences, and costly ornamentations—all covering an area of over *five thousand acres!* In all that part of the city between Harrison street and the Chicago river, and on the North Side for nearly four miles to Lincoln Park, there was nothing to be seen but the ruins of a city that had suddenly gone down at the merciless bidding of the fire-fiend. It was a scene of desolation and ruin, and its announcement at the time thrilled a sympathetic chord which vibrated throughout the whole civilized world. Like the fabled Phoenix, Chicago rose again from her own ashes, but grander and more magnificent than she was before. Chicago is now, and has for some years been, the greatest pork packing and grain shipping market of the world. Her commerce is of immense proportions and reaches to all lands where American trade is known. She is the commercial metropolis of the great Northwest, and the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota, pour their tributes of wealth over thousands of miles of railroads into her lap.



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.





HISTORY OF IOWA.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Extent—Surface—Rivers—Lakes—Spirit Lake—Lake Okoboji—Clear Lake—Timber—Climate—Prairies—Soils.

Extent.—Iowa is about three hundred miles in length, east and west, and a little over two hundred miles in breadth, north and south; having nearly the figure of a rectangular parallelogram. Its northern boundary is the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes, separating it from the State of Minnesota. Its southern limit is nearly on the line of 40 degrees 31 minutes from the point where this parallel crosses the Des Moines river, westward. From this point to the southeast corner of the State, a distance of about thirty miles, the Des Moines river forms the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri. The two great rivers of the North American Continent form the east and west boundaries, except that portion of the western boundary adjoining the Territory of Dakota. The Big Sioux river from its mouth, two miles above Sioux City, forms the western boundary up to the point where it intersects the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes. These limits embrace an area of 55,045 square miles; or, 35,228,800 acres. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by the rivers, and the lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

Surface.—The surface of the State is remarkably uniform, rising to nearly the same general altitude. There are no mountains, and yet but little of the surface is level or flat. The whole State presents a succession of gentle elevations and depressions, with some bold and picturesque bluffs along the principal streams. The western portion of the State is generally more elevated than the eastern, the northwestern part being the highest. Nature could not have provided a more perfect system of drainage, and at the same time leave the country so completely adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. Looking at the map of Iowa, we see two systems of streams or rivers running nearly at right angles with each other. The streams which discharge their waters into the Mississippi flow from the northwest to the southeast, while those of the other system flow towards the southwest, and empty into the Missouri. The former drain about three-fourths of the State, and the latter the remaining one-fourth. The water-shed dividing the two

systems of streams, represents the highest portions of the State, and gradually descends as you follow its course from northwest to southeast. Low-water mark in the Missouri river at Council Bluffs is about 425 feet above low-water mark in the Mississippi at Davenport. At the crossing of the summit, or water-shed, 245 miles west of Davenport, the elevation is about 960 feet above the Mississippi. The Des Moines river, at the city of Des Moines, has an elevation of 227 feet above the Mississippi at Davenport, and is 198 feet lower than the Missouri at Council Bluffs. The elevation of the eastern border of the State at McGregor is about 624 feet above the level of the sea, while the highest elevation in the northwest portion of the State is 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. In addition to the grand water-shed mentioned above, as dividing the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, there are between the principal streams, elevations commonly called "divides," which are drained by numerous streams of a smaller size tributary to the rivers. The valleys along the streams have a deep, rich soil, but are scarcely more fertile than many portions of those undulating prairie "divides."

Rivers.—As stated above, the rivers of Iowa are divided into two systems, or classes—those flowing into the Mississippi, and those flowing into the Missouri. The Mississippi river, the largest on the continent, and one of the largest in the world, washes the entire eastern border of the State, and is most of the year navigable for a large class of steamers. The only serious obstruction to steamers of the largest size, are what are known as the Lower Rapids, just above the mouth of the Des Moines. The government of the United States has constructed a canal, or channel, around these rapids on the Iowa side of the river, a work which will prove of immense advantage to the commerce of Iowa for all time to come. The principal rivers which flow through the interior of the State, east of the water-shed, are the Des Moines, Skunk, Iowa, Wapsipinicon, Maquoketa, Turkey, and Upper Iowa. One of the largest rivers in the State is Red Cedar, which rises in Minnesota, and flowing in a southeasterly direction, joins its waters with Iowa river in Louisa county, only about thirty miles from its mouth, that portion below the junction retaining the name of Iowa river, although above the junction it is really the smaller stream.

The Des Moines is the largest interior river of the State, and rises in a group or chain of lakes in Minnesota, not far from the Iowa border. It really has its source in two principal branches, called East and West Des Moines, which, after flowing about seventy miles through the northern portion of the State, converge to their junction in the southern part of Humboldt county. The Des Moines receives a number of large tributaries, among which are Raccoon and Three Rivers (North, South and Middle) on the west, and Boone river on the east. Raccoon (or 'Coon) rises in the vicinity of Storm Lake in Buena Vista county, and after receiving several tributaries, discharges its waters into the Des Moines river, within the limits of the city of Des Moines. This stream affords many excellent mill privileges, some of which have been improved. The Des Moines flows from northwest to southeast, not less than three hundred miles through Iowa, and drains over ten thousand square miles of territory. At an early day, steamboats, at certain seasons of the year, navigated this river as far up as the "Raccoon Forks," and a large grant of land was made by Congress to the State for the purpose of improving its navigation. The land was subsequently diverted to the construction of the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

Before this diversion several dams were erected on the lower portion of the river, which afford a vast amount of hydraulic power to that portion of the State.

The next river above the Des Moines is Skunk, which has its source in Hamilton county, north of the center of the State. It traverses a southeast course, having two principal branches—their aggregate length being about four hundred and fifty miles. They drain about eight thousand square miles of territory, and afford many excellent mill sites.

The next is Iowa river, which rises in several branches among the lakes in Hancock and Winnebago counties, in the northern part of the State. Its great eastern branch is Red Cedar, having its source among the lakes in Minnesota. The two streams, as before stated, unite and flow into the Mississippi in Louisa county. In size, Red Cedar is the second interior river of the State, and both are valuable as affording immense water power. Shell Rock river is a tributary of Red Cedar, and is important to Northern Iowa, on account of its fine water power. The aggregate length of Iowa and Red Cedar rivers is about five hundred miles, and they drain about twelve thousand square miles of territory.

The Wapsipinicon river rises in Minnesota, and flows in a southeasterly direction over two hundred miles through Iowa, draining, with its branches, a belt of territory only about twelve miles wide. This stream is usually called "Wapsie" by the settlers, and is valuable as furnishing good water power for machinery.

Maquoketa river, the next considerable tributary of the Mississippi, is about one hundred and sixty miles long, and drains about three thousand square miles of territory.

Turkey river is about one hundred and thirty miles long, and drains some two thousand square miles. It rises in Howard county, runs southeast, and empties into the Mississippi near the south line of Clayton county.

Upper Iowa river also rises in Howard county, flows nearly east, and empties into the Mississippi near the northeast corner of the State, passing through a narrow, but picturesque and beautiful valley. This portion of the State is somewhat broken, and the streams have cut their channels deeply into the rocks, so that in many places they are bordered by bluffs from three to four hundred feet high. They flow rapidly, and furnish ample water power for machinery at numerous points.

Having mentioned the rivers which drain the eastern three-fourths of the State, we will now cross the great "water-shed" to the Missouri and its tributaries.

The Missouri river, forming a little over two-thirds of the length of the western boundary line, is navigable for large sized steamboats for a distance of nineteen hundred and fifty miles above the point (Sioux City) where it first touches our western border. It is, therefore, a highway of no little importance to the commerce of Western Iowa. During the season of navigation some years, over fifty steamers ascend the river above Sioux City, most of which are laden with stores for the mining region above Fort Benton. We will now refer to the larger tributaries of the Missouri, which drain the western portion of Iowa.

The Big Sioux river forms about seventy miles of the western boundary of the State, its general course being nearly from north to south. It has several small tributaries draining the counties of Plymouth, Sioux, Lyon, Osceola, and O'Brien, in northwestern Iowa. One of the most important

of these is Rock river, a beautiful little stream running through the counties of Lyon and Sioux. It is supported by springs, and affords a volume of water sufficient for propelling machinery. Big Sioux river was once regarded as a navigable stream, and steamboats of a small size have on several occasions ascended it for some distance. It is not, however, now considered a safe stream for navigation. It empties into the Missouri about two miles above Sioux City, and some four miles below the northwest corner of Woodbury county. It drains about one thousand square miles of Iowa territory.

Just below Sioux City, Floyd river empties into the Missouri. It is a small stream, but flows through a rich and beautiful valley. Its length is about one hundred miles, and it drains some fifteen hundred square miles of territory. Two or three mills have been erected on this stream, and there are other mill sites which will doubtless be improved in due time.

Little Sioux river is one of the most important streams of northwestern Iowa. It rises in the vicinity of Spirit and Okoboji lakes, near the Minnesota line, and meanders through various counties a distance of nearly three hundred miles to its confluence with the Missouri near the northwest corner of Harrison county. With its tributaries it drains not less than five thousand square miles. Several small mills have been erected on this stream, and others doubtless will be when needed.

Boyer river is the next stream of considerable size below the Little Sioux. It rises in Sac county and flows southwest to the Missouri in Pottawattamie county. Its entire length is about one hundred and fifty miles, and drains not less than two thousand square miles of territory. It is a small stream, meandering through a rich and lovely valley. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad passes down this valley some sixty miles.

Going down the Missouri, and passing several small streams, which have not been dignified with the name of rivers, we come to the Nishnabotna, which empties into the Missouri some twenty miles below the southwest corner of the State. It has three principal branches, with an aggregate length of three hundred and fifty miles. These streams drain about five thousand square miles of southwestern Iowa. They flow through valleys of unsurpassed beauty and fertility, and furnish good water power at various points, though in this respect they are not equal to the streams in the northeastern portion of the State.

The southern portion of the State is drained by several streams that flow into the Missouri river, in the State of Missouri. The most important of these are Chariton, Grand, Platte, One Hundred and Two, and the three Nodaways—East, West and Middle. All of these afford water power for machinery, and present splendid valleys of rich farming lands.

We have above only mentioned the streams that have been designated as rivers, but there are many other streams of great importance and value to different portions of the State, draining the country, furnishing mill-sites, and adding to the variety and beauty of the scenery. So admirable is the natural drainage of almost the entire State, that the farmer who has not a stream of living water on his premises is an exception to the general rule.

LAKES OF NORTHERN IOWA.

In some of the northern counties of Iowa there are many small, but beautiful lakes, some of which we shall notice. They are a part of the system of

lakes extending far northward into Minnesota, and some of them present many interesting features which the limits of this work will not permit us to give in detail. The following are among the most noted of the lakes of northern Iowa: Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county; Rice Lake, Silver Lake and Bright's Lake, in Worth county; Crystal Lake, Eagle Lake, Lake Edward and Twin Lakes, in Hancock county; Owl Lake, in Humboldt county; Lake Gertrude, Elm Lake and Wall Lake, in Wright county; Lake Caro, in Hamilton county; Twin Lakes, in Calhoun county; Wall Lake, in Sac county; Swan Lake, in Emmet county; Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county; and Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, in Dickinson county. Nearly all of these are deep and clear, abounding in many excellent varieties of fish, which are caught abundantly by the settlers at all proper seasons of the year. The name 'Wall Lake,' applied to several of these bodies of water, is derived from the fact that a line or ridge of boulders, extends around them, giving them somewhat the appearance of having been walled. Most of them exhibit the same appearance in this respect to a greater or less extent. Lake Okoboji, Spirit Lake, Storm Lake and Clear Lake are the largest of the Northern Iowa lakes. All of them, except Storm Lake, have fine bodies of timber on their borders. Lake Okoboji is about fifteen miles long, and from a quarter of a mile to two miles wide. Spirit Lake, just north of it, embraces about ten square miles, the northern border extending to the Minnesota line. Storm Lake is in size about three miles east and west by two north and south. Clear Lake is about seven miles long by two miles wide. The dry rolling land usually extends up to the borders of the lakes, making them delightful resorts for excursion or fishing parties, and they are now attracting attention as places of resort, on account of the beauty of their natural scenery, as well as the inducements which they afford to hunting and fishing parties.

As descriptive of some of the lakes of Northern Iowa, the author would here introduce some former correspondence of his own on the occasion of a visit to Spirit and Okoboji Lakes, in Dickinson county. At that time he wrote in regard to Spirit Lake:

With a party of delighted friends—seven of us in all—we made the circle of Spirit Lake, or *Minne-Waukon* as the Indians called it. Starting from the village of Spirit Lake early in the morning, we crossed the upper portion of East Okoboji on a substantial wooden bridge about three hundred feet in length, a half mile east of the village. Going around a farm or two, we proceeded up along the east shore of Spirit Lake to what is known as "Stony Point." Here a point of land has been gradually forming, for, we do not know how many years, or even centuries, but large trees have grown from the rocks, gravel and sand thrown together by various forces far back in the past. From the inner edge of the growth of timber, a ridge of rocks extends some forty rods into the lake, gradually lessening until, at the further extremity, it only affords a dry foot-way by stepping from rock to rock. This point is said to be constantly extending and it is not improbable that in time, two lakes may be formed instead of one. "Stony Point" is almost wholly composed of boulders of various sizes and shapes, brought together by the action of water, on either side. It is the resort of innumerable birds and water fowl of various kinds, including pelicans, black loons and gulls. When we approached they were holding high carnival over the remains of such unfortunate fish as happened to be thrown upon the rocks by the dashing of the waves. Our presence, however, soon cleared the coast of its promiscuous

gathering of feathered tenants, but after we left, they doubtless returned to their revelry.

We continued our journey up the lake a mile further to the "inlet." Here a small stream makes its way in from the east, and, having high steep banks, all we had to do was to go round its mouth through the lake, the water being very clear, with a fine gravel bottom, and sufficiently shallow for good fording. Just above this, a sand-beach extends for some distance, portions of which are covered with clumps of willows and other small trees. No heavy groves of timber border on the east side of the lake, but scattered trees and small groves extend all the way along. The adjoining prairie land is generally dry, rolling and well adapted to farming purposes. Several farms are in cultivation along the banks of this part of the lake.

Nearly east of the north end of the lake, we crossed the Iowa and Minnesota line. Our road led us about a mile further north, where it diverged westerly to the south bank of a pleasant little sheet of water, known as Loon Lake. This has an outlet connecting it with other small lakes, which lie near the head of Spirit Lake, and which were doubtless once a part of the same. In a pretty little grove on the shore of Loon Lake, in the sovereign State of Minnesota, we paused for our nooning.

From Loon Lake the road turns southward, passing several miles through groves of timber that border the west shore of Spirit Lake. A number of clear and quiet little lakes are nestled romantically in the groves west of Spirit Lake with only sufficient room in many places for a roadway between them and the latter. Of these charming little lakes, the three principal ones are Lake Augusta, Plum Lake, and Round Lake. In the formation of the last named, nature has indulged in one of her most singular and interesting freaks. It is something over a quarter of a mile in diameter, and so nearly round that the eye can detect no irregularity. The bank, all around, rises to the uniform height of about thirty feet, sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees, and giving the lake the appearance of a huge basin. A dense forest approaches on all sides, with large trees bending over the water, which is so deep down in its reservoir that the wind rarely ruffles its surface. There is no visible inlet or outlet, but the water is always deep and clear. It is indeed worth a day's journey to see this charming little gem of a lake, reposing so quietly in the midst of its wild surroundings of lofty trees, tangled vines and wild flowers.

Plum Lake is so called from the fact that there are many groves of wild plums around it. It lies between Lake Augusta and Round Lake. Near the north end of Plum Lake is a commanding elevation called "Grandview Mound." From the summit of this mound there is a fine view of Spirit Lake, and a portion of the surrounding country. There is every appearance that these little lakes were once a portion of the greater one that lies east of them, and they are now separated from it by a strip of land only wide enough in many places for a good wagon road, but it is gradually increasing in width from year to year. It is covered with a growth of cottonwood, soft maple, elm, wild plum, and other trees, with a dense profusion of wild grape vines clinging among the branches. The beach along the edge of Spirit Lake here is composed of gravel, sand and shells, with a ridge of boulders, rising and extending up to the timber, through which the road passes.

Round Lake, above mentioned, is situated in what is known as "Marble Grove," one of the finest bodies of timber to be found about the lakes, and is so named from its early occupant, who was killed by the Indians. It was in

this grove, after the massacre, that the Indians peeled the bark from a tree, and with a dark paint, made a picture-record of what they had done. The killed were represented by rude drawings of persons in a prostrate position, corresponding with the number of victims. Pictures of cabins, with smoke issuing from their roofs, represented the number of houses burned. In the murder of Marble and his child, and the capture of Mrs. Marble, the Indians completed the annihilation of the settlement at the lakes, and thus left a record of their fiendish work. "Marble Grove" at that time was doubtless a scene of savage rejoicing over the perpetration of deeds which cast a gloom over all Northwestern Iowa, and which the lapse of years only could remove.

From the south end of "Marble Grove" to the village of Spirit Lake, the road passes over undulating prairies for some three or four miles, with several new farms now being improved on either side. The principal groves of timber about this lake are at the west side and the north end, while a narrow belt extends around the other portions. The water is deep, and the wind often dashes the waves against the banks with great violence. At other times the surface is smooth and placid.

There is a legend which we give briefly, for the benefit of those who may be curious to know the origin of the name of Spirit Lake. Many moons before the white man took up his abode or built his cabin on the shores of the lake, a band of Dakota warriors brought a pale-faced maiden here, a captive taken in one of their expeditions against the whites who had ventured near their hunting grounds. Among the warriors was a tall young brave, fairer than the rest, who had been stolen from the whites in infancy by the wife of Um-pa-sho-ta, the chief. The pale-faced brave never knew his parentage or origin, but the chief's wife called him Star of Day, and he knew not but that she was his own mother. All the tribe expected that he would sometime become their chief, as no warrior had proved so brave and daring as he. Star of Day, only, had performed deeds which entitled him to succeed to the honors of the aged Um-pa-sho-ta. But all the distinctions or titles that his nation might bestow, possessed no attraction for him while he beheld the grief of the beautiful pale-faced captive. He therefore determined to rescue her, and also made up his mind to flee with her from the tribe and make her his wife. The maiden had recognized in the blue eyes and fair face of her lover, something which told her that he, like herself, was a captive. One night, while all the warriors were asleep in their lodges, Star of Day and the maiden slumbered not. He silently unbound the thongs which fastened her to the lodge frame. Only a few paces through the thick forest brought them to the lake shore, where, under the willows, his light canoe was in readiness. Soon the lovers were midway across the lake, but the Great Spirit who ruled in the wind and the water, as well as in the forest, willed that their home should be together beneath the waters where no Dakota should henceforth ever disturb them. And so a breath of the Great Spirit in the wind dashed a wave over the little canoe, and it went down with the lovers. Since that time no Indian's canoe has ever dared to venture upon the lake. Only the white man's canoe is always safe, for the spirits of Star of Day and the maiden still abide under the water, in a beautiful cave of shells, guarding only the white man's canoe from danger, as spirits ever know their own. From that time the Dakotas called the lake *Minne-Waukon*, or Spirit-Water.

Okoboji.—Okoboji is the most beautiful of all the lakes of Northwestern Iowa. Walter Scott could not invest the historic lakes of Scotia with more

of the wild beauty of scenery suggestive of poetry and romance, than we here find around this loveliest of Iowa lakes.

Okoboji lies immediately south of Spirit Lake, and is of very irregular shape. Its whole length is at least fourteen miles, but it is nearly separated into two parts. The two parts are called, respectively, East and West Okoboji. A wooden bridge has been erected across the straits, on the road from the village of Spirit Lake to that of Okoboji, the water here being ordinarily not over a couple of hundred feet wide and about fifteen feet deep. West Okoboji is much the larger body of water, stretching west and northwest of the straits some eight miles, and varying in width from one to two miles. As you pass around this lake, the scene constantly changes, and from many different points the observer obtains new views, many of which might furnish inspiration to the pencil of the artist. The water has a deep sky-blue appearance, and the surface is either placid or boisterous, as the weather may happen to be. The dry land slopes down to the margin on all sides.

Huge boulders are piled up around the shores several feet above the water, forming a complete protection against the action of the waves. These rocks embrace the different kinds of granite which are found scattered over the prairies, with also a large proportion of limestone, from which good quick-lime is manufactured. This rock protection seems to be characteristic of all that portion of the lake-shore most subject to the violent beating of the waves. But there are several fine gravel beaches, and one on the north side is especially resorted to as being the most extensive and beautiful. Here are immense wind-rows of pebbles, rounded and polished by the various processes that nature employs, and in such variety that a single handful taken up at random would constitute a miniature cabinet for the geologist. Agates, cornelians, and other specimens of exquisite tint and beauty, are found in great profusion, being constantly washed up by the water. The east end of West Okoboji, at the straits, is some five miles south of Spirit Lake, but the extreme west portion extends up to a point west of Spirit Lake. East Okoboji is not so wide or deep as the other part, but is nearly as long. It extends up to within a quarter of a mile, or less, of Spirit Lake, and is now connected with it by a mill-race, being some four or five feet lower than that lake. At a narrow place near the upper end of this lake, a bridge some three hundred feet long has been erected on the road leading to Estherville. The Okoboji outlet heads at the south end of East Okoboji, and in its passage flows through three lakes called Upper, Middle and Lower Gar Lakes. These little lakes are so named because large quantities of the peculiar long-billed fish designated by that name, are found therein. This outlet has a rapid fall all the way to its junction with the Little Sioux river, some five miles below, and is about being turned to good account by the erection of machinery on it. This outlet is also the greatest of the fishing resorts about the lakes.

The groves around Lake Okoboji embrace over one thousand acres of good timber. The larger groves are found on the south side, where the principal settlement was at the time of the Indian massacre. There are two or three fine bodies of timber on the north side of West Okoboji, and a narrow fringe of timber borders nearly all the lake shore between the larger groves. On the north side of West Okoboji, near the west end, is a splendid grove of hard maple, of large size, while none of this kind of timber is found elsewhere about the lake. On the same side in another grove, we observed many red cedars of large growth. We noticed one nearly three feet in

diameter, and a fine crop of young cedars, from three to ten inches high, have taken root along the shore. Burr oak seems to predominate among the various kinds of timber, and the groves on the south side are mainly composed of this kind, with considerable ash, elm and walnut. In many places the ground is covered with a dense growth of wild gooseberry and wild currant bushes, all now giving promise of a fine yield of fruit. Many plum groves are scattered about the lake, and grapes also grow in profusion. We noticed, however, that the wild crab-apple, so plentiful in other parts of the State, was wanting.

The land rises from the lake nearly all the way round, with a gradually sloping bank, to the height of some thirty feet, and then stretches away in undulating prairie or woodland, as the case may be. In some places, the unbroken prairie extends to the beach without a tree or shrub. A splendid body of prairie, embracing several thousand acres, lies in the peninsula formed by Lake Okoboji with its outlet and the Little Sioux river. Between Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, there is also a good body of prairie with some well improved farms. A lake of considerable size, called Center Lake, with a fine body of timber surrounding it, lies between Okoboji and Spirit Lakes.

In point of health, as well as in the beauty of its natural scenery, this locality far surpasses many others that have become fashionable and famous resorts. A month or two in the summer season might be spent here with constant change, and a pleasing variety of attractions. The invalid or pleasure seeker might divide the time between hunting, fishing, driving, bathing, rowing, sailing, rambling, and in various other ways adapted to his taste or fancy. He could pay homage to Nature in her playful or her milder moods; for sometimes she causes these little lakes to play the *role* of miniature seas by the wild dashing of their surges against their rocky shores, and then again causes them to become as calm and placid as slumbering infancy.

Clear Lake.—Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county, is among the better known lakes of the State, on account of its easy accessibility by rail, as well as its many and varied attractions. It is a beautiful little sheet of water, and as a pleasure resort has for several years been constantly growing in favor. This, and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county, as well as some others, are deserving of special description, but what is already given will afford some idea of the lakes of Northern Iowa.

Timber.—One of the peculiar features of the topography of the north-west, is the predominance of *prairies*, a name of French origin, which signifies *grass-land*. It has been estimated that about nine-tenths of the surface of Iowa is prairie. The timber is generally found in heavy bodies skirting the streams, but there are also many isolated groves standing, like islands in the sea, far out on the prairies. The eastern half of the State contains a larger proportion of timber than the western. The following are the leading varieties of timber: White, black and burr oak, black walnut, butternut, hickory, hard and soft maple, cherry, red and white elm, ash, linn, hackberry, birch, honey locust, cottonwood and quaking asp. A few sycamore trees are found in certain localities along the streams. Groves of red cedar also prevail, especially along Iowa and Cedar rivers, and a few isolated pine trees are scattered along the bluffs of some of the streams in the northern part of the State.

Nearly all kinds of timber common to Iowa have been found to grow rap-

idly when transplanted upon the prairies, or when propagated from the planting of seeds. Only a few years and a little expense are required for the settler to raise a grove sufficient to afford him a supply of fuel. The kinds most easily propagated, and of rapid growth, are cottonwood, maple and walnut. All our prairie soils are adapted to their growth.

Prof. C. E. Bessey, of the State Agricultural College, who supervised the collection of the different woods of Iowa for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, in 1876, has given a most complete list of the native woody plants of the State. Below we present his list. When not otherwise stated, they are trees. The average diameters are given in inches, and when the species is a rare one, its locality is given:

Papaw—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Moonseed—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Basswood, Lynn or Linden—20 inches.
 Prickly Ash—shrub; 2 inches.
 Smooth Sumach—shrub; 2 inches.
 Poison Ivy—climbing shrub; 1 inch.
 Fragrant Sumach—shrub; 2 inches.
 Frost Grape—vine; 2 inches.
 River Bank Grape—vine; 2 inches.
 Buckthorn—shrub; river bluffs; 2 to 3 inches.
 New Jersey Tea—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Red Root—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Bitter-sweet—climbing shrub; 1 inch.
 Wahoo—shrub; 2 inches.
 Bladder Nut—shrub; 2 inches.
 Buckeye—20 to 30 inches.
 Sugar Maple—20 to 24 inches.
 Black Maple—12 to 18 inches.
 Silver or Soft Maple—20 to 30 inches.
 Box Elder—3 to 12 inches.
 False Indigo—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Lead Plant—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Red Bud—6 to 8 inches.
 Kentucky Coffee Tree—3 to 12 inches.
 Honey Locust—12 to 20 inches.
 Wild Plum—shrub or tree; 2 to 5 inches.
 Wild Red Cherry—shrub or tree; 2 to 6 inches.
 Choke Cherry—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Wild Black Cherry—12 to 18 inches.
 Wine Bark—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Meadow Sweet—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Red Raspberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Black Raspberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Blackberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Dwarf Wild Rose—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Early Wild Rose—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Black Thorn—3 to 5 inches.
 White Thorn—3 to 5 inches.
 Downy-leaved Thorn—2 to 3 inches.
 Wild Crab Apple—3 to 5 inches.
 Service Berry or June Berry—3 to 5 inches.
 Small June Berry—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Prickly Gooseberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Smooth Wild Gooseberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Black Currant—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Witch Hazel—shrub; 1 to 2 inches; said to grow in N. E. Iowa.
 Kinnikinnik—shrub; 2 inches.
 Rough-leaved Dogwood—shrub; 1 to 3 inches.
 Panicked Cornel—shrub; 2 inches.

Alternate-leaved Cornel—shrub; 2 inches.
 Wolfberry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Coral Berry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Small Wild Honeysuckle—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Blackberried Elder—shrub; 1 to 2 inches.
 Red-berried Elder—shrub; 1 to 2 inches.
 This one I have not seen, but feel quite sure that it is in the State.
 Sheep Berry—shrub; 2 inches.
 Downy Arrow-wood—shrub 2 inches.
 High Cranberry Bush—shrub; 1 inch.
 Button Bush—shrub; 1 inch.
 Black Huckleberry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; near Davenport, according to Dr. Parry.
 White Ash—12 to 18 inches.
 Green Ash—8 to 12 inches. There is some doubt as to the identity of this species.
 Black Ash—12 to 16 inches.
 Sassafras—3 to 18 inches. Said to grow in the extreme southeastern part of the State.
 Spice Bush—shrub; 1 inch. Said to grow in Northeastern Iowa.
 Leatherwood or Moosewood—shrub; 1 to 2 inches. In Northeastern Iowa.
 Buffalo Berry—shrub; 1 to 2 inches. Possibly this may be found on our western borders, as it occurs in Nebraska.
 Red Elm—12 to 14 inches.
 White Elm—18 to 30 inches.
 Corky Elm—10 to 15 inches. I have seen no specimens which could certainly be referred to this species, and yet I think there is little doubt of its being a native of this State.
 Hackberry—10 to 16 inches.
 Red Mulberry—6 to 10 inches.
 Sycamore, or Buttonwood—10 to 30 inches.
 Black Walnut—24 to 48 inches.
 Butternut—12 to 20 inches.
 Shell-bark Hickory—12 to 24 inches.
 Pecan Nut—12 to 20 inches.
 Large Hickory Nut—18 to 24 inches.
 Pig Nut Hickory—12 to 20 inches.
 These three last species I have not seen in the State, but from their known distribution, I have no doubt that they are to be found in the southern portions of the State.
 Butternut Hickory—12 to 18 inches.
 White Oak—20 to 30 inches.

Burr Oak—24 to 36 inches.	Petioled Willow—shrub; 2 inches.
Chestnut Oak—5 to 10 inches.	Heart-leaved Willow—small tree; 3 to 4 inches.
Laurel Oak—5 to 10 inches.	Black Willow—3 to 12 inches.
Scarlet Oak—12 to 16 inches.	Almond Willow—3 to 8 inches.
Red Oak—15 to 20 inches.	Long-leaved Willow—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
Hazel Nut—shrub; 1 inch.	Aspen—6 to 12 inches.
Iron Wood—4 to 7 inches.	Cottonwood—24 to 36 inches.
Blue Beech—3 to 4 inches.	White Pine—a few small trees grow in Northeastern Iowa.
White Birch—3 to 6 inches. Said to grow in Northeastern Iowa.	Red Cedar—6 to 8 inches.
Speckled Alder—shrub or small tree; 2 to 3 inches. Northeastern Iowa.	Ground Hemlock—trailing shrub; 1 inch.
Prairie Willows—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	Green Briar—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Glaucous Willow—small tree; 2 to 3 inches.	

Total number of species, 104; of these, fifty-one species are trees, while the remaining ones are shrubs. The wood of all the former is used for economic purposes, while some of the latter furnish more or less valuable fuel.

Climate.—Prof. Parvin, who has devoted great attention to the climatology of Iowa, in a series of observations made by him at Muscatine, from 1839 to 1859, inclusive, and at Iowa City, from 1860 to 1870, inclusive, deduces the following general results: That the months of November and March are essentially *winter* months, their average temperatures rising but a few degrees above the freezing point. Much of the former month is indeed mild and pleasant, but in it usually comes the first cold spell, followed generally by mild weather, while in March the farmer is often enabled to commence his spring plowing. September has usually a summer temperature, and proves a ripening season for the fall crops, upon which the farmer may rely with safety if the spring has been at all backward. May has much more the character of a spring month than that of summer, and “May day” is not often greeted with a profusion of flowers. The average temperature of May during thirty-two years was 59.06 degrees, while that of September was 63.37 degrees. Prof. Parvin states that during thirty-five years the mercury rose to 100 degrees only once within the region of his observations in Iowa, and that was during the summer of 1870. It seldom rises above ninety-five degrees, or falls lower than fifteen degrees below zero. The highest temperature, with very few exceptions, occurs in the month of August, while July is the hottest month as indicated by the mean temperature of the summer months. January is the coldest month, and in this, only once in thirty-two years did the mercury fall to thirty degrees below zero. The prevailing winds are those of a westerly direction, not for the year alone, but for the several months of the year, except June, July, August and September. August is the month in which the greatest amount of rain falls, and in January the least. The greatest fall of rain in any one year, was in 1851—74.49 inches, and the least in 1854—23.35 inches. The greatest fall of snow for any one year, was in 1868—61.97 inches. The least was in 1850—7.90 inches. The earliest fall of snow during twenty-two years, from 1848 to 1869, inclusive, was October 17th, 1859, and the latest, April 29th, 1851. The greatest fall was December 21st, 1848—20.50 inches. During that time no snow fell during the months of May, June, July, August and September, but rain usually occurs in each of the winter months.

The clear days during the time embraced in Prof. Parvin's observations, were thirty-two per cent; the cloudy twenty-two per cent, and the variable forty-six per cent.

The year 1863 was very cold, not only in Iowa, but throughout the country, and there was frost in every month of the year, but it only once or twice during thirty years seriously injured the corn crop. When the spring is late the fall is generally lengthened, so that the crop has time to mature. The mean time for late spring frosts is May 4th; that of early fall frost is September 24th. The latest frost in the spring during thirty-one years, from 1839 to 1869, inclusive, was May 26th, 1847; and the earliest, August 29th, 1863.

Prairies.—The character of surface understood by the term *prairie*, is not a feature peculiar to Iowa, but is a characteristic of the greater portion of the Northwest. Dr. C. A. White, late State Geologist of Iowa, in his report says :

“By the word prairie we mean any considerable surface that is free from forest trees and shrubbery, and which is covered more or less thickly with grass and annual plants. This is also the popular understanding of the term. It is estimated that about seven-eighths of the surface of Iowa is prairie, or was so when the State was first settled. They are not confined to the level surface, but are sometimes even quite hilly and broken; and it has just been shown that they are not confined to any particular variety of soil, for they prevail equally upon Alluvial, Drift, and Lacustral soils. Indeed, we sometimes find a single prairie whose surface includes all these varieties, portions of which may be respectively sandy, gravelly, clayey or loamy. Neither are they confined to the region of, nor does their character seem at all dependent upon, the formations which underlie them, for within the State of Iowa they rest upon all formations, from those of Azoic to those of Cretaceous age inclusive, which embraces almost all kinds of rocks, such as quartzites, friable sandstone, magnesian limestone, common limestone, impure chalk, clay, clayey and sandy shales, etc. Southwestern Minnesota is almost one continuous prairie upon the drift which rests directly upon, not only the hard Sioux quartzite, but also directly upon the granite.

“Thus, whatever the origin of the prairies might have been, we have the positive assurance that their present existence in Iowa and immediate vicinity is not due to the influence of climate, the character or composition of the soil, nor to the character of any of the underlying formations. It now remains to say without the least hesitation, that *the real cause of the present existence of prairies in Iowa, is the prevalence of the annual fires.* If these had been prevented fifty years ago Iowa would now be a timbered instead of a prairie State.

“Then arises questions like the following, not easily answered, and for which no answers are at present proposed:

“When was fire first introduced upon the prairies, and how? Could any but human agency have introduced annual fires upon them? If they could have been introduced only by the agency of man why did the forests not occupy the prairies before man came to introduce his fires, since we see their great tendency to encroach upon the prairies as soon as the fires are made to cease? The prairies, doubtless, existed as such almost immediately after the close of the Glacial epoch. Did man then exist and possess the use of fire that he might have annually burnt the prairies of so large a part of the continent, and thus have constantly prevented the encroachments of the forests? It may be that these questions will never be satisfactorily answered; but nothing is more evident than that the forests would soon occupy a very large proportion of the prairie region of North America if the prairie

rie fires were made to cease, and no artificial efforts were made to prevent their growth and encroachment."

Soils.—Dr. White has separated the soils of Iowa into three general divisions, viz: the Drift, Bluff, and Alluvial. The drift soil occupies the greater portion of the State, the bluff next, and the alluvial the least. The drift is derived primarily from the disintegration of rocks, to a considerable extent perhaps from those of Minnesota, which were subject to violent glacial action during the glacial epoch. This soil is excellent, and is generally free from coarse drift materials, especially near the surface.

The bluff soil occupies an area estimated at about five thousand square miles, in the western part of the State. It has many peculiar and marked characteristics, and is believed to be lacustral in its origin. In some places the deposit is as great as two hundred feet in thickness, all portions of it being equal in fertility. If this soil be taken from its lowest depth, say two hundred feet below the surface, vegetation germinates and thrives as readily in it as in the surface deposit. It is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when mixed with decaying vegetation. It is composed mainly of silica, but the silicious matter is so finely pulverized that the naked eye is unable to perceive anything like sand in its composition. The bluffs along the Missouri river, in the western part of the State, are composed of this material.

The alluvial soils are the "bottom" lands along the rivers and smaller streams. They are the washings of other soils mixed with decayed vegetable matter. They vary somewhat in character and fertility, but the best of them are regarded as the most fertile soils in the State.

As to the localities occupied by each of these different soils, it may be stated that the drift forms the soil of all the higher plains and woodlands of the State, except a belt along the western border, which is occupied by the bluff soil, or bluff deposit, as it is generally called. The alluvial occupies the low lands, both prairie and timber, along the streams. It may be remarked that the alluvial soil composing the broad belt of "bottom" along the Missouri, partakes largely of the bluff soil, owing to continued washings from the high lands or bluffs adjacent.

GEOLOGY OF IOWA.

Classification of Rocks—Azoic System—Huronian Group—Lower Silurian System—Primordial Group—Trenton Group—Cincinnati Group—Upper Silurian System—Niagara Group—Devonian System—Hamilton Group—Carboniferous System—Sub-Carboniferous Group—Kinderhook Beds—Burlington Limestone—Keokuk Limestone—St. Louis Limestone—Coal-Measure Group—Cretaceous System—Nishnabotany Sandstone—Woodbury Sandstones and Shales—Inoceramus Beds.

IN JANUARY, 1855, the General Assembly passed an act to provide for a geological survey of the State. Under authority given by this act, Prof. James Hall, of New York, was appointed State Geologist, and Prof. J. D. Whitney, of Massachusetts, State Chemist. During the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, the work progressed, but was confined chiefly to the eastern counties. A large volume was published in two parts, giving in detail the results of the survey up to the close of the season of 1857, when the work was discontinued. In 1866 it was resumed under an act of the General Assembly passed in March of that year, and Dr. Charles A. White, of Iowa City, was appointed State Geologist. He continued the work, and in December, 1869,

submitted a report to the Governor in two large volumes. From these reports we derive a pretty thorough knowledge of the geological characteristics in all portions of the State.

In the classification of Iowa rocks, State Geologist White adopted the following definitions:

The term "formation" is restricted to such assemblages of strata as have been formed within a geological epoch; the term "group," to such natural groups of formation as were not formed within a geological period; and the term "system," to such series of groups as were each formed within a geological age.

The terms used in this arrangement may be referred to two categories — one applicable to geological *objects*, and the other to geological *time*. Thus: *Formations* constitute *Groups*; groups constitute *Systems*; *Epochs* constitute *Periods*; periods constitute *Ages*.

In accordance with this arrangement the classification of Iowa rocks may be seen at a glance in the following table constructed by Dr. White:

SYSTEMS.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS.
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramus bed</i>	50
	Lower Cretaceous	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
	Coal Measures	Upper Coal Measures	200
		Middle Coal Measures	200
Carboniferous	Subcarboniferous	Lower Coal Measures	200
		St. Louis Limestone	75
		Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	196
		Kinderhook beds	175
Devonian	Hamilton	Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
Upper Silurian	Niagara	Niagara Limestone	350
	Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales	80
		Galena Limestone	250
Lower Silurian	Trenton	Trenton Limestone	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone	80
	Primordial	Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
		Potsdam Sandstone	300
Azoic	Huronian	Sioux Quartzite	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

Huronian Group. — The Sioux Quartzite Formation in this Group is found exposed in natural ledges only on a few acres in the northwest corner of the State. The exposures in Iowa are principally upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite is given to it. It is an intensely hard rock, breaking with a splintery fracture, and a color varying in different localities from a bright to a deep red. Although it is so compact and hard the grains of sand of which it was originally composed are yet distinctly to be seen, and even the ripple marks upon its bedding surfaces are sometimes found as distinct as they were when the rock was a mass of incoherent sand in the shallow waters in which it was accumulated. The lines of stratification are also quite distinct, but they are not usually sufficiently definite to cause the mass to divide into numerous layers. It has, however, a great tendency to break up by vertical cracks

and fissures into small angular blocks. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture, and its color also being so nearly uniform there is no difficulty in identifying it wherever it may be seen.

In a few rare cases this rock may be quarried readily, as the layers are easily separated, but usually it is so compact throughout that it is quarried with the greatest difficulty into any forms except those into which it naturally cracks. It has a great tendency, however, upon its natural exposures, to break up by vertical fissures and cracks into angular blocks of convenient size for handling. Except this tendency to crack into angular pieces, the rock is absolutely indestructible. No traces of fossil remains of any kind have been found in it. As shown by the table its exposure in Iowa is fifty feet in thickness.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam Sandstone Formation of this Group has a geographical range extending throughout the northern portion of the United States and Canada, and in Iowa reaches a known thickness of about 300 feet, as shown in the table. It forms, however, rather an inconspicuous feature in the geology of Iowa. It is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State, and has been brought to view there by the erosion of the river valleys. The base of the formation does not appear anywhere in Iowa, consequently its full thickness is not certainly known, nor is it known certainly that it rests on the Sioux Quartzite. The rock is everywhere soft; usually a very friable sandstone, but sometimes containing some clayey material, and approaching in character a sandy shale. It is nearly valueless for any economic purpose, not being of sufficient hardness to serve even the commonest purposes of masonry. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa, but in Wisconsin they are found quite abundantly in it.

The Lower Magnesian Limestone Formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam Sandstone has; because, like that formation, it appears only in the bluffs and valley-sides of the same streams. It is a more conspicuous formation, however; because, being a firm rock, it presents bold and often picturesque fronts along the valleys. Its thickness is about 250 feet, and is quite uniform in composition, being a nearly pure buff-colored dolomite. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification which causes it to weather into rough and sometimes grotesque shapes, as it stands out in bold relief upon the valley-sides. It is not generally valuable for building purposes, owing to its lack of uniformity in texture and bedding. Some parts of it, however, are selected which serve for such uses at Lansing and McGregor. It has also been used to some extent for making lime, but it is not equal to the Trenton limestone, near Dubuque, for that purpose. The only fossils that have been found in this formation in Iowa, are, so far as known, a few traces of the stems of Crinoids found near McGregor.

The St. Peter's Sandstone Formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent. It is a clean grit, light colored, very friable rock; so pure in its silicious composition that it is probable some portions of it may be found suitable for the manufacture of glass. It occupies the surface of a large portion of the north half of Allamakee county, immediately beneath the drift, and it is also exposed a couple of miles

below McGregor, where it is much colored by oxide of iron. It contains no fossils.

Trenton Group.—The lower formation of this group is known as the Trenton Limestone. With the exception of this all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa, are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. The rocks of this formation also contain much magnesia, but a large part of it is composed of bluish compact common limestone. It occupies large portions of both Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, together with a portion of Clayton. Its thickness as seen along the bluffs of the Mississippi is about eighty feet, but in Winneshiek county we find the thickness is increased to upward of 200 feet. The greater part of this formation is worthless for economic purposes, but enough of it is suitable for building purposes and for lime to meet the wants of the inhabitants. The worthless portions of the formation consists of clayey shales and shaly limestone. Fossils are abundant in this formation. In some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals, and fragments of trilobites, together with other animal remains, cemented by calcareous matter into compact form.

The upper portion of the Trenton Group, known as the Galena Limestone Formation, occupies a narrow strip of country, seldom exceeding 12 miles in width, but it is fully 150 miles long. It is about 250 feet thick in the vicinity of Dubuque, but diminishes in thickness as it extends northwest, so that it does not probably exceed 100 feet where it crosses the northern boundary of the State. The outcrop of this formation traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winneshiek, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque, and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is not very uniform in texture, which causes it to decompose unequally, and consequently to present interesting forms in the abrupt bluffs of it, which border the valleys. It is usually unfit for dressing, but affords good enough stone for common masonry. It is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The full thickness of this formation at Dubuque is 250 feet. Fossils are rare in it.

Cincinnati Group.—The Maquoketa Shale Formation of this group, so-called by Dr. White, is synonymous with the Hudson River Shales, of Prof. Hall. It is comprised within a long and narrow area, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles long, in the State. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi river, near Bellevue, in Jackson county, and the most northerly one yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales. Its economic value is very slight, as it is wholly composed of fragmentary materials. The fossils contained in this formation, together with its position in relation to the underlying and overlying formations, leave no doubt as to the propriety of referring it to the same geological period as that in which the rocks at Cincinnati, Ohio, were formed. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa Shales, but they contain a large number of species that have been found nowhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and it is the opinion of Dr. White that the occurrence of these distinct fossils in the Iowa formation would seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa Shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group, and that its true position is probably at the base of the Cincinnati group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone Formation is nearly 160 miles from north to south, and between 40 and 50 miles wide in its widest part. At its narrowest part, which is near its northern limit in Iowa, it is not more than four or five miles wide. This formation is entirely magnesian limestone, with, in some places, a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. Some of the lower portions resemble both the Galena and Lower Magnesian Limestones, having the same want of uniformity of texture and bedding. It affords, however, a great amount of excellent quarry rock. The quarries at Anamosa, in Jones county, are remarkable for the uniformity of the bedding of its strata. Wherever this rock is exposed there is always an abundance of material for common masonry and other purposes. In some places excellent lime is made from it.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The Hamilton Limestone and Shales Formation occupies an area of surface as great as those occupied by all the formations of both Lower and Upper Silurian age in the State. The limestones of the Devonian age are composed in part of magnesian strata, and in part of common limestone. A large part of the material of this formation is quite worthless, yet other portions are very valuable for several economic purposes. Having a very large geographical extent in Iowa, it constitutes one of the most important formations. Wherever any part of this formation is exposed, the common limestone portions exist in sufficient quantity to furnish abundant material for common lime of excellent quality, as well as good stone for common masonry. Some of the beds furnish excellent material for dressed stone, for all works requiring strength and durability. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod mollusks and corals.

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

The Sub-Carboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large surface in Iowa. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern portion of Winnebago county in a southeasterly direction, to the northern part of Washington county. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi river at the city of Muscatine. The southern and western boundary of the area is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coalfield. From the southern part of Pocahontas county, it passes southeastward to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney in Keokuk county, thence to the northeast corner of Jefferson county, and thence, by sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. The area as thus defined, is nearly 250 miles long, and from 20 to 40 miles wide. The general southerly and westerly dip has carried the strata of the group beneath the lower coal-measure along the line last designated, but after passing beneath the latter strata for a distance of from 15 to 20 miles, they appear again in the valley of the Des Moines river, where they have been bared by the erosion of that valley.

The Kinderhook Beds, the lowest Formation of the sub-carboniferous group,

presents its principal exposures along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines county; along English river in Washington county; along Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hardin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines river in Humboldt county. The southern part of the formation in Iowa has the best development of all in distinguishing characteristics, but the width of area it occupies is much greater in its northern part, reaching a maximum width of eighty miles. The Kinderhook formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. The stone which it furnishes is of practical value. There are no exposures of stone of any other kind in Pocahontas, Humboldt and some other counties embraced in the area occupied by it, and therefore it is of very great value in such places for building material. It may be manufactured into excellent lime. The quarries in Marshall county and at Le Grand are of this formation; also the oolitic limestone in Tama county. This oolitic limestone is manufactured into a good quality of lime. The principal fossils appearing in this formation are the remains of fishes; no remains of vegetation have as yet been detected. The fossils in this formation, so far as Iowa is concerned, are far more numerous in the southern than in the northern part.

The Burlington Limestone is the next Formation in this group above the Kinderhook Beds, the latter passing gradually into the Burlington Limestone. This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. The existence of these silicious beds suggests the propriety of regarding the Burlington Limestone as really two distinct formations. This is strengthened also by some well marked palaeontological differences, especially in the crinoidal remains. The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington Limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county. Northward of Burlington it is found frequently exposed in the bluffs of the Mississippi and Iowa rivers in the counties of Des Moines and Louisa, and along some of the smaller streams in the same region. Burlington Limestone forms a good building material; good lime may also be made from it, and especially from the upper division. Geologists have given to this formation the name of Burlington Limestone because its peculiar characteristics are best shown at the city of Burlington, Iowa. The great abundance and variety of its characteristic fossils—*crinoids*—have attracted the attention of geologists and naturalists generally. The only remains of vertebrates reported as being found in it are those of fishes. Remains of articulates are rare in it, and confined to two species of trilobites. Fossil shells are common but not so abundant as in some of the other formations of the Sub-Carboniferous Group.

The Keokuk Limestone is the next Formation in this group above the Burlington Limestone. In Iowa it consists of about fifty feet in maximum thickness. It is a grayish limestone, having usually a blueish tinge. It occupies in Iowa a more limited area than any other formation of the sub-carboniferous group. It is well developed and largely exposed at the city of Keokuk. It is synonymous with the Lower Archimedes Limestone of Owen and other geologists. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Des Moines county, where it is quite thinned out. It is only in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that the Keokuk Limestone is to be seen; but it rises again and is

seen in the banks of the Mississippi river some seventy-five or eighty miles below Keokuk, presenting there the same characteristics that it has in Iowa. The upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. These geodes are more or less spherical masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The Keokuk Limestone formation is of great economic value, as some of its layers furnish a fine quality of building material. The principal quarries of it are along the Mississippi from Keokuk to Nauvoo, a distance of about fifteen miles. The only vertebrate fossils in it are those of fishes, consisting both of teeth and spines. Some of these are of great size, indicating that their owners probably reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet. Several species of articulates, mollusks and radiates are also found in this formation. Among the radiates the crinoids are very abundant, but are not so conspicuous as in the Burlington Limestone. A small number of Protozoans, a low form of animal life, related to sponges, have also been found in the Keokuk Limestone.

The next Formation in the Sub-Carboniferous Group, above the Keokuk Limestone, is what Dr. White calls the St. Louis Limestone, and is synonymous with the Concretionary Limestone of Prof. Owen, and the Warsaw Limestone of Prof. Hall. It is the upper, or highest formation of what Dr. White classifies as the Sub-Carboniferous Group, appearing in Iowa, where the lower coal-measures are usually found resting directly upon it, and where it forms, so to speak, a limestone floor for the coal-bearing formations. To this, however, there are some exceptions. It presents a marked contrast with the coal-bearing strata which rest upon it. This formation occupies a small superficial area in Iowa, because it consists of long narrow strips. Its extent, however, within the State is known to be very great, because it is found at points so distant from each other. Commencing at Keokuk, where it is seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, and proceeding northward, it is found forming a narrow border along the edge of the coal-field in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties. It is then lost sight of beneath the coal-measure strata and overlying drift until we reach Hamilton county, where it is found in the banks of Boone river with the coal-measures resting upon it, as they do in the counties just named. The next seen of the formation is in the banks of the Des Moines river at and near Fort Dodge. These two last named localities are the most northerly ones at which the formation is exposed, and they are widely isolated from the principal portion of the area it occupies in Iowa; between which area, however, and those northerly points, it appears by a small exposure near Ames, in Story county, in the valley of a small tributary of Skunk river. This formation as it appears in Iowa, consists of three quite distinct sub-divisions—magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous, consisting in the order named of the lower, middle and upper sub-divisions of the formation. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and in places it is quarried to serve a good purpose for masonry. The middle division is of little economic value, being usually too soft for practical use. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes some excellent stone for heavy masonry, and has proved to be very durable. This formation has some well marked fossil characteristics, but they do not stand out with such prominence as some of those in the two preceding formations. The vertebrates, articulates, mollusks, and radiates, are all more or less represented in it. Some slight vegetable remains have also been detected in it.

The Coal-measure Group.—The formations of this group are divided

into the Lower, Middle, and Upper Coal-measures. Omitting particular reference to the other strata of the Lower Coal-measure, we refer only to the coal which this formation contains. Far the greater part of that indispensable element of material prosperity is contained in the strata of the Lower Coal-measures. Beds are now being mined in this formation that reach to the thickness of seven feet of solid coal. Natural exposures of this formation are few, but coal strata are being mined in a number of localities.

The area occupied by the Middle Coal-measure is smaller than that of either of the others, and constitutes a narrow region between them. The passage of the strata of the Lower with the Middle Coal-measure is not marked by any well defined line of division.

The area occupied by the Upper Coal-measure formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties in the southwestern part of the State, together with parts of seven or eight others adjoining. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundary the area occupied by the Middle Coal-measures. The western and southern limits in Iowa of the Upper Coal-measures are the western and southern boundaries of the State, but the formation extends without interruption far into the States of Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. It contains but a single bed of true coal, and that very thin. Its principal economic value is confined to its limestone. Wherever this stone is exposed it furnishes good material for masonry, and also for lime. The prevailing color of the limestone is light gray, with usually a tinge of blue. The sandstones of this formation are usually shaly, and quite worthless.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This formation is well exposed in the valley of the East Nishnabotany river, from which circumstance Dr. White has so named it. It is found as far east as the southeastern part of Guthrie county, and as far south as the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northwestward it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter in turn passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. It reaches a maximum thickness in Iowa, so far as known, of about 100 feet, but the exposures usually show a much less thickness. It is a soft sandstone, and, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes. The most valuable quarries in the strata of this formation, so far as known, are at Lewis, Cass county, and in the northeastern part of Mills county. Several buildings have been constructed of it at Lewis, but with some the color is objectionable, being of a dark brown color. A few fossils have been found in it, being leaves too fragmentary for identification.

The Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These are composed of alternating sandstones and shales, as the name implies, and rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone. They have not been observed outside of the limits of Woodbury county, but they are found there to reach a maximum of about 150 feet. Some layers are firm and compact, but the larger part is impure and shaly. The best of it is suitable for only common masonry, but it furnishes the only material of that kind in that part of the State. Some slight fossil remains have been found in this formation.

The Inoceramus Beds.—These beds constitute the upper formation of the Cretaceous System in Iowa, and have a maximum thickness of about 50 feet. They rest directly upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They are

observed nowhere in Iowa except along the bluffs of the Big Sioux river, in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed of calcareous material, but are not a true, compact limestone. The material of the upper portion is used for lime, the quality of which is equal to that of common limestone. No good building material is obtained from these beds. Some fossil fish have been found in them.

Above all the formations above-mentioned rests the Post-Tertiary, or Drift deposit, which is more fully mentioned in connection with the Soils of Iowa.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal—Peat—Building Stone—Lime—Lead—Gypsum—Spring and Well Water—Clays—Mineral Paint.

COAL.

Every year is adding to our knowledge of, and attesting the importance and value of our vast coal deposits. In some unknown age of the past, long before the history of our race began, Nature by some wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time when, in the order of things, it should become necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad rich prairies. As an equivalent for the lack of trees, she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use and comfort of man at the proper time. The increased demand for coal has in many portions of the State led to improved methods of mining, so that in many counties the business is becoming a lucrative and important one, especially where railroads furnish the means of transportation. The coal field of the State embraces an area of at least 20,000 square miles, and coal is successfully mined in about thirty counties, embracing a territory larger than the State of Massachusetts. Among the most important coal producing counties may be mentioned Appanoose, Boone, Davis, Jefferson, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Polk, Van Buren, Wapello, and Webster. Within the last few years many discoveries of new deposits have been made, and counties not previously numbered among the coal counties of the State are now yielding rich returns to the miner. Among these may be mentioned the counties of Boone, Dallas, Hamilton, Hardin, and Webster. A vein of coal of excellent quality, seven feet in thickness, has been opened, and is now being successfully worked, about five miles southeast of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. Large quantities of coal are shipped from that point to Dubuque and the towns along the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. A few years ago it was barely known that some coal existed in Boone county, as indicated by exposures along the Des Moines river, and it is only within the last few years that the coal mines of Moingona have furnished the vast supplies shipped along the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, both east and west. The great productive coal field of Iowa is embraced chiefly within the valley of the Des Moines river and its tributaries, extending up the valley from Lee county nearly to the north line of Webster county. Within the coal field embraced by this valley deep mining is nowhere necessary. The Des Moines and its larger tributaries have generally cut their channels down through the coal measure strata.

The coal of Iowa is of the class known as bituminous, and is equal in quality and value to coal of the same class in other parts of the world. The veins which have so far been worked are from three to eight feet in

thickness, but we do not have to dig from one thousand to two thousand feet to reach the coal, as miners are obliged to do in some countries. But little coal has in this State been raised from a depth greater than one hundred feet.

Prof. Gustavus Hinrich, of the State University, who also officiated as State Chemist in the prosecution of the recent Geological Survey, gives an analysis showing the comparative value of Iowa coal with that of other countries. The following is from a table prepared by him—100 representing the combustible:

NAME AND LOCALITY.	Carbon.	Bitumen.	Ashes.	Moisture.	Equivalent.	Value.
Brown coal, from Arbesan, Bohemia.....	36	64	3	11	114	88
Brown coal, from Bilin, Bohemia.....	40	67	16	00	123	81
Bituminous coal, from Bentheu, Silisia.....	51	49	21	5	126	80
Cannel coal, from Wigan, England.....	61	39	10	3	113	87
Anthracite, from Pennsylvania.....	94	6	2	2	104	96
Iowa coals—average.....	50	50	5	5	110	90

In this table the excess of the equivalent above 100, expresses the amount of impurities (ashes and moisture) in the coal. The analysis shows that the average Iowa coals contains only ten parts of impurities for one hundred parts combustible (carbon and bitumen), being the purest of all the samples analyzed, except the Anthracite from Pennsylvania.

PEAT.

Extensive deposits of peat in several of the northern counties of Iowa have attracted considerable attention. In 1866, Dr. White, the State Geologist, made careful observations in some of those counties, including Franklin, Wright, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, Worth, and Kossuth. It is estimated that the counties above named contain an average of at least four thousand acres each of good peat lands. The depth of the beds are from four to ten feet, and the quality is but little, if any, inferior to that of Ireland. As yet, but little use has been made of it as a fuel, but when it is considered that it lies wholly beyond the coal-field, in a sparsely timbered region of the State, its prospective value is regarded as very great. Dr. White estimates that 160 acres of peat, four feet deep, will supply two hundred and thirteen families with fuel for upward of twenty-five years. It must not be inferred that the presence of these peat beds in that part of the State is in any degree prejudicial to health, for such is not the case. The dry, rolling prairie land usually comes up to the very border of the peat marsh, and the winds, or breezes, which prevail through the summer season, do not allow water to become stagnant. Nature seems to have designed these peat deposits to supply the deficiency of other material for fuel. The penetration of this portion of the State by railroads, and the rapid growth of timber may leave a resort to peat for fuel as a matter of choice, and not of necessity. It therefore remains to be seen of what economic value in the future the peat beds of Iowa may be. Peat has also been found in Muscatine, Linn, Clinton, and other eastern and southern counties of the State, but the fertile region of

Northern Iowa, least favored with other kinds of fuel, is peculiarly the peat region of the State.

BUILDING STONE.

There is no scarcity of good building stone to be found along nearly all the streams east of the Des Moines river, and along that stream from its mouth up to the north line of Humboldt county. Some of the counties west of the Des Moines, as Cass and Madison, as well as most of the southern counties of the State, are supplied with good building stone. Building stone of peculiarly fine quality is quarried at and near the following places: Keosauqua, Van Buren county; Mt. Pleasant, Henry county; Fairfield, Jefferson county; Ottumwa, Wapello county; Winterset, Madison county; Ft. Dodge, Webster county; Springvale and Dakota, Humboldt county; Marshalltown, Marshall county; Orford, Tama county; Vinton, Benton county; Charles City, Floyd county; Mason City, Cerro Gordo county; Mitchell and Osage, Mitchell county; Anamosa, Jones county; Iowa Falls, Hardin county; Hampton, Franklin county; and at nearly all points along the Mississippi river. In some places, as in Marshall and Tama counties, several species of marble are found, which are susceptible of the finest finish, and are very beautiful.

LIME.

Good material for the manufacture of quick-lime is found in abundance in nearly all parts of the State. Even in the northwestern counties, where there are but few exposures of rock "in place," limestone is found among the boulders scattered over the prairies and about the lakes. So abundant is limestone suitable for the manufacture of quick-lime, that it is needless to mention any particular locality as possessing superior advantages in furnishing this useful building material. At the following points parties have been engaged somewhat extensively in the manufacture of lime, to-wit: Ft. Dodge, Webster county; Springvale, Humboldt county; Orford and Indiantown, Tama county; Iowa Falls, Hardin county; Mitchell, Mitchell county; and at nearly all the towns along the streams northeast of Cedar river.

LEAD.

Long before the permanent settlement of Iowa by the whites lead was mined at Dubuque by Julien Dubuque and others, and the business is still carried on successfully. From four to six million pounds of ore have been smelted annually at the Dubuque mines, yielding from 68 to 70 per cent of lead. So far as known, the lead deposits of Iowa that may be profitably worked, are confined to a belt four or five miles in width along the Mississippi above and below the city of Dubuque.

GYPSUM.

One of the finest and purest deposits of gypsum known in the world exists at Fort Dodge in this State. It is confined to an area of about six by three miles on both sides of the Des Moines river, and is found to be from twenty-five to thirty feet in thickness. The main deposit is of uniform gray color,

but large masses of almost pure white (resembling alabaster) have been found embedded in the main deposits. The quantity of this article is practically inexhaustible, and the time will certainly come when it will be a source of wealth to that part of the State. It has been used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of Plaster-of-Paris, and has been found equal to the best in quality. It has also been used to a limited extent for paving and building purposes.

SPRING AND WELL WATER.

As before stated, the surface of Iowa is generally drained by the rolling or undulating character of the country, and the numerous streams, large and small. This fact might lead some to suppose that it might be difficult to procure good spring or well water for domestic uses. Such, however, is not the case, for good pure well water is easily obtained all over the State, even on the highest prairies. It is rarely necessary to dig more than thirty feet deep to find an abundance of that most indispensable element, good water. Along the streams are found many springs breaking out from the banks, affording a constant supply of pure water. As a rule, it is necessary to dig deeper for well water in the timber portions of the State, than on the prairies. Nearly all the spring and well waters of the State contain a small proportion of lime, as they do in the Eastern and Middle States. There are some springs which contain mineral properties, similar to the springs often resorted to by invalids and others in other States. In Davis county there are some "Salt Springs," as they are commonly called, the water being found to contain a considerable amount of common salt, sulphuric acid, and other mineral ingredients. Mineral waters are found in different parts of the State. No one need apprehend any difficulty about finding in all parts of Iowa an abundant supply of good wholesome water.

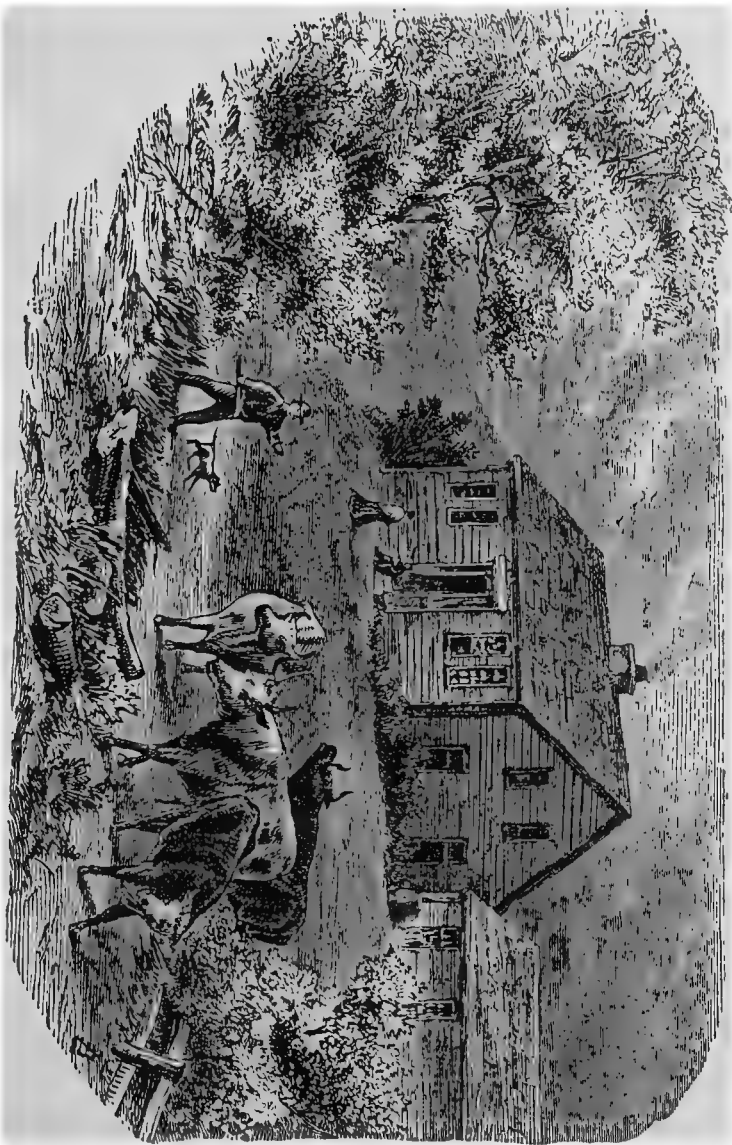
CLAYS.

In nearly all parts of the State the material suitable for the manufacture of brick is found in abundance. Sand is obtained in the bluffs along the streams and in their beds. Potter's clay, and fire-clay suitable for fire-brick, are found in many places. An excellent article of fire-brick is made at Eldora, Hardin county, where there are several extensive potteries in operation. Fire-clay is usually found underlying the coal-seams. There are extensive potteries in operation in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Wapello, Boone, Hamilton, Hardin, and perhaps others.

MINERAL PAINT.

In Montgomery county a fine vein of clay, containing a large proportion of ochre, was several years ago discovered, and has been extensively used in that part of the State for painting barns and out-houses. It is of a dark red color, and is believed to be equal in quality, if properly manufactured, to the mineral paints imported from other States. The use of it was first introduced by Mr. J. B. Packard, of Red Oak, on whose land there is an extensive deposit of this material.

A PRAIRIE HOME.



HOW THE TITLE TO IOWA LANDS IS DERIVED.

Right of Discovery—Title of France and Spain—Cession to the United States—Territorial Changes—Treaties with the Indians—The Dubuque Grant—The Giard Grant—The Honori Grant—The Half-Breed Tract—System of Public Surveys.

THE title to the soil of Iowa was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so that when they found this country in the possession of such a people they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until the year 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain, and Russia. France held all that portion of what now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi river, except Texas and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. This vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Iowa. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into possession of the territory west of the Mississippi river, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Iowa remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Idelfonso, October 1, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, and making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Iowa, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory and provide for it a temporary government, and another act approved March 26, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate Territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a Territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained until 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri." This change took place under an act of Congress approved June 4, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansaw Territory," and in 1821 the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri." This left a vast domain still to the north, including the present States of Iowa and Minnesota, which was, in 1834, made a part of the "Territory of

Michigan." In July, 1836, the territory embracing the present States of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin was detached from Michigan, and organized with a separate Territorial government under the name of "Wisconsin Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, on the 3d of July of the same year, the "Territory of Iowa" was constituted. It embraced the present State of Iowa, and the greater portion of what is now the State of Minnesota.

To say nothing of the title to the soil of Iowa that may once have vested in the natives who claimed and occupied it, it is a matter of some interest to glance at the various changes of ownership and jurisdiction through which it has passed within the time of our historical period:

1. It belonged to France, with other territory now belonging to our national domain.

2. In 1763, with other territory, it was ceded to Spain.

3. October 1, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain back to France.

4. April 30, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France to the United States.

5. October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.

6. October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the jurisdiction of the Territorial government of Indiana.

7. July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate Territorial government.

8. June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

9. June 28, 1834, it became part of the "Territory of Michigan."

10. July 3, 1836, it was included as a part of the newly organized "Territory of Wisconsin."

11. June 12, 1838, it was included in, and constituted a part of the newly organized "Territory of Iowa."

12. December 28, 1846, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. The several changes of territorial jurisdiction after the treaty with France did not affect the title to the soil.

Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in its grantees it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. The treaties vesting the Indian title to the lands within the limits of what is now the State of Iowa, were made at different times. The following is a synopsis of the several treaties by which the Indians relinquished to the United States their rights in Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Aug. 4, 1824.*—This treaty between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, was made at the City of Washington, William Clark being commissioner on the part of the United States. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, Iowa then being a part of Missouri. In this treaty the land in the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract," was reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding the title to the same in the same manner as Indians. This treaty was ratified January 18, 1825.

2. *Treaty with various tribes, Aug. 19, 1825.*—This treaty was also made at the city of Washington, by William Clark as Commissioner on the part of the United States, with the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawattamies. This treaty was intended mainly to make peace between certain contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa. It was agreed that the United States should run a boundary line between the Sioux on the north and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet (Big Sioux) river, and down that to its junction with the Missouri river.

3. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, July 15, 1830.*—By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country twenty miles in width lying directly south of the line designated in the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river.

4. *Treaty with the Sioux, July 15, 1830.*—By this treaty was ceded to the United States a strip twenty miles in width, on the north of the line designated by the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. By these treaties made at the same date the United States came into possession of a strip forty miles wide from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. It was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of it were allowed to use it in common as a fishing and hunting ground until the government should make other disposition of it.

5. *Treaty with various tribes, July 15, 1830.*—This was a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris, by which they ceded to the United States a tract bounded as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet river, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northeast corner of said State; thence to the highlands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said highlands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said highlands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning. The lands ceded by this treaty were to be assigned, or allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of the land ceded by this treaty the United States stipulated to make certain payments to the several tribes joining in the treaty. The treaty took effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

6. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sept. 15, 1832.*—This treaty was made at Fort Armstrong, by Gen. Winfield Scott, and Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois. By the treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes as a reservation the lands in Iowa known

as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts was to take place on or before June 1, 1833. The United States also stipulated to make payment to the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1873, and to continue for twenty-seven successive years, \$10,000 annually in specie, and also to establish a school among them, with a farm and garden. There were also other agreements on the part of the government.

7. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Sept. 21, 1832.*—This was the treaty known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," which opened the first lands in Iowa for settlement by the whites. In negotiating this treaty Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds represented the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a tract of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, and extending from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about six millions of acres. The United States stipulated to pay annually to the Sacs and Foxes \$20,000 in specie, and to pay certain indebtedness of the Indians, amounting to about \$50,000, due chiefly to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders, at Rock Island. By the terms of the treaty four hundred square miles on Iowa river, including Keokuk's village, were reserved, for the use and occupancy of the Indians. This treaty was made on the ground where the city of Davenport is now located. The government conveyed in fee simple out of this purchase one section of land opposite Rock Island to Antoine LeClaire, the interpreter, and another at the head of the first rapid above Rock Island, being the first title to land in Iowa granted by the United States to an individual.

8. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, 1836.*—This treaty was also made on the banks of the Mississippi, near where the city of Davenport now stands. Gen. Henry Dodge, Governor of Wisconsin Territory, represented the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States "Keokuk's Reserve," as it was called, for which the government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years, together with certain indebtedness of the Indians.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Oct. 21, 1837.*—This treaty was made at Washington; Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, representing the United States. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished their title to an additional tract in Iowa, described as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles." The tract ceded by this treaty lay directly west of the "Black Hawk Purchase."

10. *Treaty with Sacs and Foxes, same date.*—At the same date the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000.

The Sacs and Foxes by this treaty also relinquished all claims and interest under the treaties previously made with them.

11. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Oct. 11, 1842.*—This treaty was made at the Sac and Fox Agency, by John Chambers, as Commissioner, on behalf of the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes relinquished to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title, and agreed to a removal from the country, at the expiration of three years. In accordance with this treaty, a part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the remainder in the spring of 1846.

The treaty of 1803 with France, and these several treaties with the Indian tribes, vested in the United States, the title to all the lands in the State of Iowa—subject, however, to claims set up under certain Spanish grants, and also, the claim to the "Half-Breed Tract," in Lee county, which claims were afterward adjudicated in the courts or otherwise adjusted. The following is a brief explanation of the nature of these claims:

The Dubuque Claim.—Lead had been discovered at the site of the present city of Dubuque as early as 1780, and in 1788 Julien Dubuque, then residing at Prairie du Chien, obtained permission from the Fox tribe of Indians to engage in mining lead, on the west side of the Mississippi. Dubuque, with a number of other persons, was engaged in mining, and claimed a large tract, embracing as he supposed all the lead bearing region in that vicinity. At that time, it will be remembered, the country was under Spanish jurisdiction, and embraced in the "Province of Louisiana." In 1796 Dubuque petitioned the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Carondelet, for a grant of the lands embracing the lead mines, describing in his petition a tract containing over twenty thousand acres. The Spanish governor granted the petition, and the grant was confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana. Dubuque, in 1804, transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis. On the 17th of May, 1805, Dubuque and Choteau filed their joint claims with the Board of Land Commissioners, and the claim was decided by them to be a clear and regular Spanish grant, having been made and completed prior to October 1st, 1800, and while it was yet Spanish territory. Dubuque died March 24, 1810. After the death of Dubuque the Indians resumed occupancy of the mines and engaged themselves in mining to some extent, holding that Dubuque's claim was only a permit during his lifetime, and in this they were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Land Commissioners. In the treaty afterward between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, the Indians made no reservation of this claim, and it was therefore included as a part of the lands ceded by them to the United States. In the meantime Auguste Choteau also died, and his heirs began to look after their interests. They authorized their agent to lease the privilege of working the mines, and under this authority miners commenced operations, but the military authorities compelled them to abandon the work. But little further was done in the matter until after the town of Dubuque was laid out, and lots had been sold and were occupied by purchasers, when Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who held land under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighths of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was decided in the United States District Court adversely to the plaintiff. It was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The

Supreme Court held that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than peaceable possession of certain lands obtained from the Indians, and that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed.

The Giard Claim.—The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, in 1795, granted to one Basil Giard 5,760 acres in what is now Clayton county. Giard took possession and occupied the land until after the territory passed into the possession of the United States, after which the government of the United States granted a patent to Giard, for the land which has since been known as the "Giard Tract." His heirs subsequently sold the whole tract for \$300.

The Honori Claim.—On the 30th day of March, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Henori, or Louis Honori Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty." Honori retained possession until 1805, but in 1803 it was sold under an execution obtained by one Joseph Robedoux, who became the purchaser. The tract is described as being "about six leagues above the Des Moines." Auguste Choteau, the executor of Robedoux, in April, 1805, sold the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck. In the grant from the Spanish government it was described as being one league square, but the government of the United States confirmed only one mile square. Attempts were subsequently made to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1839.

The Half-Breed Tract.—By a treaty made with the Indians, August 4, 1824, the United States acquired possession of a large tract of land in the northern portion of Missouri. In this same treaty 119,000 acres were reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox nation. This reservation occupied the strip between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, and south of a line drawn from a point on the Des Moines river, about one mile below the present town of Farmington, in Van Buren county, east to the Mississippi river at the lower end of Fort Madison, including all the land between the two rivers south of this line. By the terms of the treaty the United States had a reversionary interest in this land, which deprived the Indians of the power to sell. But, in 1835, Congress relinquished to the half-breeds this reversionary interest, vesting in them a fee simple title, and the right to sell and convey. In this law, however, the right to sell was not given to individuals by name, but to the half-breeds as a class, and in this the subsequent litigation in regard to the "Half-Breed Tract" originated. A door was open for innumerable frauds. The result was that speculators rushed in and began to buy the claims of the half-breeds, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to

which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued. To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive their pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee county. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated, as above, another class of titles was brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares, each claimant to draw his proportion by lot, and to abide the result. The plan was agreed to and the lots drawn. The plat of the same was filed for record, October 6th, 1841. The title under this decree of partition, however, was not altogether satisfactory. It was finally settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in January, 1855.

SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS.

In connection with the subject of land titles, an explanation of the method of public surveys will prove interesting to all land owners. These explanations apply, not only to Iowa, but to the Western States generally, and to nearly all lands the title to which is derived from the Government.

Soon after the organization of our government, Virginia and other States, ceded to the United States extensive tracts of wild land, which, together with other lands subsequently acquired by purchase and treaty, constituted what is called the public lands, or public domain. Up to the year 1802, these lands were sold without reference to any general or uniform

plan. Each person who desired to purchase any portion of the public domain, selected a tract in such shape as suited his fancy, designating his boundaries by prominent objects, such as trees, rocks, streams, the banks of rivers and creeks, cliffs, ravines, etc. But, owing to the frequent indefiniteness of description, titles often conflicted with each other, and in many cases several grants covered the same premises.

To obviate these difficulties, in 1802, Col. Jared Mansfield, then surveyor-general of the Northwestern Territory, devised and adopted the present mode of surveying the public lands. This system was established by law, and is uniform in its application to all the public lands belonging to the United States.

By this method, all the lines are run by the cardinal points of the compass; the north and south lines coinciding with the true meridian, and the east and west lines intersecting them at right angles, giving to the tracts thus surveyed the rectangular form.

In the first place, certain lines are established running east and west, called *Base Lines*. Then, from noted points, such as the mouths of principal rivers, lines are run due north and south, which are called *Principal Meridians*. The *Base Lines* and *Principal Meridians* together, are called *Standard Lines*, as they form the basis of all the surveys made therein.

In order to distinguish from each other the system or series of surveys thus formed, the several *Principal Meridians* are designated by progressive numbers. The Meridian running north from the mouth of the Great Miami river, is called the *First Principal Meridian*; that running north through the State of Indiana, the *Second Principal Meridian*; that running north from the mouth of the Ohio river through the State of Illinois, the *Third Principal Meridian*; that running north from the mouth of the Illinois river, through the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, the *Fourth Principal Meridian*; and that running north from the mouth of the Arkansas river, through the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, the *Fifth Principal Meridian*.

Having established the *Standard Lines* as above described, the country was then divided into equal squares as nearly as practicable, by a system of parallel meridians six miles distant from each other, crossed or intersected by lines east and west, also six miles from each other. Thus the country was divided into squares, the sides of which are six miles, and each square containing 36 square miles. These squares are called *Townships*. The lines of the townships running north and south are called *Range Lines*; and the rows or tiers of townships running north and south are called *Ranges*; tiers of townships east and west are called *Townships*; and the lines dividing these tiers are called *Township Lines*. Townships are numbered from the Base Line and the Principal Meridians. Thus the township in which Sioux City, Iowa, is located, is described as township No. 89 north, in range No. 47 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. The situation of this township is, therefore, 528 miles (making no allowance for fractional townships) north of the *Base Line*, as there are 88 townships intervening between it and the Base Line; and being in range No. 47, it is 276 miles west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, as there are 46 ranges of townships intervening between it and the said Principal Meridian. The township adjoining on the north of 89 in range 47, is 90 in range 47; but the township adjoining on the west of 89 in range 47, is numbered 89 of range 48, and the one north of 89 of range 48, is 90 of range 48, and so on.

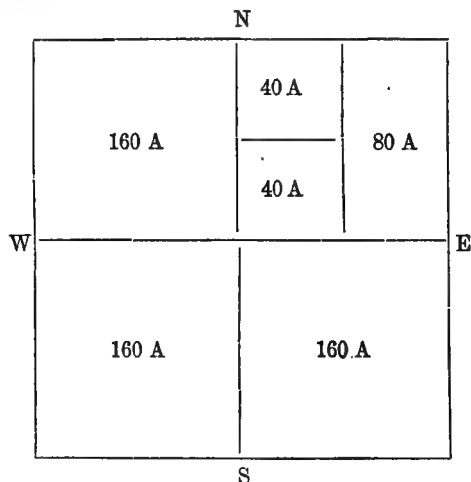
Some of the townships mentioned in this illustration, being on the Missouri and Big Sioux rivers, are *fractional*.

The lines and corners of the *townships* being established by competent surveyors, under the authority of the government, the next work is to subdivide the townships into *sections* of one square mile each, making 36 sections in each full township, and each full section containing 640 acres. The annexed diagram exhibits the 36 sections of a township:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sections are numbered alternately west and east, beginning at the northeast corner of the township, as shown by the diagram.

The lands are sold or disposed of by the government, in tracts of 640 acres, 320 acres, 160 acres, 80 acres and 40 acres; or by the section, half section, quarter section, half quarter section and quarter of quarter section. The annexed diagram will present a section and its sub-divisions:



The corners of the section, and the corners at N., E., S. and W. have all been established and marked by the government surveyor in making his sub-division of the township, or in *sectionizing*, as it is termed. He does

not establish or mark any of the *interior* lines or corners. This work is left for the county surveyor or other competent person. Suppose the last diagram to represent section 25, in township 89, north of range 47 west, then the sub-divisions shown may be described as the northwest quarter of section 25; the southwest quarter of section 25; the southeast quarter of section 25, all in township 89 north of range 47 west of the 5th Principal Meridian. But these descriptions do not include any portion of the northeast quarter of the section. That we wish to describe in smaller sub-divisions. So we say, *the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25*, all in township 89 north of range 47 west of the 5th Principal Meridian. The last three descriptions embrace all the northeast quarter of the section, but described in three distinct tracts, one containing 80 acres, and two containing 40 acres each.

The Base Lines and Principal Meridians have been established by astronomical observations; but the lines of sub-divisions are run with the compass. The line indicated by the magnetic needle, when allowed to move freely about the point of support, and settle to a state of rest, is called the *magnetic variation*. This, in general, is not the *true* meridian, or north and south line. The angle which the *magnetic* meridian makes with the *true* meridian, is called the *variation of the needle* at that place, and is east or west, according as the north end of the needle lies on the east or west side of the *true* meridian. The variation of the needle is different at different places, but in Iowa the magnetic needle points about $9\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east of the true meridian. The lines of the lands are made to conform as nearly as practicable to the true meridian, but owing to the imperfections of instruments, topographical inequalities in the surface of the ground, and various other causes, it is absolutely impossible in practice to arrive at perfection; or, in other words, to make the townships and their sectional sub-divisions *exactly square* and their lines *exactly* north and south and east and west. A detailed statement of the manner of sub-dividing a township into sections would be too lengthy for this article. Suffice it to say, that the fractional tracts are all thrown on the north and west sides of the townships. The last tiers, or rows, of quarter sections on the north and west sides of a township generally fall either below or in excess of *even* quarter sections. Where there is a large district of country of uniform level surface, the errors of measurement are not likely to be so great, and the fractions in that case may not vary much from even quarter sections.

All measurements are made in chains. A chain is a measure of four rods, each link being the hundredth part of a chain, and is so used in the field notes and calculations. For convenience in practice, however, the surveyor generally uses a *half chain*, equal to two rods, or fifty links, but the surveyor's reckoning is kept, and all his calculations are made in full chains of four rods, and decimal parts thereof. In the measurement of lines, every five chains are called an "out," because at that distance, the last of the ten tally rods or pins, with which the forward chainman set out, has been set to mark the measurement. The other chainman then comes forward, counts and delivers to him the ten tally rods which he has taken up in the last "out," the forward chainman likewise counting the pins as he receives them. At the end of every five chains, the forward chainman as he sets the tenth or last tally rod, calls, "out," which is repeated by the other chainman, and by the marker and surveyor, each of whom keeps a tally of the "outs,"

and marks the same as he calls them. Sixteen "outs," or eighty chains, make a mile.

The corners of townships, sections and quarter sections, are marked in the following manner:

On the exterior township lines, corner posts are set at the distance of every mile and half mile from the township corner. The mile posts are for the corners of sections, and the half-mile posts for the corners of quarter sections. They are required to be driven into the ground to the depth of from fifteen to twenty inches, and to be made of the most durable wood to be had. The sides of the posts are squared off at the top, and the angles of the square set to correspond with the cardinal points of the compass. All the mile posts on the township lines are marked with as many notches cut in one of the angles as they are miles distant from the township corner where the line commenced. But the *township* corner posts are notched with six notches on each of the four angles. The mile posts on the *section* lines are notched on the south and east angles of the square, respectively, with as many notches as they are miles distant from the south and east boundaries of the township. If it so happens that a tree is situated to supply the place of a corner post, it is "blazed" on four sides facing the sections to which it is the corner, and notched in the same manner that the corner posts are. At all corners in the timber, two or more bearing trees in opposite directions are required to be noted, and the course of each tree noted and recorded. The trees are "blazed" on the side facing the post, and the letters B. T. (Bearing Tree) cut in the wood below the blaze. At the *quarter section* corners, the post is flattened on opposite sides, and marked " $\frac{1}{4}$," and the nearest suitable tree on each side of the section line is marked to show the township, range and section in which such tree is situated. More recent regulations require four witnesses, or bearing trees, at the township and section corners, and two at the quarter section corners, if within convenient distance.

In the prairies, and other places where bearing trees could not be noted, quadrangular mounds of earth are raised around the posts, the angles of the mounds corresponding with the cardinal points of the compass. The mounds are required to be two and a-half feet high and four feet square at the base. The earth to form the mound at the *section* corner is taken from one place to form the pit directly *south* of the mound; and at the *quarter section* corner it is taken directly *east* of the mound. The posts are squared and notched as heretofore described. More recent regulations require stones or charcoal to be buried in the mound.

In the timber the lines are marked in the following manner: All those trees which the line cuts have two notches on each side of the tree where the line cuts it. These are called "station trees," and sometimes "line trees," or "sight trees." All trees within ten or fifteen links on each side of the line are marked with two spots or "blazes," diagonally or quartering toward the line. The names and estimated diameters of all the "station trees," with their distances on the lines, are noted.

In the northwest part of Iowa, where the prairie so largely predominates, the landmarks, of course, are chiefly mounds and pits. The original stakes set by the surveyors have mostly been destroyed by the fires, but occasionally one may be found. Many of the mounds and pits have also been partially obliterated, but the experienced surveyor will generally identify them with very little trouble. A person in search of the landmarks on the prairie

rie should provide himself with a compass with which to trace the lines. A small one will answer the purpose of ascertaining lines approximately, but for finding the sub-divisions accurately, a good compass or transit and chain are required.

The *field notes* of the original surveys furnish primarily the material from which the plats and calculations of the public lands are made, and the source from whence the description and evidence of the location and boundaries of those surveys are drawn and perpetuated. The surveyors of the public lands were, therefore, required to keep an accurate record of the topography of the country, with a description of everything which might afford useful information. The crossings of streams, lakes, ponds, sloughs, etc., with their location on the lines, were all required to be carefully noted.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Julien Dubuque—Spanish Lead Mines—Early Settlement at Dubuque—Settlement at Montrose—Old Apple Trees—Fort Madison—Keokuk—First Settlement at Burlington—First Settlement in Scott County—Organization of Scott County—Murder of Col. Davenport—Band of Outlaws broken up—Some First Things—Territorial Convention—Subject of Pre-emptions—Missouri Boundary—Question of Separate Territorial Organization—Memorials to Congress.

THE first white men who are known to have set their feet upon the soil of Iowa, were James Marquette and Louis Joliet, in 1673, as we have seen in a former part of this work. It was 115 years after the visit of these celebrated French *voyageurs* before any white man established a settlement, during which time several generations of the Indian tribes occupied the valleys of the beautiful rivers of Iowa, or roamed over her broad prairies. During all this time they doubtless kept alive among them the tradition of the strange Black-Robe Chief and his pale-faced companions who came in their canoes to see their fathers so many years before. It was likewise a Frenchman, Julien Dubuque, who had the honor of making the first permanent white settlement. In 1788, having obtained permission from the Indians, he crossed the Mississippi with a small party of miners for the purpose of working lead mines at the place where the city is now located which bears his name, the lead having been discovered a short time before by the wife Peosta, a Fox warrior. Dubuque was a native of France, but had emigrated to Canada and become an Indian trader. While engaged in that business he reached Prairie du Chien about the year 1785, and with two other Frenchmen, laid out a village which now constitutes the northern part of that city. As a trader he acquired great influence with the Sac and Fox Chiefs. Six years after he engaged in mining (1796), he wrote a very diplomatic petition to the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Baron de Carondelet, to confirm the Indian grant. The governor referred the petition to a merchant and trader named Andrew Todd, who recommended that the grant be confirmed, with a restriction prohibiting Dubuque from trading with the Indians, without first obtaining Todd's consent in writing. With this restriction the petition was granted. Dubuque, as was a common custom among the French traders, had married an Indian woman. He gave to the district embraced in his grant the name of the Mines of Spain, in 1796, in compliment to the Spanish governor. He remained engaged in mining, until his death, which occurred March 24, 1810. He was buried on a bluff near the present city, and at his grave was placed a cedar cross, hewn square,

and about twelve feet high. On the arms of the cross there was, in French, an inscription, of which the following is a translation:

JULIEN DUBUQUE,
MINER OF THE MINES OF SPAIN,
DIED MARCH 24TH, 1810,
AGED FORTY-FIVE AND A-HALF YEARS.

A number of Indians were afterward buried at the same place, and among them the chief Kettle and his wife, who both died some eighteen years after Dubuque. Kettle had requested his tribe to bury him and his wife in the vault with Dubuque. In 1828 their bodies were on the surface of the ground, wrapped in buffalo robes, protected from animals by closed walls and a roof. The cross and vault of Dubuque, it is said, were torn down about the year 1854, by some thoughtless boys, or perhaps men. The vault was built of roughly dressed limestone taken from the edge of the bluff only a few feet distant. But little more than is here stated is known of the first white man who settled on Iowa soil.

At the death of Dubuque the Indians claimed that the right, or lease of the whites to work the mines had expired, and but little more mining seems to have been done there until after the Black Hawk War. When attempts were made to engage in mining the military authority interfered to prevent intrusion upon the rights of the Indians. In 1829, James L. Langworthy, a native of Vermont, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, crossed over the river for the purpose of working the mines known then as the "Spanish Lead Mines." The Indians refused to give him permission, but allowed him to explore the country. With two young Indians as guides, he traversed the region between Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. When he returned to the Sac and Fox village, he secured the good will of the Indians, and formed his plans for operating the mines. The next year, with his brother, Lucius H. Langworthy, and some other miners, he crossed over the river and engaged in mining. In June, 1830, the miners adopted a code of laws or rules, reported by a committee consisting of James L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. They erected an independent civil government of their own, the first government established by white men in Iowa. Some time after this the War Department issued an order to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, to cause the miners to leave the west side of the river. Notice was accordingly given them and the order was reluctantly obeyed, but not until a detachment of troops was sent to enforce it. After the close of the Black Hawk War, and the treaty went into effect which allowed settlement, on and after June 1, 1833, the Langworthy brothers and some others returned and resumed their claims, and soon there was a considerable settlement at Dubuque. The first school house in Iowa was erected there the same year, and before the close of the year there were five hundred white people in the mining district. At a meeting of the settlers, in 1834, the place was named Dubuque.

Except the mining settlement at Dubuque, the first traces of the white man in Iowa, are to be found in Lee county. On the 30th of March, 1799, Louis Honori Fesson obtained permission of the Spanish government to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the river Des Moines for the purpose of trading with the Indians. The place was at this time occupied by a half-breed Indian named Red Bird,

but known among the whites as Thomas Abbott. Subsequently the town of Montrose was located on the ground where Fesson had his trading post and Red Bird his wick-e-up. Settlers of a later day have felt much interest in the existence here of some full grown apple trees which must have been planted by some hand long before the Black Hawk War. It has been claimed by some that they were planted by Fesson as early as the beginning of the present century. Hon. D. W. Kilbourne, one of the early settlers of Lee county, claimed that they were planted by Red Bird some time between the years 1795 and 1798. Mr. Kilbourne was personally acquainted with Red Bird as well as with Black Hawk and other noted Indians of the Sac and Fox tribes, and from them he received what he believed to be an authentic account of the origin of the "ancient apple orchard" at Montrose. It was the custom of the Indians once a year to visit St. Louis for the purpose of obtaining supplies of blankets and other articles. The half-breed, Red Bird, then a young man, made his customary pilgrimage in the early spring, and on his return stopped a few days at St. Charles on the Missouri river. There a white man made him a present of about twenty small apple trees and gave him instructions how to plant them. Red Bird carried the trees home with him and planted them near his wick-e-up, placing stakes around them. Nearly all of them grew and remained to excite the wonder and curiosity of succeeding generations of white men.

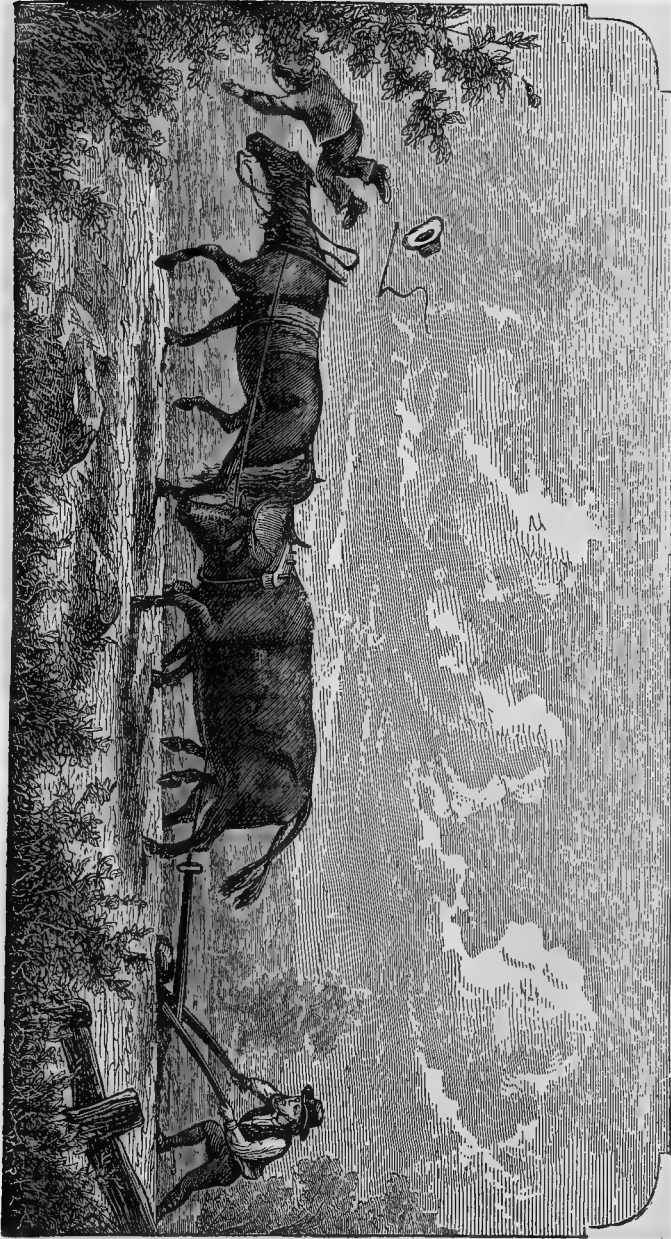
In 1809 a military post was established where Ft. Madison is now located, but of course the country was not open to white settlers until after the "Black Hawk Purchase." In 1834 troops were stationed at the point where Montrose is now located, but at that time the place was called "Fort Des Moines." They remained until 1837, when they were removed to Fort Leavenworth. At first they were under the command of Lieut. Col. S. W. Kearney, who was afterward relieved by Col. R. B. Mason. The command consisted of three companies of the 1st United States Dragoons, Co. C, Capt. E. V. Sumner, Co. H, Capt. Nathan Boone, and Co. I, Capt. J. B. Browne. Capt. Browne resigned his position in the regular army in 1837, and remained a citizen of Lee county. In 1838 he was appointed by Gov. Lucas as Maj. Gen. of Militia. He was also elected as a member of the first Territorial Legislature which convened at Burlington, and had the honor of being the first President of the Council and afterward Speaker of the House of Representatives. At the "Foot of The Lower Rapids" there was a place which, prior to 1834, was known as "Farmers' Trading Post." In September of that year a meeting of half-breed Indians and their assigns was held in the old trading house then owned by Isaac C. Campbell. The object of the meeting was to petition Congress for the passage of a law granting them the privilege to sell and convey their respective titles to what was then known as the "Half-breed Reservation," according to the laws of Missouri. In attendance at this meeting were representatives from Prairie du Chein and St. Louis. At this time there were about nine families residing in the vicinity, and after the adjournment of the meeting the resident citizens repaired to the saloon of John Gaines to talk over their prospects when the half-breed title should become extinct. They looked forward to the time when a city should grow up at that point. John Gaines called the meeting to order and made a speech in which he said the time had now come to agree upon a name for the town. He spoke of the chief Keokuk as the friend of the white man, and proposed his name for the future town. The proposition met with favor and the name was adopted. In the spring of

1837 the town was laid out and a public sale of lots took place in June. Only two or three lots were sold, although many attended from St. Louis and other points. In 1840 the greater portion of Keokuk was a dense forest, the improvements being only a few cabins. In 1847 a census of the place gave a population of 620. During the year 1832 Capt. James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose, and in the same year, soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Ft. Madison. In 1833 these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next summer lots were sold. The lots were subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

The first settlement made at Burlington and in the vicinity, was in the fall of 1832. Daniel Tothero came with his family and settled on the prairie about three miles from the Mississippi river. About the same time Samuel White, with his family, erected his cabin near the river at what is known as the upper bluff, within the limits of the present city of Burlington. This was before the extinction of the Indian title, for that did not take place before June 1st, 1833, when the government acquired the territory under what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." There was then a government military post at Rock Island, and some dragoons came down from that place during the next winter and drove Tothero and White over the river, burning their cabins. White remained in Illinois until the first of the following June, when the Indians surrendered possession of the "Black Hawk Purchase," and on that very day was on the ground and built his second cabin. His cabin stood on what is now Front street, between Court and High streets, in the city of Burlington. Soon after Mr. White's return his brother-in-law, Doolittle, joined him, and in 1834 they laid out the original town, naming it Burlington, for the town of that name in Vermont. The name was given at the request of John Gray, a Vermonter and a friend of the proprietors. Thus White and Doolittle became the Romulus and Remus of one of the leading cities of Iowa. During the year 1833 there was considerable settlement made in the vicinity, and soon a mill was erected by Mr. Donnell, on Flint creek, three miles from Burlington. In 1837 Major McKell erected a saw-mill in the town. In June, 1834, Congress passed an act attaching the "Black Hawk Purchase" to the Territory of Michigan for temporary government. In September of the same year the Legislature of Michigan divided this purchase into two counties, Des Moines and Dubuque. The boundary between them was a line running due west from the lower end of Rock Island. They also organized a county court in each county, and for Des Moines county made the seat of justice at Burlington. The first court was held in April, 1835, in a log house. In 1838 Iowa was made a separate Territory and Burlington was made the capital and so remained until after the admission into the Union as a State. The Territorial Legislature met for several years in the first church erected in Burlington, known as "Old Zion." In this same building the supreme judicial tribunal of the Territory also held its sessions, as well as the district court.

The first white man to settle permanently within the limits of Scott county, was Capt. B.W. Clark, a native of Virginia. He had settled and made some improvement on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, but in 1833 he moved across the river and made a "claim and commenced an improvement

BREAKING PRAIRIE.



where the town of Buffalo was laid out. His nearest white neighbors on the west side of the Mississippi, were at Burlington and Dubuque. David H. Clark, a son of Capt. Clark, born April 21, 1834, was the first white child born within the limits of what is now Scott county.

Before the time, June 1, 1833, that the Indians were to give possession to the whites, Geo. L. Davenport had been permitted to make a claim. He had been a favorite with the Indians from boyhood, and for this reason he was permitted to go upon the lands while others were kept off. The land upon which a part of the city of Davenport is located, and adjoining or near Le Claire's reserve, was claimed by R. H. Spencer, and a man named McCloud. Mr. Le Claire afterward purchased their claim interest for \$150.

The project of laying out a town upon Mr. Le Claire's claim was first discussed in the autumn of 1835, at the residence of Col. Davenport, on Rock Island. The persons interested in the movement were Antoine Le Claire, Maj. Thos. Smith, Maj. Wm. Gordon, Phillip Hambaugh, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and Col. Geo. Davenport. In the spring of 1836, the enterprise was carried into effect by the purchase of the land from Mr. Le Claire, and the laying out of a town to which the name of Davenport was given, in honor of Col. Davenport. The survey was made by Maj. Gordon. Some improvement had been made upon the ground by Mr. Le Claire, as early as 1833, but none of a substantial character until 1836.

During this year Messrs. Le Claire and Davenport erected a building which was opened as a public house or tavern, by Edward Powers. During the same year John Litch from Newburyport, N. H., opened the pioneer whisky shop in a log shanty on Front street. A ferry across the Mississippi was established by Mr. Le Claire, who was also the same year appointed the first postmaster, and carried the mails in his pocket while ferrying. The first white male child born in Davenport was a son of Levi S. Colton, in the autumn of 1836. The child died in August, 1840, at the Indian village on Iowa river. The first female child was a daughter of D. C. Eldridge. Alex. W. McGregor, opened the first law office in 1836. Rev A. M. Gavit, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon in the house of D. C. Eldridge. At the close of the year 1836 there were some six or seven houses in the town. The Indians still lingered about the place. Col. Davenport still kept a trading house open on Rock Island, and furnished supplies.

When the Sacs and Foxes removed from the lands embraced in the first purchase they settled for a short time on Iowa river, and after the second purchase removed to the Des Moines river, where they remained until the last sale of their lands in Iowa when they were removed by the government to Kansas.

Scott county was organized and named in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott at the session of the Legislature of Wisconsin in December, 1837. Major Frayer Wilson was appointed sheriff. The election for county commissioners was held on the third Monday in February, 1838, when the following were elected: Benj. F. Pike, Andrew W. Campbell, and Alfred Carter. On the 4th of July, 1838, by an act of Congress, Iowa became a separate Territory, and Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed the first Territorial Governor. He made the following appointments for Scott county: Williard Barrows, notary public; Ebenezer Cook, judge of probate; Adrian H. Davenport, sheriff; Isaac A. Hedges and John Porter, justices of the peace. D. C. Eldridge received the appointment of postmaster at Davenport. The first

District Court met in Davenport in October, 1838, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, presiding.

For two years a contest had been going on between Davenport and a place called Rockingham as to which should have the honor of the county seat. The fourth Monday of August, 1840, was fixed for holding an election to decide the vexed question. It resulted favorably to Davenport, the citizens of the successful town building a court house and jail free of expense to the county.

On the 7th of July, 1838, Andrew Logan, from Pennsylvania, arrived with a printing press, and on the 17th of September following issued the first number of a paper called *Iowa Sun and Davenport and Rock Island News*, the first newspaper published in the county. On the 26th day of August, 1841, the first number of the *Davenport Weekly Gazette* was issued by Alfred Sanders.

One of the most exciting incidents connected with the early history of Davenport and Scott county was the murder of Col. George Davenport on Rock Island, July 4, 1845. The country on both sides of the river had been infested by a lawless band of freebooters, with their supposed headquarters at Nauvoo. They had organized themselves into bands and engaged in horse stealing, counterfeiting, burglary, robbery, and murder. In some places men in official positions and of good standing in community were associated with them. On the fatal 4th of July, Col. Davenport's family was away at Stephenson attending a celebration when three men attacked him in his house, one of whom shot him with a pistol through the thigh. They then bound him with strips of bark and blindfolded him. They then made a search for the key of his safe but were unable to find it. Returning to the wounded man, they carried him up-stairs where the safe was and compelled him to unlock it. The booty obtained was about \$600 in money, a gold watch-chain and seals, a double-barrelled gun, and a few articles of minor value. Col. Davenport lived long enough to relate the incidents of the robbery. For several weeks no trace could be found of the murderers. Edward Bonney, of Lee county, Iowa, undertook to ferret out their place of concealment. About the middle of August he went to Nauvoo where he obtained trace of them by representing himself as one of the gang. On the 8th of September he arrested a man named Fox at Centerville, Indiana, and committed him to jail there. On the 19th he arrested two others, Birch and John Long, at Sandusky, Ohio, and brought them to Rock Island by way of the lakes and Chicago. These three men were known at the west as leaders of gangs of desperadoes, but operated under different names. Three others were also arrested as accessories, Richard Baxter and Aaron Long, near Galena, Illinois, and Granville Young, at Nauvoo. Aaron was a brother of John Long. On the 6th of October all of them were indicted by the grand jury of Rock Island county, except Fox, who had escaped from jail in Indiana on the 17th of September. On the 14th of October the two Longs were put upon trial, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th of the same month. Birch, the greatest villain, turned State's evidence. Baxter was tried separately, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of November. In his case a writ of error was obtained and a new trial granted, when he was again found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, where he died two years after. Birch took a change of venue to Knox county, and while awaiting trial escaped from jail. Upon the gallows John Long confessed all, but died a hardened wretch without sign of repentance or fear of death.

During the year 1834 settlements were made at various points besides those mentioned, in what are now the counties bordering on the Mississippi river, and soon other settlements began to extend to the western limit of the Black Hawk Purchase.

The first post-office in Iowa was established in Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed postmaster.

The first justice of the peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting-house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the *Dubuque Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

By the year 1836 the population had increased so that the people began to agitate for a separate Territorial organization. There were also several other matters in which they were deeply interested. In November, 1837, a convention was called at Burlington to take action. Some account of this first Iowa convention, and the action taken by it, will be of interest to every citizen of the State.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

On Monday the 6th of November, 1837, a convention of delegates from the several counties in that portion of Wisconsin Territory west of the Mississippi river, then sometimes called Western Wisconsin, convened in the town of Burlington. Among the principal purposes for which this convention was called were: 1. To memorialize Congress for the passage of an act granting the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on government lands; 2. To memorialize Congress on the subject of the attempt then being made by the State of Missouri to extend her northern boundary line so as to embrace territory claimed as being a part of Wisconsin; 3. To memorialize Congress for the organization of a separate territorial government in that part of the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river.

The following were the accredited delegates in the convention from the several counties:

Dubuque County.—P. H. Engle, J. T. Fales, G. W. Harris, W. A. Warren, W. B. Watts, A. F. Russell, W. H. Patton, J. W. Parker, J. D. Bell, and J. H. Rose.

Des Moines County.—David Rorer, Robert Ralston, and Cyrus S. Jacobs.

Van Buren County.—Van Caldwell, J. G. Kenner, and James Hall.

Henry County.—W. H. Wallace, J. D. Payne, and J. L. Myers.

Muscatine County.—J. R. Struthers, M. Couch, Eli Reynolds, S. C. Hastings, James Davis, S. Jenner, A. Smith, and E. K. Fay.

Lousa County.—J. M. Clark, Wm. L. Toole, and J. J. Rinearson.

Lee County.—Henry Eno, John Claypool, and Hawkins Taylor.

The officers of the convention were: President, Cyrus S. Jacobs; Vice Presidents, J. M. Clark, and Wm. H. Wallace; Secretaries, J. W. Parker, and J. R. Struthers.

The following committees were appointed:

To draft and report a memorial in relation to the right of pre-emption—Messrs. Engle, Kenner, Payne, Struthers, Patton, Rorer, and Smith.

To draft and report a memorial on the subject of the boundary line—Messrs. Eno, Claypool, Kenner, Ralston, Davis, Watts, and Toole.

To draft and report a memorial on the subject of a separate territorial organization—Messrs. Rorer, Hastings, Caldwell, Myers, Claypool, Rinearson, and Harris.

The convention continued in session three days, and on the afternoon of the last day all the committees reported, and their reports were unanimously adopted.

MEMORIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF PRE-EMPTIONS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

A convention of citizens representing all the counties in that part of Wisconsin Territory lying west of the Mississippi river, have assembled at Burlington, the present seat of government of said Territory, for the purpose of taking into consideration several measures immediately affecting their interests and prosperity. Among the most important of these is the passage by your honorable bodies, at the session about to be commenced, of a pre-emption law by which the settlers on the public land shall have secured to them at the minimum price, the lands on which they live, which they have improved and cultivated without fear of molestation, or over-bidding on the part of the rich capitalist and speculator. It is a fact well known to your honorable bodies, that none of the land in Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, in what is called the "Iowa District," has yet been offered for sale by the government. It is equally true that that tract of country is now inhabited by twenty-five thousand souls, comprising a population as active, intelligent, and worthy as can be found in any other part of the United States. The enterprise of these pioneers has converted what was but yesterday a solitary and uncultivated waste, into thriving towns and villages, alive with the engagements of trade and commerce, and rich and smiling farms, yielding their bountiful return to the labors of the husbandman. This district has been settled and improved with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the country; emigrants from all parts of the United States, and from Europe, are daily adding to our numbers and importance. An attempt to force these lands thus occupied and improved into market, to be sold to the highest bidder, and to put the money thus extorted from the hard earnings of an industrious and laborious people into the coffers of the public treasury, would be an act of injustice to the settlers, which would scarcely receive the sanction of your honorable bodies. In most cases the labor of years and the accumulated capital of a whole life has been expended in making improvements on the public land, under the strong and firm belief that every safeguard would be thrown around them to prevent their property, thus dearly earned

by years of suffering, privation and toil, from being unjustly wrested from their hands. Shall they be disappointed? Will Congress refuse to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect a large class of our citizens from systemized plunder and rapine? The members comprising this convention, representing a very large class of people, who delegated them to speak in their stead, do most confidently express an opinion that your honorable bodies will at your present session, pass some law removing us from danger, and relieving us from fear on this subject. The members of this convention, for themselves, and for the people whose interests they are sent here to represent, do most respectfully solicit that your honorable bodies will, as speedily as possible, pass a pre-emption law, giving to every actual settler on the public domain, who has made improvements sufficient to evince that it is *bona fide* his design to cultivate and occupy the land, the right to enter at the minimum government price, one-half section for that purpose, before it shall be offered at public sale.

MEMORIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF THE MISSOURI BOUNDARY LINE.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of a Convention of Delegates from the several counties in the Territory of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, convened at Burlington, in said Territory, November 6, 1837, respectfully represent:

That your memorialists are desirous of asking the attention of Congress to the adjustment of the boundary line between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Western Wisconsin. Much excitement already prevails among the inhabitants situated in the border counties of the State and Territory, and it is much to be feared that, unless the speedy action of Congress should be had upon the subject, difficulties of a serious nature will arise, militating against the peace and harmony which would otherwise exist among them. At the last session of the legislature of Missouri, commissioners were appointed to run the northern boundary line of the State. They have recently been engaged in the work, and, according to the line run by them, there is included within the limits of the State of Missouri a considerable tract of country hitherto supposed to belong to the Territory of Wisconsin, and which is still believed of right to belong to it. The northern boundary line of Missouri was run several years ago by commissioners appointed by the State of Missouri, and will cross the Des Moines river at a point about twenty-five miles from its mouth. This line, if continued on due east, would strike the Mississippi river near the town of Fort Madison, about ten miles above the rapids in said river, long since known as the Des Moines rapids; and this line, so run by the commissioners, has always been considered as the boundary line between the State and Territory. The present commissioners, appointed by the State of Missouri, giving a different construction to the act defining the boundary line of the State, passed up the Des Moines river in search of rapids, and have seen proper to find them some twelve or fourteen miles further up the river than the other commissioners of Missouri formerly did, and, selecting a point which they call the rapids in the Des Moines river, have from thence marked out a line which is now claimed as the northern boundary line of the State. Were this line extended due east, it would strike the Mississippi river at the town of Burlington, some thirty miles above the rapids known, as stated above, as the Des Moines Rapids.

Missouri was created into an independent State, and her boundary line defined, in June, 1820. At that time the country bordering on the Des Moines river was a wilderness, and little was known, except from the Indians who lived on its banks, of its geographical situation. There was at that time no point on the river known as the Des Moines rapids, and at the present time between the mouth of the river and the Raccoon forks, a distance of two hundred miles, fifty places can with as much propriety be designated as the one selected by the commissioners of the State of Missouri.

Your memorialists conceive that no action of the State of Missouri can, or ought to, affect the integrity of the Territory of Wisconsin; and standing in the attitude they do, they must look to the general government to protect their rights and redress their wrongs, which, for so long a period of time, existed between the Territory of Michigan and the State of Ohio relative to their boundaries, will, it is hoped, prompt the speedy action of Congress on this existing subject. Confidently relying upon the wisdom of the general government, and its willingness to take such means as will settle this question, the people of Wisconsin will peaceably submit to an extension of the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, if so be that Congress shall ordain it; but until such action, they will resist to the utmost extremity any attempt made by the State of Missouri to extend her jurisdiction over any disputed territory.

We, therefore, pray that Congress will appoint commissioners, whose duty it shall be to run the line between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Wisconsin according to the spirit and intention of the act defining the boundary lines of the State of Missouri, and to adopt such other measures as in their wisdom they shall deem fit and proper.

MEMORIAL PRAYING FOR A DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of a general convention of delegates, from the respective counties in the Territory of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, convened at the capitol at Burlington, in said Territory, November 6, 1837, respectfully represents:

That the citizens of that part of the Territory west of the Mississippi river, taking into consideration their remote and isolated position, and the vast extent of country included within the limits of the present Territory, and the utter impracticability of the same being governed as an entire whole, by the wisest and best administration of our municipal affairs, in such manner as to fully secure individual right and the right of property, as well as to maintain domestic tranquility, and the good order of society, have by their respective representatives, convened in general convention as aforesaid, for availing themselves of their right of petition as free citizens, by representing their situation and wishes to your honorable body, and asking for the organization of a separate Territorial government over that part of the Territory west of the Mississippi river.

Without in the least designing to question the official conduct of those in whose hands the fate of our infant Territory has been confided, and in whose patriotism and wisdom we have the utmost confidence, your memorialists cannot refrain from the frank expression of their belief that, taking into consideration the geographical extent of her country, in connection with the probable population of Western Wisconsin, perhaps no Territory of the

United States has been so much neglected by the parent government, so illy protected in the political and individual rights of her citizens.

Western Wisconsin came into the possession of our government in June, 1833. Settlements were made, and crops grown, during the same season; and even then, at that early day, was the impulse given to the mighty throng of emigration that has subsequently filled our lovely and desirable country with people, intelligence, wealth and enterprise. From that period until the present, being a little over four years, what has been the Territory of Western Wisconsin? Literally and practically a large portion of the time without a government. With a population of thousands, she has remained ungoverned, and has been quietly left by the parent government to take care of herself, without the privilege on the one hand to provide a government of her own, and without any existing authority on the other to govern her.

From June, 1833, until June, 1834, a period of one year, there was not even the shadow of government or law in all Western Wisconsin. In June, 1834, Congress attached her to the then existing Territory of Michigan, of which Territory she nominally continued a part, until July, 1836, a period of little more than two years. During the whole of this time, the whole country west, sufficient of itself for a respectable State, was included in two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines. In each of these two counties there were holden, during the said term of two years, two terms of a county court (a court of inferior jurisdiction), as the only sources of judicial relief up to the passage of the act of Congress creating the Territory of Wisconsin. That act took effect on the third day of July, 1836, and the first judicial relief afforded under that act, was at the April term following, 1837, a period of nine months after its passage; subsequently to which time there has been a court holden in one solitary county in Western Wisconsin only. This, your memorialists are aware, has recently been owing to the unfortunate disposition of the esteemed and meritorious judge of our district; but they are equally aware of the fact, that had Western Wisconsin existed under a separate organization, we should have found relief in the services of other members of the judiciary, who are at present, in consequence of the great extent of our Territory, and the small number of judges dispersed at two great a distance, and too constantly engaged in the discharge of the duties of their own district, to be enabled to afford relief to other portions of the Territory. Thus, with a population of not less than twenty-five thousand now, and of near half that number at the organization of the Territory, it will appear that we have existed as a portion of an organized Territory, for sixteen months, with but one term of courts only.

Your memorialists look upon those evils as growing exclusively out of the immense extent of country included within the present boundaries of the Territory, and express their conviction and belief, that nothing would so effectually remedy the evil as the organization of Western Wisconsin into a separate territorial government. To this your memorialists conceive themselves entitled by principles of moral right—by the same obligation that rests upon their present government, to protect them in the free enjoyment of their rights, until such time as they shall be permitted to provide protection for themselves; as well as from the uniform practice and policy of the government in relation to other Territories.

The Territory of Indiana, including the present States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and also much of the eastern portion of the present Territory of Wisconsin, was placed under one separate territorial government in the year

1800, at a time that the population amounted to only five thousand six hundred and forty, or thereabouts.

The Territory of Arkansas was erected into a distinct Territory, in 1820, with a population of about fourteen thousand. The Territory of Illinois was established in 1809, being formed by dividing the Indiana Territory. The exact population of Illinois Territory, at the time of her separation from Indiana, is not known to your memorialists, but her population in 1812, one year subsequent to that event, amounted to but eleven thousand five hundred and one whites, and a few blacks—in all, to less than twelve thousand inhabitants.

The Territory of Michigan was formed in 1805, by again dividing the Indiana Territory, of which, until then, she composed a part. The population of Michigan, at the time of her separation from Indiana, your memorialists have been unable to ascertain, but in 1810, a period of five years subsequent to her separate organization, her population amounted to but about four thousand seven hundred and sixty; and in the year 1820, to less than nine thousand—so that Michigan existed some fifteen years, as a distinct Territory, with a population of less than half of Western Wisconsin at present; and each of the above named Territories, now composing so many proud and flourishing States, were created into separate territorial governments, with a much less population than that of Western Wisconsin, and that too at a time when the parent government was burdened with a national debt of millions. Your memorialists therefore pray for the organization of a separate territorial government over that part of the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river.

TERRITORY OF IOWA.

Territorial Organization—Members of First Legislative Assembly—Its Presiding Officers—Important Acts—The Great Seal of the Territory—Provision for Locating Seat of Government—Some Prominent Members—The Boundary Dispute—Its Settlement—Delegate to Congress—Territorial Governors—Death of Wm. B. Conway—Various Incorporations.

CONGRESS considered the prayer of the memorial favorably, and "An Act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings. President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice; and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal;

Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him. Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The following were the names, county of residence, nativity, age, and occupation, of the members of that first Territorial Legislature:

COUNCIL.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.
E. A. M. Swarzy.....	Van Buren.	Vermont.	28	Farmer.
J. Kieth.....	" "	Virginia.	52	Gunsmith.
A. Ingram.....	Des Moines.	Penn.	60	Farmer.
Robert Ralston.....	"	Ohio.	31	Merchant.
C. Whittlesey.....	Cedar.	New York.	31	Merchant.
George Hepner.....	Des Moines.	Kentucky.	33	Farmer.
Jesse B. Browne.....	Lee.	Kentucky.	40	Formerly in U.S.A
Jesse D. Payne.....	Henry.	Tennessee.	35	Physician.
L. B. Hughes.....	"	Virginia.	34	Merchant.
J. W. Parker.....	Scott.	Vermont.	28	Lawyer.
Stephen Hempstead.....	Dubuque.	Conn.	26	Lawyer.
Warner Lewis.....	"	Virginia.	32	—
J. M. Clark.....	Louisa.	New York.	25	Farmer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.
Wm. H. Wallace.....	Henry.	Ohio.	27	Farmer.
Wm. G. Coop.....	"	Virginia.	33	Farmer.
A. B. Porter.....	"	Kentucky.	30	Farmer.
Laurel Summers.....	Scott.	Kentucky.	24	Farmer.
Jabez Burchard.....	"	Penn.	34	Farmer.
James Brierly.....	Lee.	Ohio.	29	Farmer.
Wm. Patterson.....	"	Virginia.	37	Farmer.
H. Taylor.....	"	Kentucky.	27	Farmer.
Harden Nowlin.....	Dubuque.	Illinois.	34	Farmer.
Andrew Bankston.....	"	N. C.	51	Farmer.
Thomas Cox.....	"	Kentucky.	51	Farmer.
C. Swan.....	"	New York.	39	Miner.
C. J. Price.....	Lee.	N. C.	37	Farmer.
J. W. Grimes.....	Des Moines.	N. H.	22	Lawyer.
George Temple.....	"	N. H.	34	Farmer.
George H. Beeler.....	"	Virginia.	39	Merchant.
V. B. Belashmutt.....	"	Virginia.	37	Farmer.
Thomas Blair.....	"	Kentucky.	49	Farmer.
James Hall.....	Van Buren.	Maryland.	27	—
Samuel Parker.....	"	Virginia.	34	Farmer.
G. S. Bailey.....	"	Kentucky.	27	Physician.
Levi Thornton.....	Louisa.	Penn.	42	Farmer.
Wm. L. Toole.....	"	Virginia.	35	Farmer.
Robert G. Roberts.....	Cedar.	Penn.	42	Farmer.
John Frierson.....	Muscatine.	Ohio.	34	Surveyor.
S. C. Hastings.....	"	New York.	25	Lawyer.

Jesse B. Browne, of Lee county, was elected president of the council. He had been an officer in the regular army, was a gentleman of dignified appearance and commanding stature, being six feet and seven inches in height. William H. Wallace, of Henry county, was elected speaker of the House. Some years after he held the position of receiver at the United States land office located at Fairfield. He subsequently removed to Washington Territory, and at one time served as a delegate in Congress from that Territory.

Among the acts passed were those for organizing the counties of Linn, Jefferson and Jones; for changing the name of Slaughter county to Washington; providing for the election in each county of a board of commissioners, to consist of three persons, to attend to all county business, and acts providing for the location of the capital and the penitentiary. The Territory was divided into three judicial districts, in each county of which court was to be held twice a year. The counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines constituted the first district, to which Charles Mason, of Burlington, was assigned as judge. The counties of Louisa, Washington, Johnson, Cedar and Muscatine constituted the second district, with Joseph Williams, of Muscatine, as judge. The counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton constituted the third district, with Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as judge.

Among the proceedings was the passage of a resolution by the council, instructing Wm. B. Conway, the secretary of the Territory, to procure a seal. In compliance with this instruction, on the 23d of November, Mr. Conway submitted to the inspection of the council what became the "great seal of the Territory of Iowa." The design was that of an eagle bearing in its beak an Indian arrow, and clutching in its talons an unstrung bow. The seal was one inch and five-eighths in diameter, and was engraved by William Wagner, of York, Pennsylvania. The council passed a resolution adopting the seal submitted by the secretary, but it does not appear that it was adopted by the other branch of the legislature. In his communication to the council presenting the seal, Mr. Conway calls it the "great seal of the Territory of Iowa," but the word "great" did not appear upon it. This old territorial seal appears to have been lost in the removal from Iowa City to Des Moines.

Under the act passed for the location of the capital, Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines county, were appointed commissioners, and were required to meet at the town of Napoleon, in Johnson county, on the first Monday of May, 1839, and proceed to locate the seat of government at the most suitable point in that county. They proceeded at that time to discharge the duties of their trust, and procured the title to six hundred and forty acres. They had it surveyed into lots, and agreed upon a plan for a capitol, selecting one of their number, Chauncey Swan, to superintend the work of erecting the building. The site selected was about two miles northwest of what was then the town of Napoleon, a place which now is not known as a town. The new town was named Iowa City, and the first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. In November, 1839, the second Territorial Legislature assembled in Burlington, and passed an act requiring the commissioners to adopt a plan for a building, not to exceed in cost \$51,000. On the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Sam-

nel C. Trowbridge acting as marshal of the day, and Governor Robert Lucas as orator.

This first legislative body which enacted laws for the government of the new Territory of Iowa held its sessions in the then unfinished Methodist church in Burlington, the lower story or basement being built of stone, and the upper story of brick. It was known in later years as "Old Zion." Of the members of that legislature several afterward held prominent official positions in the State. Two of them, Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque, and James W. Grimes, of Burlington, held the office of Governor. The latter also became prominent in the United States Senate, and in the National Cabinet.

William G. Coop continued to be returned as a member of one or the other branch of almost every General Assembly, up to the change of parties in the election of James W. Grimes, as Governor. His later legislative career was as a member of the State Senate from Jefferson county. He was the Democratic candidate in that county against James F. Wilson in 1856, for member of the constitutional convention, but was defeated by the latter. He was a man of strong party attachments, being a Democrat in the strictest sense, but was faithful to his constituents, and honest in his discharge of duty. We recognize other names that were familiar in the subsequent history of the Territory or State, and among them, the following: Asbury B. Porter, who became the first colonel of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry during the Rebellion; Hawkins Taylor, of Lee county, who, during later years, has resided most of the time in Washington City; Warner Lewis, of Dubuque, who afterward held the position of Surveyor General for Iowa and Wisconsin; William L. Toole, of Louisa county, after whom the town of Toolesboro in that county was named; Laurel Summers, of Scott county, and others. In the organization of this first Territorial Legislature party ties do not seem to have been very strictly drawn, for General Browne, who was chosen president of the council without opposition, and Colonel Wallace, who was elected speaker of the house, with but little opposition, were both Whigs, while both branches of the legislature were largely Democratic. Party lines were not tightly drawn until the campaign of 1840, when the young Territory caught the enthusiasm which characterized that contest throughout the country.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

One of the exciting questions with which the Territory of Iowa had to deal was that in relation to the southern boundary. The constitution of Missouri in defining the boundaries of that State had defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines river. In the Mississippi river, a little above the mouth of the Des Moines river, are the rapids, which had been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the Rapids of the Des Moines river. Just below the town of Keosauqua, in Van Buren county, there are rapids (though very slight and inconsiderable) also in the Des Moines river. The Missouri authorities claimed that the latter rapids were referred to in the definition of her boundary, and insisted on exercising jurisdiction over a strip of territory some eight miles in width which Iowa claimed as being a part of her territory. At the first court held in Farmington, Van Buren county, in April, 1837, by David Irwin, Judge of the Second Judicial District of Wisconsin, an indictment was found against one David Doose for exercising the office of constable in Van Buren county

under authority of the State of Missouri. This, and other similar acts by Missouri officials, were the origin of the dispute which resulted in demonstrations of hostilities, and very nearly precipitated a border war. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out the militia of that State to enforce its claims, and Governor Lucas, of Iowa, called out the militia of the Territory to maintain its rights. About 1200 men were enlisted and armed. There was no difficulty in raising volunteers, for the war spirit ran high. At this stage, however, it was considered best to send peace commissioners to Missouri with a view of adjusting the difficulties. Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington; Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were appointed and proceeded to discharge the duties of their mission. When they arrived they found that the county commissioners of Clarke county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes in Iowa, and the Governor of Missouri had sent messengers to Governor Lucas with a proposition to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States. This proposition was declined, but afterward both Iowa and Missouri petitioned Congress to authorize a suit to settle the question. This was done, and the decision was adverse to the claims of Missouri. Under an order of the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners to survey and establish the boundary line. They discharged the duties assigned them, and peace was restored.

In September, 1838, the election was held for delegate to Congress. There were four candidates in the field, to-wit: William W. Chapman and David Rorer, of Des Moines county; B. F. Wallace, of Henry county, and Peter H. Engle, of Dubuque county. William W. Chapman was elected by a majority of thirty-six votes over P. H. Engle. During the time that Iowa remained a separate Territory, from 1838 to 1846, the office of Governor was held successively by Robert Lucas, John Chambers, and James Clarke. Robert Lucas had been one of the early Governors of Ohio, and was appointed the first Governor of the Territory of Iowa by President Van Buren. John Chambers had been a Representative in Congress from Kentucky, and a warm supporter of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison for President in 1840. After the change of the National administration he was appointed to succeed Governor Lucas. James Clarke had been the editor of the *Gazette* at Burlington, but at the death of Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, which occurred at Burlington, November 6, 1839, Mr. Clarke was appointed his successor, and afterward succeeded John Chambers as the last Territorial Governor.

The death of Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, was an event which cast a gloom over the Territory. Prior to his appointment by President Van Buren he had been a resident of Pittsburg, Penn. His remains were taken to Davenport for interment, and on the 9th of November a public meeting of the citizens of that place passed resolutions expressing the highest esteem both for his character as a citizen and as an officer of the Territory. His remains were taken to St. Anthony's Church where the solemn services for the dead were performed by Rev. Father Pelamorgues. On the 11th a meeting of the members of the bar of the Territory was held at Burlington, in which his associates in the profession also passed resolutions of respect for the deceased. Of this meeting Charles Mason was chairman, and David Rorer was appointed to present the resolutions to the Supreme

Court of the Territory, for the purpose of having them entered on the record of the court. The deceased left a wife and one child.

The first Territorial Legislature provided by law that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pending thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage; secured religious toleration to all; vested the judiciary power in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace; made real estate divisible by will, and intestate property to be divided equitably among heirs; made murder punishable by death, and provided proportionate penalties for other crimes; established a system of free schools, open to all classes of white children; provided for a system of roads and highways; enacted a law to prevent and punish gambling, and in fact enacted a pretty complete code of laws, many of which still remain in force.

Among the various institutions and associations incorporated were the following: The Wapello Seminary, in Louisa county; the Bloomington and Cedar River Canal Company; the Des Moines Mill Company, in Van Buren county; the Burlington Steam Mill Company; seminaries of learning in Fort Madison, West Point, Burlington, Augusta, Farmington, Bentonsport, Rockingham, Keosauqua, Dubuque, and Davenport; the Burlington and Iowa River Turnpike Company; the Burlington and Des Moines Transportation Company; the Keosauqua Lyceum, and the Iowa Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Burlington.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

First Constitution—Proposed Boundaries—Changed by Congress—Rejection of Constitution by the People—Congress Repeals its former Provision as to Boundaries and Fixes the Present Limits—The Second Constitution—Its Adoption by the People—Election of State Officers—First General Assembly—Seat of Government—Monroe City—Fort Des Moines—Final Permanent Location—Removal—Third Constitutional Convention—New Capitol—Case of Attempted Bribery in First General Assembly.

By the year 1844 the population of the Territory had reached 75,152, and the people began to desire a State organization. In October of that year a constitutional convention was held at Iowa City, which formed a constitution defining the boundaries of the State as follows:

"Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary Line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the 'Old northwest corner of Missouri'; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peter's river, where the Watonwan river (according to Nicollet's map) enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

On the 3d of March, 1845, Congress passed an act providing for the admission of the State into the Union, but with boundaries different from those defined in the proposed constitution. By this act the State was to extend north to the parallel passing through Mankato, or Blue Earth river, in the

present State of Minnesota, and west to the meridian of 17 deg. 30 min. west from Washington. These boundaries would have deprived the State of the Missouri Slope and of one of the grand rivers by which it is now bounded, while in shape it would have been long and comparatively narrow. As a result, at an election held August 4, 1845, the people of the Territory rejected the constitution with the change of boundaries as proposed by Congress. The vote stood 7,235 for, and 7,656 against it, being a majority of 421 against the adoption. On the 4th of August, 1846, Congress passed an act repealing so much of the act of March, 3, 1845, as related to the boundaries of Iowa, and fixing the boundaries as now defined. On the 4th of May of that year a second constitutional convention had convened at Iowa City, and after a session of fifteen days formed the constitution which was sanctioned by the people at an election held August 3, 1846. The popular vote stood 9,492 for, and 9,036 against the constitution at this election, being a majority of 456 in favor of it. A copy of this constitution was presented in Congress, and on the 28th of December, 1846, an act was passed and approved for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.

On the 26th of October, 1846, an election had been held for State officers, when the following were elected: Ansel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor, and Morgan Reno, Treasurer. At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties with a population, according to the census, of 96,088.

The first General Assembly under the State organization, convened at Iowa City, November 30, 1846. Thomas Baker was elected President of the Senate, and Jesse B. Browne, Speaker of the House of Representatives. As the latter had been President of the first Territorial Council, so he was the first Speaker of the House when Iowa became a State.

The capitol building at Iowa City being at this time still in an unfinished condition, an appropriation of \$5,500 was made to complete it. The boundary being so much extended west of the limits of the Territory when the capital was located at Iowa City, the question of removal and permanent location at some point further west began to be agitated, and the first General Assembly appointed commissioners to locate the seat of government, and to select five sections of land which had been granted by Congress for the erection of public buildings. The commissioners in discharge of their duties selected the land in Jasper county, lying between the present towns of Prairie City and Monroe. The commissioners also surveyed and platted a town, to which they gave the name of Monroe City. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, the cash payments yielding \$1,797.43, being one-fourth of the price for which they sold. When the commissioners made their report to the next General Assembly, it was observed that their claim for services and expenses exceeded the cash received by \$409.14. The report was referred to a committee without instructions, but the location was never sanctioned by the General Assembly. The money paid by purchasers was mostly refunded. Meantime the question of re-location continued to be agitated at each session. In 1851 bills were introduced in the House for removal to Pella and Fort Des Moines, but both of them failed to pass. At the next session a bill was introduced in the Senate for removal to Fort Des Moines, which was also defeated on a final vote. In January, 1855, the effort proved successful, and on the 15th of that month the Governor approved the bill re-locating the seat of government within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and providing for the appointment of com-

missioners for that purpose. Under this act the commissioners made selection of the present site. A temporary building was erected by an association of citizens of Des Moines, or Fort Des Moines, as it was then called. On the 19th of October, 1857, Governor Grimes, having been advised that the building was completed and ready for occupancy, issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines the capital of Iowa. The officers with the archives of the State removed during the fall and winter, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines.

Meantime a third constitutional convention had been called to frame a new State constitution. It convened at Iowa City, January, 19, 1857, and adjourned March 5th of the same year. Francis Springer, of Louisa county, was chosen President. The constitution as adopted by this convention was approved by the people at an election held August 3d of the same year, the vote being 40,311 for, and 38,681 against it. It took effect by proclamation of the Governor, September 3, 1857. In this constitution the location of the seat of government at Des Moines was made a part of the fundamental law. In 1868 an amendment was made to this constitution, striking the word "white" from the clause defining the qualification of electors. The whole vote cast by the people on this amendment was 186,503, with a majority in favor of striking out, of 24,265.

The first capitol building erected in Des Moines being inadequate for the growing wants of the State, being too small and not sufficiently safe, an act was passed and approved April 13, 1870, providing for the erection of a new one. The following were constituted a Board of Commissioners to have charge of the erection: Grenville M. Dodge, of Pottawattamie county; James F. Wilson, of Jefferson county; James Dawson, of Washington county; Simon G. Stein, of Muscatine county; James O. Crosby, of Clayton county; Charles Dudley, of Wapello county; John N. Dewey, of Polk county, and William L. Joy, of Woodbury county. The Governor was also constituted a member of the Board, and President *ex-officio*. A. R. Fulton was elected Secretary of the Board. It was provided in the act that the plan to be selected should not be for a building exceeding in cost \$1,500,000, and the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated to commence the work. In the fall of 1870 excavation for the foundation was commenced, and on the 23d of November of the next year, the ceremony of laying the corner stone took place. Gen. N. B. Baker was chief marshal of the day, and Governor Samuel Merrill delivered an appropriate address.

The Board of commissioners experienced many difficulties in finding stone, especially within the limits of the State, that had been sufficiently tested for a building of such magnitude. The law required them to give preference to material obtained in the State, price and quality being equal, and they desired to comply with the spirit of the law. As a result, however, some material was placed in the foundation, which being exposed, during the next winter, was affected by the weather, and the next season it was necessary to remove a portion of the foundation, involving a large additional expense.

The Fourteenth General Assembly convened in January, 1872, and in March a joint committee was authorized to examine and report upon the character of the material used. They reported that unfit material had been placed in the foundation, and recommended its removal. An act was passed at this session appropriating \$100,000 for the work in 1872, and

\$125,000 to be used annually thereafter for the prosecution of the work, but the whole cost not to exceed the limit of \$1,380,000. The Board were required, however, to direct all their action with a view to the completion of the building for \$1,500,000. The same act placed the work in charge of a Board of commissioners consisting of five members, including the Governor, who was also to be President, *ex-officio*. The following were constituted the members of the new Board: John G. Foote, of Des Moines county; Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county; Robert S. Finkbine, and Peter A. Dey, of Johnson county, and the Governor, as above stated. Ed. Wright was appointed Secretary by the Board. This Board proceeded with the work in accordance with the general plan adopted by the former Board, and when completed Iowa will have one of the finest and most substantial capitol buildings in the Union.

Having presented a brief review of the legislation in regard to seat of government, which, as we have seen, was inaugurated by the first General Assembly, we return to that session. The contest between the two political parties for ascendancy was at that time a very earnest one, and especially in view of the election of U. S. Senators. The two political parties in the legislature were nearly equally divided. The friends of the several candidates were present at the opening of the session to take part in the lobby branch, in behalf of their respective favorites. Keokuk county was represented in the House by Nelson King, a Whig, although his county at that time was regarded as Democratic. Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, was the prominent Democratic candidate for Senator, and the name of J. C. Hall, also of Burlington, was likewise favorably mentioned. On the afternoon of December 9th, Mr. King, of Keokuk county, by consent of the House, rose in his place and made a statement to the following effect: That since he had presented his credentials, and taken his seat as a member, he had been approached by several different persons relative to the casting of his vote for United States Senators; that several distinct propositions for the payment of money and other reward had been offered him, if he would vote for certain candidates, or either of them, as might be determined upon, which determination was to be made known to him previous to casting his vote for United States Senator; and that the said parties offering thus to reward him for his vote, had promised to secure him from all blame or suspicion, by procuring written instructions from his constituents, urging him so to vote. He further stated that one Marshall had the day previously given him a five dollar note on the State Bank of Ohio, and told him to call on him at any future time, and he would give him one hundred dollars, or any amount he wanted. He said that Marshall had also surrendered to him two receipts for indebtedness—one for legal service while he (King) had resided in Lee county, and the other in discharge of a claim of two dollars and fifty cents, held against him by one William Stotts. Mr. King having concluded his statement, Mr. Stewart Goodrell, then a member of the House from Washington county, moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges made by Mr. King. The committee was subsequently increased to seven, as follows: W. J. Cochran, of Lee county; Stewart Goodrell, of Washington county; Alfred Hebard, of Des Moines county; Andrew Leech, of Davis county; Samuel Whitmore of Jefferson county; John L. Morton, of Henry county, and Robert Smyth, of Linn county. The committee commenced their investigations on the same day that Mr. King made his statement. Marshall was arrested, and various witnesses were com-

manded to appear before the committee to give evidence in the case, and the investigation which was commenced on the 9th of December, 1846, appears not to have ended until the 19th of January, 1847. Not until the 4th of February was any report made to the House, and then it did not show that the committee had arrived at any conclusions. The report and testimony were ordered to be laid on the table, subject to the further order of the House. The report was never called up. On the same day that Mr. King made his original statement to the House of the attempted bribery, a resolution tendering him a vote of thanks, was laid on the table. Near the close of the session (Feb. 24) this resolution was called up, and a substitute offered for it by Mr. Smyth, of Linn, censuring both King and Marshall. The original resolution and the substitute were both laid on the table, and that was the end of the bribery case, which excited a great deal of interest among the politicians and people of the State at that early day in her political history. It should be stated that Mr. Marshall was not a member of either branch of the General Assembly. The developments on investigation were generally understood at the time to be quite as damaging to the party making the charge as to any other person. The legislature adjourned without electing United States Senators at that session. The next General Assembly elected George W. Jones, of Dubuque, and Augustus C. Dodge, of Burlington. A. Clinton Hastings, and Shepherd Leffler, represented the State in the 29th Congress, 1846 to 1847, being the first Representatives in Congress from Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Public Schools—How Supported—State University—Its Presidents—Faculty—University Fund—Agricultural College—State Normal School—Other State Educational Institutions
--Public and Private Colleges and Schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WE have seen that the first territorial legislature made provision for general education by organizing a system of common schools. The famous ordinance of 1787 required that "schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged," and this has been the policy of the government in the admission of every new State since that time, as evinced by the liberal grants of the public lands for educational purposes.

The public schools are supported by funds arising from several different sources. In the first place, the sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the government for school purposes—being *one thirty-sixth* part of all the land in the State. Congress also made to the State an additional donation of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent on all the sales of public lands in the State. The State also gives the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it. The money derived from these sources constitutes the *permanent school fund*, and, including the proceeds of the land still unsold, will amount to over *four millions* of dollars. The interest on this fund is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also generally levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources consti-

tutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months school each year.

While Iowa is fostering and building up many excellent institutions of a higher order, the glory of her educational work consists in her admirable system of common schools—her peoples' colleges. The superintendent of public instruction is the highest school officer of the State, and exercises a general supervision over its educational interests, so far as relates to the public schools. Each county has a county superintendent, who examines applicants for teachers' certificates, visits the schools, reports annually to the State Superintendent, and exercises a general charge over the schools of the county. Each civil township constitutes what is called a district township, which is divided into sub-districts, and each sub-district elects a sub-director. The several sub-directors in the district township constitute a board of directors. In towns and cities there are independent districts, which elect officers to manage their affairs independently of the district townships.

The common school system has recently been greatly improved by the inauguration of normal institutes, under the auspices of the superintendent of public instruction, and also by the establishment of a permanent State normal school at Cedar Falls. The total permanent school fund, November 1, 1877, was \$3,460,348.76. This is being augmented from different sources, and the interest only is applied toward the support of the common schools.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

By an act of Congress of July 20, 1840, the secretary of the treasury was authorized to set apart and reserve from sale not exceeding two entire townships of land in Iowa, for the use and support of a university. The constitution under which Iowa was admitted into the Union contained a provision requiring the General Assembly to take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of the land granted by Congress for the university, and to create from the proceeds of the same a permanent fund for the use of a university. A bill was passed by the first General Assembly, establishing at Iowa City an institution to be called the "State University," with such branches as, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the public convenience might thereafter require. The same act also granted for the use of the university the public building, with ten acres of ground, at Iowa City, the same to be used, however, for the purposes of the State government until the removal of the capital. By acts of January 15, 1849, and January 16, 1849, two branches of the university, located respectively at Fairfield and Dubuque, were established, and placed upon equal footing, "in respect to funds and other matters," with the university established at Iowa City by the act of 1847. The branch at Fairfield was organized May 6, 1849. A site of twenty acres of ground was purchased and a building erected, upon which twenty-five hundred dollars had been expended. The building was almost destroyed by a hurricane in 1851. No aid from the State or the University fund was ever given in support of the branches. The board at Fairfield requested the termination of its relation to the State, and, in accordance with this request, an act was passed January 24, 1853, severing the connection. The branch at Dubuque was never organized. The new constitution, which took effect September 3, 1857, provided that "the State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution and no other."

At a special meeting of the board, February 21, 1850, it recognized the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," an institution at Davenport established under the laws of the State as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," but with the express stipulation that such recognition should not render the university liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the board to acquire any control over the property or management of the medical association. Soon after this the medical college removed to Keokuk. This arrangement was terminated by the operation of the new constitution.

In March, 1855, the University was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks, and there was an attendance of from seventy-five to one hundred students during the term. The first regular catalogue was published for the year 1856-7. At a meeting of the board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University.

From 1860 to 1877, inclusive, the total number of ladies in the collegiate department was 2,994, and gentlemen 3,941; total number of ladies in the law department since its organization, 6, and gentlemen, 632; total number of ladies in the medical department since its organization 48, and gentlemen 469.

The presidents since its organization have been:

Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., elected July 16, 1855.

Silas Totten, D. D., LL.D., elected Oct. 25, 1859.

Professor Oliver M. Spencer, elected August 19, 1862.

Professor Nathan R. Leonard, elected June 26, 1866, as president *pro tem.*, during absence of President Spencer in Europe fifteen months by leave of the board.

James Black, D.D., elected March 4, 1868.

Rev. George Thacher, elected March 1, 1871.

C. W. Slagle, of Fairfield, elected president *pro tem.*, June, 1877.

J. L. Pickard, elected in 1878.

The faculty of the University consists of the president, nine professors in the collegiate department, one professor and six instructors in military science; chancellor, three professors and four lecturers in the law department; eight professor demonstrators of anatomy; professor of surgery and two lecturers in the medical department, and two professors in the homeopathic medical department.

The law department was established in June, 1868; the medical department in 1869; the chair of military instruction in June, 1874, and the department of homeopathy in 1876.

From 1858 to 1876, inclusive, the General Assembly has made appropriations for buildings, and for the support of the University, sums aggregating \$264,757. The Seventeenth General Assembly, by an act approved March 22, 1878, made an appropriation, as an endowment fund, of \$20,000 annually, and an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for repairs of buildings, fences, walks and other purposes. On the 30th of September, the University held interest bearing mortgage notes amounting to \$195,423.13; contract notes amounting to \$10,357.74, and a fund known as the Saline fund, amounting to \$4,106.85. These amounts, aggregating \$209,887.72, constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which goes to the support of the University. There were also, September 30, 1877, remaining unsold, 2,059.70 acres of University lands, and 3887.10 acres of Saline lands, making a total of 5,946.86

acres, the proceeds of which when sold, will go to increase the permanent University fund. At five dollars per acre these lands will add to the permanent fund \$29,734, which amount added to the above will give to the University a permanent endowment fund of \$239,621.72.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By an act of Congress passed in 1862, a grant of 240,000 acres of land was made to the State for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. Under this act 240,000.96 acres were appropriated to the State; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual number of acres in the grant was 204,309.30. In addition to this grant Congress also gave its assent to the State to use for the same purpose the five sections of land in Jasper county, which had been selected for the seat of government of the State. There were also donated in Story and Boone counties for the use of the institution 921 acres, making a grand total of 208,430.30 acres. This last donation of 921 acres was made by citizens of Story and Boone counties.

The General Assembly passed an act which was approved March 22, 1858, establishing the Iowa Agricultural College and Model Farm. Under this act a board of trustees was appointed, which at a meeting in June, 1859, received propositions for the location, and in July the offer of the present location in Story county, was accepted. In 1864 the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a College building, and in 1866 an additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made. The building was completed in 1868. An office was opened in Fort Dodge for the sale of the College lands, and Hon. George W. Bassett was appointed agent for their sale. From the establishment of this agency in August, 1865, to November 1, 1867, the amount received on sales of lands was \$68,782.81, and the amount of interest collected on leases for the same time was \$338,931.78, making a total of \$406,714.65, which is a permanent endowment fund.

The courses of study in the College, as revised in 1877, are as follows: 1—The Course in Science as related to Agriculture. 2—The Course in Mechanical Engineering. 3—The Course in Civil Engineering. 4—The Ladies' Course in Science. 5—Course for Juniors and Seniors in Special Industrial Sciences. 6—Post-graduate Courses of Study. 7—The Preparatory Course. From 1872 to 1877, inclusive, the number of graduates of the College was 123.

By the terms of the law, tuition in the Agricultural College is made forever free to pupils from the State, over sixteen years of age, who have resided in the State six months prior to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three pupils, and additional pupils to the extent of the capacity of the College, are distributed by the board of trustees among the counties in proportion to the population.

The following constitute the Faculty:—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Pre-

ceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics; J. S. Lee, B. S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Mrs. M. B. Welch, Instructor of the English Language, and Lecturer on Domestic Economy; J. C. Arthur, M. S., Librarian, and Demonstrator of Botany and Zoology. There are also instructors in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School was established by the General Assembly, at Iowa Falls, in 1876, and under the law the property of the Orphans' Home, at that place, was transferred for the use of the Normal School. The first Board of Directors organized June 7th, of that year. H. C. Hemenway, was chosen President; J. J. Tolerton, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. At the same meeting Prof. J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., was elected Principal of the school.

The following constitute the Faculty:—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

During the second year 105 ladies and 50 gentlemen were in attendance, 33 counties of Iowa being represented. By an act of the General Assembly, approved March 25, 1878, the sum of \$13,500 was appropriated for the maintenance of the school for the next biennial period of two years. By the same act the board of directors were empowered to charge pupils a tuition fee of not exceeding six dollars per term, if necessary, in order to properly support the school.

COLLEGES, SEMINARIES AND ACADEMIES.

There are also in Iowa the following educational institutions:

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Des Moines	Burlington	Burlington University
Fayette	Fayette	Upper Iowa University
Fremont	Tabor	Tabor College
Henry	Mount Pleasant	Iowa Wesleyan University
Henry	Salem	Whittier College
Humboldt	Humboldt	Humboldt College
Jefferson	Fairfield	Parson's College
Linn	Mount Vernon	Cornell College
Linn	Western	Western College
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa College
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Penn College
Marion	Pella	Central University of Iowa
Mills	Malvern	Baptist College
Page	College Springs	Amity College
Polk	Des Moines	University of Des Moines
Poweshiek	Grinnell	Iowa College
Scott	Davenport	Griswold College
Warren	Indianola	Simpson Centenary College
Winneshiek	Decorah	Luther College

ACADEMIES AND OTHER PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Allamakee	Waukon	Waukon Seminary
Allamakee	Lansing	Sisters' School
Allamakee	Lansing	Mrs. Houghton's School
Appanoose	Moulton	Moulton Normal School
Appanoose	Centerville	Centerville Academy
Benton	Vinton	Tilford Academy
Benton	West Irving	Irving Institute
Benton	Blairstown	Blairstown Academy
Benton	Vinton	Eclectic Institute
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Conservatory of Music
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Cedar Valley Institute
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Prairie Home Seminary
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Our Lady of Victory
Buchanan	Independence	Notre Dame
Chickasaw	Bradford	Bradford Academy
Chickasaw	Fredericksburg	Select School
Clarke	Murray	Graded School
Clarke	Osceola	Osceola Private School
Clayton	Elkader	Sisters' School
Clayton	Guttenburg	Sisters' School
Clayton	McGregor	Sisters' School
Clayton	Clayton Center	German School
Clinton	Lyons	Riverside Institute
Clinton	Lyons	Seminary of Our Lady of Angels
Clinton	Lyons	Latin School
Clinton	Clinton	Business College
Clinton	De Witt	Sisters' School
Clinton	Olive Township	Norwegian
Davis	Bloomfield	Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute
Davis	Troy	Troy Normal and Classical Institute
Delaware	Hopkinton	Lenox Collegiate Institute
Delaware	Petersburg	Petersburg Catholic School
Des Moines	Burlington	Mr. Gordon's School for both sexes
Des Moines	Kossuth	Kossuth Academy
Des Moines	Burlington	Graff's School
Des Moines	Burlington	Young Ladies' School
Des Moines	Burlington	German-American School
Des Moines	Burlington	German Evangelical Zion School
Des Moines	Burlington	First German Evangelical School
Des Moines	Burlington	St. John's Convent
Des Moines	Burlington	St. Paul's School
Des Moines	Burlington	St. Patrick's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	German Theological Seminary
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Joseph's College
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Joseph's Academy
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Mary's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Patrick's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	Academy of Visitation
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Maria, (German)
Dubuque	Dubuque	Private Primary
Dubuque	Dubuque	Private Boarding School
Dubuque	Dyersville	St. Francis
Dubuque	New Vienna	St. Boniface
Dubuque	Cascade	Church School
Dubuque	Table Mound	Church School
Dubuque	Dubuque	Church School
Dubuque	Sherrill's Mount	St. Peters'
Dubuque	Epworth	Epworth Seminary
Dubuque	Farley	Church School
Greene	Jefferson	Jefferson Academy
Grundy	Grundy Center	Grundy Center Academy
Guthrie	Panora	Guthrie County High School
Hamilton	Webster City	Webster City Academy
Hardin	Ackley	Catholic School

ACADEMIES AND OTHER PRIVATE INSTIUTIONS—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Hardin	Alden	Private School.
Hardin	New Providence	New Providence Academy.
Hardin	Eldora	Eldora Academy.
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	Female Seminary, and Howe's Academy.
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	German College.
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	German Primary.
Henry	New London	Academy.
Howard	Cresco	Private School.
Iowa	Marengo	Root's Winter School.
Iowa	Lytle City	Catholic School.
Jasper	Lynnville	Lynnville Seminary.
Jasper	Prairie City	South Side Academy.
Jasper	Newton	Hazel Dell Academy.
Jefferson	Pleasant Plaine	Pleasant Plaine Academy.
Jefferson	Fairfield	Fairfield Academy, and Private School.
Jefferson	Fairfield	High School.
Johnson	Iowa City	McClain's Academy, and St. Joseph's Institute.
Johnson	Iowa City	St. Agatha's Seminary.
Jones	Anamosa	Anamosa Academy.
Jones	Olin	Olin High School.
Keokuk	Baden	Baden Select School.
Keokuk	Coal Creek	Friends' Select School.
Keokuk	German Township	German Lutheran School.
Kossuth	Algona	Algona College.
Lee	Denmark	Denmark Academy.
Linn	Cedar Rapids	Collegiate Institute.
Louisa	Grand View	Eastern Iowa Normal School.
Lucas	Chariton	Chariton Academy.
Mahaska	Hopewell	Hopewell Academy.
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Select School.
Mahaska	Rose Hill	Select School.
Marion	Knoxville	Knoxville Academy.
Marshall	Albion	Albion Seminary.
Marshall	Le Grand	Le Grand Christian Institute.
Marshall	Le Grand	Le Grand Institute.
Marshall	Stanford	Stanford Institute.
Mills	Glenwood	Private School.
Mitchell	Osage	Cedar Valley Seminary.
Muscatine	Wilton	Wilton Seminary, and Collegiate Institute.
Muscatine	Muscatine	Sisters' School, and German School.
Muscatine	Muscatine	Business College.
Pocahontas	Fonda	Teachers' Normal.
Polk	Des Moines	St. Ambrose School.
Polk	Des Moines	St. Mary's School, (German).
Polk	Des Moines	Business College.
Polk	Mitchellville	Mitchell Seminary.
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	St. Francis' Boys' School.
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	St. Francis' Girls' School.
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	German School.
Scott	Davenport	St. Margaret's, and Sisters' Academy.
Scott	Davenport	St. Cunigundus.
Scott	Davenport	St. Anthony's, and Business College.
Van Buren	Birmingham	Birmingham Academy.
Van Buren	Farmington	Select School.
Wapello	Ottumwa	Convent of St. Joseph, and Commercial College.
Wapello	Ottumwa	Female Seminary, and Pecks' Normal.
Warren	Ackworth	Ackworth Seminary.
Washington	Washington	Washington Academy.
Webster	Fort Dodge	Convent of Our Lady of Lourdes.
Webster	Fort Dodge	German School.
Winneschiek	Decorah	Decorah Institute, and Business College.
Winneschiek	Spillville	Catholic School.
Woodbury	Sioux City	German School.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals for the Insane—College for the Blind—Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb—Orphans' Homes—Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children—The Penitentiary—The Additional Penitentiary—State Reform School—State Historical Society.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT, HENRY COUNTY.

THE General Assembly, by an act approved January 24, 1855, appropriated \$4,425 to purchase a site for a Hospital for the Insane, and \$50,000 for the erection of a building. Edward Johnston, of Lee county; Charles S. Clarke, of Henry county, and the Governor (Grimes), were appointed to select the location and superintend the erection of a building. They made the location at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, and adopted a plan with sufficient capacity to accommodate three hundred patients. Henry Winslow was appointed to superintend the erection of the building. The building was not ready for occupancy until March, 1861. Within the first three months about one hundred patients were admitted. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was appointed Superintendent, and in 1865 he was succeeded by Dr. Mark Ranney. From the opening of the Hospital to the 1st of November, 1877, there had been admitted 3,584 patients, of whom 1,141 had been discharged recovered, 505 improved, 589 unimproved, and one died. The total number discharged was 2,976, leaving 608 under treatment.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE, BUCHANAN COUNTY.

In 1868 a bill passed the General Assembly making an appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of an additional Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, Buchanan county. A board of commissioners was appointed, who commenced their duties June 8, 1868. They made the location about a mile from Independence, on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, and about one mile from the river. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873. On the 1st of October, 1877, the Superintendent, Albert Reynolds, M. D., reported 322 patients in the hospital.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON, BENTON COUNTY.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an institution at Keokuk for the instruction of the blind. In January, 1853, the General Assembly passed an act by which the State adopted the institution at Keokuk, and on the 4th of April, of the same year, it was opened for the reception of pupils, at Iowa City. A board of trustees was appointed, with authority to receive propositions and make a permanent location. Liberal donations were made by citizens of Vinton, Benton county, and that place was selected. In October, 1862, the institution was opened at Vinton with twenty-four pupils. Up to 1878 about \$285,000 have been expended in buildings and improvements connected with this institution. During the period of two years, ending November 6, 1877, about 135 pupils were in attendance. The faculty is presided over by Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M., as Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, COUNCIL BLUFFS, POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

This institution was established first at Iowa City, by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. W. E. Ijams was the first Principal. He resigned in 1862, and the board of trustees appointed Benjamin Talbot his successor. In 1868 commissioners were appointed to relocate the institution and superintend the erection of a building, and the sum of \$125,000 was appropriated to commence the work. It was located about two miles south of Council Bluffs, and connected with it is a tract of about ninety acres of ground. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied. On the 25th of February, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire, and on the 6th of August, of the same year, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially injured by a tornado. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. About half of the classes were dismissed, reducing the number to about seventy. The institution remains in charge of Benjamin Talbot as Superintendent. By an act of the General Assembly, approved March 25, 1878, the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for the purpose of rebuilding and completing in a plain and substantial manner the main building.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES, DAVENPORT, CEDAR FALLS, GLENWOOD.

In 1866 the General Assembly passed an act establishing three Homes for the soldiers' orphans, as follows: located at Davenport, Cedar Falls, and Glenwood. This was the result of a movement inaugurated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war. In October, 1863, she called a convention at Davenport, to devise measures for the support and education of the orphan children of Iowa soldiers who had fallen in the national defense. An association was formed, and provision made for raising funds. A sufficient amount of funds was raised to open the Home, and at a meeting of the Trustees in March, 1864, they decided to commence operations at once. A large brick building in Van Buren county was secured, and on the 13th of July, of the same year, the executive committee reported that they were ready to receive pupils. In little more than six months seventy pupils were in attendance. The Home continued to be sustained by voluntary subscriptions until 1866, when it was assumed by the State and the three Homes established as above stated. In 1876 the Homes at Cedar Falls and Glenwood were discontinued, and the pupils remaining in them removed to the Home at Davenport. The buildings at Cedar Falls were appropriated to the use of the State Normal School, and those at Glenwood to the use of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children. September 30, 1877, there were in attendance at the Home in Davenport 139 soldiers' orphans, and forty-one indigent children, the Sixteenth General Assembly having passed an act opening the Home for the admission of indigent children.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD, MILLS COUNTY.

By an act approved March 17, 1876, an Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children was established at Glenwood, Mills county. The buildings and grounds for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were by the same act transferred

to the use of the new institution, which was placed under the management of three trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. The property having been repaired, the Asylum was opened September 1, 1876, and the school organized on the 6th with only five pupils. In November, 1877, the number had increased to eighty-seven.

THE PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON, LEE COUNTY.

The Territorial Legislature by an act approved January 25, 1839, provided for the election by joint ballot of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory, of three directors to locate the Penitentiary within one mile of the public square in the town of Fort Madison, and provided further, limiting the cost of the Penitentiary to an amount not exceeding forty thousand dollars. The same act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of twenty thousand dollars which had been appropriated by Congress for the erection of public buildings in the Territory of Iowa, to pay for materials and work on the building. The location at Fort Madison, however, was coupled with a proviso that the citizens of that place and Lee county should execute to the directors a deed for ten acres of ground. All the conditions were complied with, and the erection of the building was commenced July 9, 1839. The main building and warden's house were completed in the autumn of 1841. Since that time additions and other improvements have been made.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA, JONES COUNTY

The Additional Penitentiary at Anamosa was established under an act of the General Assembly approved April 3, 1872. Three commissioners were appointed to make the location and provide for the erection of the necessary buildings. They met at Anamosa, June 4, 1872, and made selection of a site donated by the citizens. Work was commenced on the building September 28th of the same year, and May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred from the Penitentiary at Fort Madison to Anamosa. The entire enclosure embraces fifteen acres.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, ELDORA, HARDIN COUNTY.

On the 31st of March, 1868, an act of the General Assembly was approved establishing a State Reform School near the town of Salem, Henry county. A board of trustees, consisting of one from each Congressional district, was appointed. A proposition was accepted for the lease of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, the buildings fitted up, and on the 7th of October, 1868, the first inmate was received from Jasper county. In 1872, an act was passed and approved providing for the permanent location, and \$45,000 appropriated for erecting the necessary buildings. The permanent location was made at Eldora, Hardin county. Inmates are admitted at ages over seven and under sixteen years. The object of this school is the reformation of juvenile offenders.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1856, under an act of the Sixth General Assembly, "for the purpose of collecting, arranging and preserving books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other

materials illustrative of the history of this State; and also to preserve the memory of the early pioneers of Iowa, their deeds, exploits, perils, and adventures; to secure facts relative to our Indian Tribes; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and to mark the progress of our rapidly increasing commonwealth; to publish such of the collections of the society as it shall from time to time deem of value and interest; to bind such publications and other books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers as they may publish or collect; and to aid in all respects as may be within its province, to develop the history of this State in all its departments." At that time the sum of \$3,000 per annum for two years was appropriated. The society is under the management of a board of Curators, consisting of one member appointed by the governor from each congressional district, and of nine additional members elected by the society. The officers consist of a president, secretary, treasurer and librarian.

RAILROADS.

In May, 1854, the first rail was laid in Iowa, at or near high water mark on the bank of the Mississippi, in the city of Davenport. That year the road was completed to Iowa City, a distance of about 54½ miles. The first locomotive in Iowa was landed at Davenport in July of the same year, and was called the "Antoine LeClaire." The road was then called the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad. The first rail was laid at Keokuk, on what was then called the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, on the 9th day of September, 1856, and in October of the same year two locomotives for the road were landed at Keokuk from a barge which arrived from Quincy. They were called the "Keokuk" and the "Des Moines."

In the meantime several lines of railroad had been projected to cross the State from points on the Mississippi. On the 15th of May, 1756, an act of Congress was approved making a grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of railroads from Burlington to the Missouri river, near the mouth of Platte river; from Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs; from Lyons northeasterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa thence on said main line, running as near as practicable on the forty-second parallel across the State to the Missouri river, and from Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river at or near Sioux City. The grant embraced the sections designated by odd numbers six miles in width on each side of the four roads named. Where lands had been sold the State was authorized to select other lands equal in quantity from alternate sections or parts of sections within fifteen miles of the lines located. The law provided certain conditions to be observed by the State in disposing of the lands to the railroads for which they were granted. In consequence of this grant the governor called a special session of the General Assembly which convened at Iowa City in July of that year, and on the 14th of the same month an act was approved accepting the grant, and regranting the lands to the railroads named, on certain specified conditions. The roads, with the exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants, and located their lines before April 1, 1857, that being a stipulation in the act of July 14th. The lands granted to the Iowa Central Air Line road were again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company. The act of Congress making this grant named no companies, but designated certain lines, in aid of which they should be

applied, leaving the State free to dispose of the lands to such companies as would comply with the conditions. The state granted the lands to the following companies: Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company; Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad Company; Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, and Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company. These became the first land grant roads in Iowa. Several subsequent acts of Congress modified the conditions of the first act, especially with reference to changes in the lines of the several roads. On the 12th of May, 1864, Congress made another grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City. This grant embraced every alternate section ten miles on each side of the proposed road, with the right to receive other lands for such as might be sold or pre-empted.

By an act approved August 8, 1846, Congress granted to Iowa the alternate sections on each side of the Des Moines river for the purpose of improving the navigation of that river from the mouth to the Raccoon Fork. In 1847 the State organized a board of public works. The board constructed, or partially constructed, dams and locks at some four or five points on the river, when with the approval of Congress, the lands were transferred to a company styled the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. At this time (1854) the board of public works had disposed of most of the lands below the Raccoon Fork, and 58,000 acres above it, and had incurred an indebtedness of \$70,000 over and above the proceeds of the sales made. This indebtedness was assumed by the company. In the meantime there were different and conflicting rulings as to whether the lands above the Raccoon Fork were intended to be included in the grant. This led to a compromise with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. The company took all the land certified to the State prior to 1857, and paid the State \$20,000 in addition to what they had expended, and abandoned the work. Congress, in 1862, settled the question as to the extent of the grant by a definite enactment extending the grant to the north line of the State, and the General Assembly granted the remainder of the lands to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines valley, and thus this road also became a land grant road.

Under the several acts of Congress there have been granted to the State to aid in building railroads, an aggregate of 4,394,400.63 acres of land, including the grant of August 8, 1846, for the Des Moines river improvement, as follows:

Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.....	292,806.41
Mississippi and Missouri River (now C. R. I. & P.).....	482,374.36
Iowa Central Air Line (now Cedar Rapids & Missouri).....	735,997.80
Dubuque & Sioux City & Branch.....	1,232,359.15
McGregor & Sioux City (now McGregor & Missouri River).. <td>137,572.27</td>	137,572.27
Sioux City & St. Paul.....	407,910.21
Des Moines Valley.....	1,105,380.43

Total number of acres..... 4,394,400.63

On the 1st of January, 1877, there were in Iowa 3,938 miles of railroad. Since that time the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, as it is now called, has been extended from Algona to Sheldon, and several other lines have been constructed or extended, making over 4,000 miles of railroad in the State, with an aggregate assessed valuation of over \$23,000,000. Several very

important roads in the State have been constructed without the aid of land grants, while others are projected and will be completed in due time.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secret, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainbridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Merrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governors—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–67; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878 to —.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to 1879; J. A. T. Hull, 1879 to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859;

Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliott, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to 1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to —.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1847 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1847, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. von Coelln, 1877 to —.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875 to 1879; J. K. Powers, 1879 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to 1879; Matt. C. Parrott, 1879 to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to 1879; Frank M. Mills, 1879 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel B. Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to 1878; Noble Warwick, resigned; — G. L. Alexander, 1878 to —.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877 to —.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Browne, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble,

1855-6; Samuel McFarland, 1856-7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858-9; John Edwards, 1860-1; Rush Clark, 1862-3; Jacob Butler, 1864-5; Ed. Wright, 1866-7; John Russell, 1868-9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870-1; James Wilson, 1872-3; John H. Gear, 1874-7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1857—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878,

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sheaman, Auditor of State; Geo. W. Bemis Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant-General; John F. McJunken, Attorney-General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. von Ceolln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

STATE OFFICERS, 1879.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor; J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; J. K. Powers, Register of State Land Office; G. L. Alexander, Adjutant-General; John F. McJunken, Attorney-General; Mrs. Sadie B. Maxwell, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Frank M. Mills, State Printer; Matt C. Parrott, State Binder.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; George G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; George G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; Wm. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greere, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton,

June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; Geo. G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1867; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1879.

Joseph M. Beck, Lee county, Chief Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque county, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Mahaska county, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont county, Associate Justice; Jas. H. Rothrock, Cedar county, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858—died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of James Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866–1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871–1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857—First District, Augustus Hall; Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859—First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861—First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, Jas. F. Wilson; Second District, Wm. Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth Dist., Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871—First District, Geo. W. McCrary; Second District William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Walden; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875—First District, Geo. W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William G. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877—First District George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-sixth Congress—1879 to 1881—First District, Moses A. McCoid; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, Thomas Updegraff; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, J. B. Weaver; Seventh District, E. H. Gillette; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ON the 14th of April, 1853, the following editorial appeared in the *Fairfield Ledger*:

"STATE FAIR.—Iowa is an Agricultural State, but as yet her agricultural resources are but in the infancy of their development. In some counties,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission of Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

however, some attention has been paid to the organization of societies for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. These several societies have had their annual fairs, and in this way much good has been done, but the growing importance of our agricultural and industrial interest now demands a more general and extensive arrangement. Let us then have a State Agricultural Fair sometime in next October or November. Let some central point be fixed upon for an exhibition which will be an honor to our young State. It would not be expected that the first exhibition of the kind would vie with those of older States, where societies have long been established. But in a few years a well organized State Society with its annual fairs, would accomplish the same good results that have attended them in other States. The mechanical arts, as well as the raising of stock or grain, might be brought to a high state of perfection. We suggest that this matter be taken into consideration in time, and let there be a union of all the county societies that are organized, with such as may be organized, for the purpose of holding a general Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition next fall."

The suggestions of the foregoing article were heartily seconded by several papers of the State, and especially by the *Iowa Farmer and Horticulturist*, at Burlington.

No definite action was taken until the 14th day of October, 1853, when at the close of the Second Annual Exhibiton of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, that Society met for the election of a board of officers. At this meeting C. W. Slagle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the officers of the Society be instructed to take immediate steps to effect the organization of a State Agricultural Society and use their influence to have said Society hold its first exhibition at Fairfield, in October, 1854.

This resolution was adopted, and on the 21st of November, a notice signed by P. L. Huyett, C. Baldwin, and J. M. Shaffer, was issued to the different county societies, inviting them to send delegates to a meeting to be held at Fairfield, December 28, 1853, to take part in the organization of a State Society. Pursuant to this call, the meeting was held, and delegates were present from the counties of Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Van Buren and Wapello. Communications from officers of societies, and one from Hon. James W. Grimes, were read, heartily approving of the movement. D. P. Inskip, of Wapello county, was chairman of the meeting, and David Sheward, of Jefferson county, secretary. A committee was appointed which reported a constitution for the society. The society was duly organized with the following officers: Thomas W. Claggett, Lee county, President; D. P. Inskip, Wapello county, Vice President; J. M. Shaffer, Jefferson county, Secretary; C. W. Slagle, Jefferson county, Corresponding Secretary, and W. B. Chamberlin, Des Moines county, Treasurer.

In addition to the above officers, the following were appointed a Board of Managers:

Lee County.—Arthur Bridgeman, Reuben Brackett, and Josiah Hinkle.

Van Buren County.—Timothy Day, Dr. Elbert, and William Campbell.

Henry County.—Thomas Siviter, Amos Lapham, and J. W. Frazier.

Jefferson County.—P. L. Huyett, John Andrews, and B. B. Tuttle.

Wapello County.—R. H. Warden, Gen. Ramsay, and Uriah Biggs.

Mahaska County.—Wm. McKinley, Sr., John White, and M. T. Williams.

Polk County.—Dr. Brooks, Thomas Mitchell, and William McKay.

Des Moines County.—J. F. Tallant, A. K. Avery, and G. Neely.

Louisia County.—George Kee, Francis Springer, and Joshua Marshall.

Muscatine County.—J. H. Wallace, James Weed, and John A. Parvin.

Dubuque County.—W. Y. Lovel, Orlando McCraney, and L. H. Langworthy.

Johnson County.—R. H. Sylvester, LeGrand Byington, and C. Saunders.

Scott County.—J. A. Burchard, James Thorington, and Laurel Summers.

A resolution was adopted providing that the first State Fair be held at Fairfield, commencing Wednesday, October 25, 1854. A resolution was also adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to memorialize the General Assembly for pecuniary aid, and the following were appointed: George W. McCleary, of Johnson county; George S. Hampton, of Johnson county; David Rorer, of Des Moines county; Ralph P. Lowe, of Lee county, and George Gillaspay, of Wapello county.

At this meeting the following fourteen persons affixed their signatures to the Constitution, agreeing to become members: Charles Negus, J. M. Shaffer, D. P. Inskeep, Amos Lapham, J. W. Frazier, Josiah Hinkle, J. T. Gibson, Stephen Frazier, Evan Marshall, Thomas Siviter, John Andrews, B. B. Tuttle, Eli Williams, and P. L. Huyett.

This meeting was held in the court house at Fairfield, and was not very largely attended, for at that time there was not a mile of railroad in the State.

THE FIRST STATE FAIR.

In accordance with the arrangement made at the organization of the Society, the first annual fair was held at Fairfield, commencing October 25th, 1854, and continued three days. The number of people in attendance was estimated at the time at from 7,000 to 8,000. The exhibition was considered a grand success. All portions of the State at that time settled, were represented by visitors. The fair was held on the grounds which have for many years been occupied as the depot grounds of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. There was a fine display of stock, agricultural implements, farm products, and articles of domestic manufacture. In the ladies' department there was an attractive exhibit of their handi-work. The natural history of the State was illustrated by Dr. J. M. Shaffer's collection of reptiles and insects, and by a fine collection of birds shown by Mr. Moore, of Des Moines. The dairy was well represented, and a cheese weighing three hundred and sixty pounds was presented to Gov. Grimes by his Lee county friends.

The most exciting incident of the fair was the equestrian exhibition by ten ladies. This took place on the afternoon of the second and the forenoon of the third day. The first prize was a gold watch, valued at one hundred dollars. It was awarded by the committee to Miss Turner, of Keokuk. One of the fair contestants was Miss Eliza J. Hodges, then only thirteen years of age. She rode a splendid and high-spirited horse, the property of Dr. J. C. Ware, of Fairfield. The daring style of her riding, and the perfect control of the animal which she maintained, enlisted the favor and sympathy of the throng present in her behalf. The popular verdict would have awarded the prize to Miss Hodges. A purse of \$165, and some other presents, were immediately contributed for the "Iowa City girl," as the heroine of the day was called. Provision was also made for her attendance,

free of all charge, for three terms, at the Ladies' Seminary at Fairfield, and one term at Mt. Pleasant, all of which she gracefully accepted.

George C. Dixon, of Keokuk, delivered the first annual address. Thomas W. Claggett was re-elected President, and Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Secretary. The second annual fair was appointed also to be held at Fairfield, commencing on the second Wednesday in October, 1855, and continuing three days.

Such is a brief account of the humble beginning, and first exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, which has since grown to be one of the important institutions of the State, attracting to its annual exhibits many thousands of people, not only from all parts of Iowa, but from other States.

THE FISH COMMISSION.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello county; B. F. Shaw of Jones county, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk county were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer. During the first year the Commissioners erected a "hatching house" near Anamosa, and distributed within the State 100,000 shad, 300,000 California salmon, 10,000 bass, 80,000 Penobscot salmon, 5,000 land-locked salmon, and 20,000 of other kinds.

The next General Assembly amended the law, reducing the commission to one member, and B. F. Shaw was appointed. During the second year there were distributed 533,000 California salmon, and 100,000 young eels; in 1877, there were distributed 303,500 lake trout in the rivers and lakes of the State, and several hundred thousands of other species. During the years 1876 and 1877, the total number of different kinds distributed, and on hand, was over five and a half million. The Seventeenth General Assembly, by an act approved March 23, 1878, appropriated \$6,000 for continuing the promotion of fish culture in the State. B. F. Shaw was continued as Commissioner.

STATE ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

The first legislative act in Iowa designed to promote immigration, was passed in March, 1860. The law provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner of Immigration to reside and keep an office in the city of New York, from the first of May until the first of December of each year. It was made the duty of the Commissioner to give to immigrants information in regard to the soil and climate of the State, branches of business to be pursued with advantage, the cheapest and best routes by which to reach the State, and to protect them from imposition. To carry out the objects of the law, the sum of \$4,500 was appropriated to be applied as follows: for the payment of the Commissioner two years, \$2,400;

for printing documents in English, German, and such other languages as the Governor might deem advisable, \$1,000, and for office and office expenses for the Commissioner, \$1,100. Under this law, Hon. N. J. Rusch, of Scott county, who had previously been Lieutenant Governor, was appointed Immigration Commissioner, and in May, 1860, established an office in New York. The object of the law seems to have had special reference to foreign immigration. The Commissioner in his report to the Governor, in December, 1861, gave it as his opinion, that the establishment of an agency in New York was not the most successful method of inducing immigration to a particular State. He thought far more could be accomplished at less expense by the distribution of documents. In February, 1862, the law was repealed, and the office of Commissioner of Immigration was discontinued May 1st of that year.

The next effort put forth by the State to promote immigration was under an act passed by the Thirteenth General Assembly, in 1870. Hon. M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county, had at the previous session introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for the purpose, but the measure did not then succeed. At the next session he renewed his efforts with success. The law provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Immigration, to consist of one member from each Congressional district, and the Governor, who was *ex-officio* President of the Board. It also provided for a Secretary, to be *ex-officio* Commissioner of Immigration, and to be chosen by the Board. Provision was also made for the appointment of agents in the Eastern States and in Europe, and for the publication and distribution of documents. To carry out its objects an appropriation of \$5,000 was made. This was designed to pay expense of documents, salary of Secretary, and compensation of agents, the members of the Board receiving no compensation, except mileage for two meetings each year, to be paid out of the general fund. Under this law the following persons were appointed by Governor Merrill: Edward Mumm, of Lee county; M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county; C. L. Clausen, of Mitchell county; C. Rhynsbarger, of Marion county; S. F. Spofford, of Polk county, and Marcus Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo county. At their first meeting, held in April, 1870, they elected A. R. Fulton their Secretary, and authorized him to prepare a pamphlet for distribution, in the English, German, Holland, Swedish and Norwegian languages. Many thousands of copies of a pamphlet entitled "Iowa: The Home for Immigrants," were printed in the several languages named, and distributed throughout the East and in European countries. Many other pamphlets and documents were also distributed, and several agents commissioned. So successful were the efforts of the Board that the next General Assembly appropriated \$10,000 for continuing the work. The amendatory law, however, reduced the Board to five members, including the Governor. The Board, as reduced, was composed of the following members: M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county; S. F. Spofford, of Polk county; Marcus Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo county; C. V. Gardner, of Pottawattamie county, and the Governor. The new Board continued the former Secretary, and pursued its work by the distribution of documents, through agents and by correspondence. After four years existence the Board of Immigration was discontinued, but not until it had doubtless been the means of inducing thousands to find homes within the borders of Iowa.

STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.*

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry	959	39th Iowa Infantry	933
2d " "	1,247	40th " "	900
3d " "	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry	294
4th " "	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th " "	1,037	45th " " " "	912
6th " "	1,013	46th " " " "	892
7th " "	1,138	47th " " " "	884
8th " "	1,027	48th Battalion " "	346
9th " "	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th " "	1,027	2d " "	1,394
11th " "	1,022	3d " "	1,360
12th " "	981	4th " "	1,227
13th " "	989	5th " "	1,245
14th " "	840	6th " "	1,125
15th " "	1,196	7th " "	562
16th " "	919	8th " "	1,234
17th " "	956	9th " "	1,178
18th " "	875	Sioux City Cavalry †.....	93
19th " "	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry	87
20th " "	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
21st " "	980	2d " "	123
22d " "	1,008	3d " "	142
23d " "	961	4th " "	152
24th " "	979	1st Iowa African Inf'y, 60th U. S. ‡	903
25th " "	995	Dodge's Brigade Band	14
26th " "	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th " "	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan.	
28th " "	956	1, '64, for the older Iowa regiments	2,765
29th " "	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regi-	
30th " "	978	ments of other States, over.....	2,500
31st " "	977		
32d " "	925	Total.....	61,653
33d " "	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different	
34th " "	953	regiments	7,202
35th " "	984	Additional enlistments	6,664
36th " "	986		
37th " "	914	Grand total as far as reported up to	
38th " "	910	Jan. 1, 1865	75,519

* This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

† Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

‡ Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Resigned.	Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFER'D.						
	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause un- known.					Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appoint- ment.	Total.
First Cavalry	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	34	3	46	1	1	3	3			
Second Cavalry	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	12	25	3	45	1	1	3	3			
Third Cavalry	3	3	6	2	4	5	6	6	9	31	39	1	63	5	1	3	3			
Fourth Cavalry	3	3	6	3	3	6	6	6	8	7	31	2	55	4	2	2	2			
Fifth Cavalry	5	5	10	2	2	1	4	1	6	6	35	2	51	8	1	1	1			
Sixth Cavalry	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	15	2	21	1	1	1	1			
Seventh Cavalry	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	10	15	6	23	31	1	1	1	1			
Eighth Cavalry	3	3	6	3	3	1	2	1	2	10	23	1	41	22	2	2	2			
Ninth Cavalry	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	6	10	10	1	1	1	1			
Artillery, First Battery	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	8	No	casu	alt's	rep.			
Artillery, Second Battery	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Artillery, Third Battery	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Artillery, Fourth Battery	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1			
First Infantry	6	6	12	4	2	2	6	2	23	23	25	1	61	1	1	8	9			
Second Infantry	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	9	1	9	1	1	1	1			
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated)	2	2	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	6	6	1	1	1	1			
Third Infantry	2	2	4	1	1	1	4	1	35	34	40	1	81	8	2	2	2			
Third Veteran Infantry	2	2	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1			
Fourth Infantry	3	3	6	3	2	1	5	1	16	16	34	2	59	7	5	5	5			
Fifth Infantry	4	4	8	5	1	2	6	2	17	17	28	1	63	7	3	3	3			
Sixth Infantry	7	7	14	8	1	1	9	4	18	18	32	2	67	2	1	1	1			
Seventh Infantry	4	4	8	3	2	2	6	2	22	21	37	3	73	6	7	7	7			
Eighth Infantry	3	3	6	1	1	2	5	2	14	14	30	2	57	12	1	1	1			
Ninth Infantry	6	6	12	7	2	1	9	1	24	2	26	1	72	9	3	3	3			
Tenth Infantry	6	6	12	7	2	1	9	1	16	16	32	2	58	1	1	1	1			
Eleventh Infantry	3	3	6	2	1	1	4	1	11	8	25	3	47	4	1	1	1			
Twelfth Infantry	3	3	6	2	1	1	4	1	2	2	19	1	45	22	4	4	4			
Thirteenth Infantry	2	2	4	1	3	3	9	1	19	19	36	1	65	4	4	4	4			

Fourteenth Infantry.....	3	3	2	1	3	6	22	1	35	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourteenth Residual Battalion.....	6	6	2	1	3	22	27	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fifteenth Infantry.....	5	5	3	3	6	21	13	1	62	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sixteenth Infantry.....	2	2	3	3	5	19	40	...	47	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Seventeenth Infantry.....	5	5	2	1	3	5	7	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eighteenth Infantry.....	5	5	2	2	3	7	18	...	33	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nineteenth Infantry.....	1	1	1	2	2	6	20	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Twentieth Infantry.....	1	1	3	2	4	15	26	...	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Twenty-first Infantry.....	4	4	2	1	2	22	26	...	56	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Twenty-second Infantry.....	2	2	3	2	5	17	23	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty-third Infantry.....	7	7	2	2	6	17	27	...	54	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	2	2	4	2	4	19	24	...	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	4	3	8	22	28	...	66	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	4	4	2	3	5	16	21	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	4	4	1	1	2	17	27	...	50	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	4	4	5	2	7	17	27	...	39	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	2	2	3	2	3	8	25	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirtieth Infantry.....	2	2	3	2	2	9	33	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thirty-first Infantry.....	3	3	4	2	5	9	13	...	38	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirty-second Infantry.....	3	3	4	2	5	9	13	...	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Thirty-third Infantry.....	3	3	4	2	5	8	26	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	3	3	1	2	3	1	28	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated.....	3	3	1	4	5	2	12	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	5	2	12	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	3	3	1	6	7	4	16	...	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	3	3	3	3	3	5	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	7	7	3	3	3	8	21	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	7	7	2	2	2	5	15	...	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fortieth Infantry.....	...	...	2	2	2	2	18	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-first Infantry.....	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-ninth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.).....	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	138	2	88	115	2	205	51	80	132	565	8	566	1225	56	2321	241	4	105
	138	2	135	115	2	205	51	80	132	565	8	566	1225	56	2321	241	4	105

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Total casualties.		Captured.		TRANSFER'D.	
	In action.	Accidentally.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By suicide.	By drowning.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Missing.	Captured.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appoint-ment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	34	8	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	543	21	14	36
Second Cavalry.....	37	3	40	28	191	3	222	140	29	169	3	602	78	26	37
Third Cavalry.....	58	4	62	19	224	3	245	220	85	305	155	770	141	24	31
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	4	41	11	186	4	201	151	82	233	108	590	90	25	33
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	6	42	7	127	2	137	172	51	223	47	452	209	14	17
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	3	19	5	59	2	70	70	16	86	15	193	1	5	6
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	8	45	2	92	7	101	228	18	246	4	402	...	3	8
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	27	9	91	4	104	49	15	64	75	274	237	20	20
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	1	6	10	162	8	175	54	8	62	13	258	1	10	11
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7	7	3	51	...	...	54	25	9	34	28	124	...	3	3
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	1	1	29	...	...	30	16	...	16	14	62	...	5	6
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	1	3	33	...	...	34	23	3	26	15	79	...	1	...
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	...	...	...	5	...	1	6	11	...	11	...	17	...	...	...
* Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
† Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Infantry.....	12	12	5	7	...	1	13	...	...	...	137	165	...	...	...
Second Infantry.....	55	3	58	17	107	4	128	137	191	328	244	758	13	9	15
Third Infantry.....	11	11	3	11	...	...	14	2	1	3	41	69	...	1	...
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	4	4	...	27	...	...	27	14	14	28	8	67	18	5	8
Third Infantry.....	52	3	55	28	99	2	129	163	67	230	333	749	85	13	17
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	17	1	9	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	28	23	...	2
Fourth Infantry.....	57	1	58	51	237	2	290	152	146	298	319	973	44	30	32
Fifth Infantry.....	59	1	60	29	90	1	120	222	15	237	278	699	96	45	2
Sixth Infantry.....	102	...	102	30	124	...	154	211	47	258	331	855	54	7	7
Seventh Infantry.....	94	...	94	35	135	2	172	180	108	288	298	885	73	15	22
Eighth Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137	...	182	245	63	308	210	761	382	21	34
Ninth Infantry.....	76	2	78	57	208	1	266	243	26	269	354	973	23	13	24
Tenth Infantry.....	56	1	57	35	134	1	170	137	115	252	257	739	16	4	43

Eleventh Infantry.....	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37	
Twelfth Infantry.....	30	30	32	32	243	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	6	768	382	19	8	22	
Thirteenth Infantry.....	65	1	66	94	182	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30	
Fourteenth Infantry.....	27	1	28	23	122	...	145	137	53	190	162	...	162	1	526	249	13	10	23	
Fourteenth Residual Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry.....	52	...	52	78	194	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27	
Sixteenth Infantry.....	57	...	57	32	217	...	...	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry.....	43	...	43	18	97	...	116	129	93	222	225	...	225	8	614	264	23	3	26	
Eighteenth Infantry.....	26	2	28	7	109	...	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	449	63	27	5	10	
Nineteenth Infantry.....	53	...	53	33	91	...	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	562	204	27	13	40	
Twentieth Infantry.....	8	...	8	5	130	...	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	359	10	36	2	33	
Twenty-first Infantry.....	37	1	38	29	157	...	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	531	20	49	5	54	
Twenty-second Infantry.....	53	1	54	52	126	...	2	180	150	8	158	245	...	245	634	79	40	2	42	
Twenty-third Infantry.....	39	...	39	53	196	...	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	570	3	41	1	42	
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	58	1	59	53	197	...	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	761	72	48	6	54	
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	39	...	39	22	199	...	...	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	40	2	42	29	204	...	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	562	32	40	...	65	
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	7	...	7	14	162	...	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	530	32	40	5	45	
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	52	...	52	24	180	1	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	696	89	33	10	43	
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	19	2	21	17	243	...	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	511	53	31	6	37	
Thirtieth Infantry.....	39	1	40	24	233	...	...	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry.....	11	...	11	16	261	...	...	277	137	38	175	77	...	77	540	13	72	...	72
Thirty-second Infantry.....	56	...	56	88	203	...	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	589	93	27	6	83	
Thirty-third Infantry.....	25	1	26	37	166	...	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	580	73	18	10	28	
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	4	...	4	2	228	1	...	231	286	27	313	13	...	13	561	3	22	...	22	
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Inf. consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	...	...	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	66	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	23	2	25	19	182	1	1	203	172	17	189	93	...	93	510	15	51	14	65	
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	35	...	35	24	226	...	1	251	187	4	191	142	...	142	619	437	17	6	23	
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	3	...	3	...	141	...	1	142	326	30	356	...	2	2	508	...	...	...	...
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	1	...	1	...	310	...	1	311	108	9	117	2	...	2	431	...	...	...	...
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	33	1	34	21	119	...	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	406	203	12	8	12	
Fortieth Infantry.....	5	...	5	10	179	...	5	194	117	4	121	41	...	41	361	2	20	6	26	
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion).....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	15	...	15	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	1	...	1	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	17	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	22	...	1	...	1
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	23	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3	...	...	...
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1	...	1	...	45	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
First African Infantry [60th U. S.].....	4	1	5	1	331	...	5	337	40	...	40	1	...	1	383	...	1	...	1	
*Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cav. +Partial returns.	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8	109	10011	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

TABLE.

SHOWING THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF IOWA, FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

COUNTIES.	Organized.	AGGREGATE.					
		1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair.....	1854	7045	3982	984	.....	.....	1616
Adams.....	1853	7832	4614	1533	.....	.....	1727
Allamakee.....	1849	19158	17868	12237	777	.....	3653
Appanoose.....	1846	2370	16456	11931	3131	.....	527
Andubon.....	1855	17405	1212	454	.....	.....	3679
Benton.....	1846	28807	22454	8496	672	.....	4778
Black Hawk.....	1853	22913	21706	8244	135	.....	4877
Boone.....	1849	17251	14584	4232	735	.....	3515
Bremer.....	1853	13220	12528	4915	.....	.....	2656
Buchanan.....	1847	17315	17034	7906	517	.....	3890
Buena Vista.....	1858	3561	1585	57	.....	.....	817
Butler.....	1854	11734	9951	3724	.....	.....	2598
Calhoun.....	1855	3185	1602	147	.....	.....	681
Carroll.....	1856	5760	2451	281	.....	.....	1197
Cass.....	1853	10552	5464	1612	.....	.....	2422
Cedar.....	1856	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	1855	6685	4722	940	.....	.....	1526
Cherokee.....	1856	4249	1967	58	.....	.....	1001
Chickasaw.....	1853	11400	10180	4336	.....	.....	2392
Clarke.....	1851	10118	8735	5427	79	.....	2213
Clay.....	1858	3559	1523	52	.....	.....	868
Clayton.....	1838	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	1840	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	1855	6039	2530	333	.....	.....	1244
Dallas.....	1847	14336	12019	5244	854	.....	3170
Davis.....	1844	15757	15565	13764	7264	.....	3448
Decatur.....	1850	13249	12018	8677	965	.....	2382
Delaware.....	1840	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	1834	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1857	1748	1389	180	.....	.....	394
Dubuque.....	1834	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1859	1436	1392	105	.....	.....	299
Fayette.....	1850	20515	16973	12073	825	.....	4637
Floyd.....	1854	13100	10768	3744	.....	.....	2384
Franklin.....	1855	6558	4738	1309	.....	.....	1374
Fremont.....	1849	13719	11173	5074	1244	.....	2998
Greene.....	1854	7028	4627	1374	.....	.....	1622
Grundy.....	1856	8134	6399	793	.....	.....	1525
Guthrie.....	1851	9638	7061	3058	.....	.....	2339
Hamilton.....	1857	7701	6055	1699	.....	.....	1455
Hancock.....	1858	1482	999	179	.....	.....	303
Hardin.....	1853	15029	13684	5440	.....	.....	3215
Harrison.....	1853	11818	8931	3621	.....	.....	2658
Henry.....	1836	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	1855	7875	6282	3168	.....	.....	1712
Humboldt.....	1857	3455	2596	332	.....	.....	695
Ida.....	1858	794	226	43	.....	.....	172
Iowa.....	1845	17456	16644	8029	822	.....	3576
Jackson.....	1838	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	1846	24128	22116	9833	1280	.....	5239
Jefferson.....	1839	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	1838	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	1839	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

TABLE

SHOWING THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF IOWA, FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

Continued.

COUNTIES.	Organized.	AGGREGATE.					
		1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokuk.....	1844	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth.....	1855	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Lee.....	1837	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	5709
Linn.....	1839	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7274
Louisa.....	1839	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2399
Lucas.....	1849	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon.....	1872	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison.....	1850	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	2632
Mahaska.....	1844	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion.....	1845	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall.....	1850	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills.....	1851	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell.....	1854	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona.....	1854	2267	3654	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe.....	1851	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery.....	1858	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Muscatine.....	1838	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien.....	1860	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola.....	1872	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page.....	1851	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto.....	1857	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth.....	1858	5282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas.....	1859	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk.....	1846	31558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6342
Pottawattamie.....	1848	21665	16893	4968	7823	.....	4392
Poweshiek.....	1848	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold.....	1855	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac.....	1858	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott.....	1838	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby.....	1853	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1084
Sioux.....	1860	3720	576	10	.....	.....	637
Story.....	1853	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama.....	1854	18771	16131	5285	8	.....	3911
Taylor.....	1851	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2282
Union.....	1853	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren.....	1837	17980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello.....	1844	18541	22346	14518	8471	.....	3923
Warren.....	1849	19269	17980	10231	961	.....	4168
Washington.....	1839	23865	18952	14235	4957	1594	5346
Wayne.....	1851	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster.....	1853	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	3747
Winnebago.....	1857	24233	1562	168	.....	.....	4117
Winneshiek.....	1851	2986	23570	13942	546	.....	406
Woodbury.....	1853	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth.....	1857	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright.....	1855	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total.....	.....	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. GOVERNOR.				1876. PRESIDENT.		COUNTIES.	1877. GOVERNOR.				1876. PRESIDENT.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson.....	1881	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams.....	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk.....	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	89	638	217
Audubon.....	410	352	36	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	299	3160	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	587	449	2901	1356	Linn.....	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa.....	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas.....	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2327	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista.....	747	102	161	20	770	200	Mahaska.....	1823	1086	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	768	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	632	196	Marshall.....	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll.....	638	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass.....	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	206	446	2328	1445	Monona.....	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clarke.....	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien.....	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	339	89
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page.....	1166	508	348	293	2243	861
Clinton.....	2444	2327	286	86	3654	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	3	543	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Pattawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshiek.....	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines.....	2316	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold.....	904	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	3031	1963	309	37	3619	2853
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	.....	246	36	Shelby.....	688	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette.....	1933	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd.....	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Story.....	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	879	Tama.....	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Fremont.....	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1682	Taylor.....	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Greene.....	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy.....	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1160	496	354	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	1710	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hardin.....	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardy.....	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne.....	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison.....	1348	803	523	19	1557	1386	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1209	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winnebago.....	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Howard.....	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winneshiek.....	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	54	523	183	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1034	907
Ia.....	321	64	104	.....	212	67	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	703	144
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	391	166	117	98	574	189
Jackson.....	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485	Totals.....	121546	79353	34228	10639	171332	112121
Jasper.....	1377	1154	1018	268	3375	1804	Majorities.....	42193	.....	.....	.....	59211	.....
Jefferson.....	1396	763	576	109	2166	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 245,766; 1876 (including 9,001 Greenback), 292,454.

CENTENNIAL AWARDS.

TO IOWA EXHIBITORS.

UNDER the system of awards adopted at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, every article exhibited was placed in one of thirty-six groups, numbering from 1 to 36. The examination was not of a competitive character, but upon the merit of the article. Each article of merit was entitled to receive a diploma and a bronze medal of uniform value. The following awards were made to Iowa exhibitors:

GROUP NO. I.

Wesley Redhead and Mahaska Coal Mining Company are accredited with samples of coal. The committee says: "Commended as samples of bituminous coal of Iowa."

LEAD ORE.

John Harvey, of Dubuque.—Report says a large and instructive exhibit of Galena lead ores of Iowa.

W. P. Fox, of Des Moines.—Commended for an instructive exhibit of the stratified deposits of the State of Iowa.

[NOTE.—In this group were shown fifty-five varieties from stone quarries in Iowa, prepared by Donahue & McCosh, of Burlington, in blocks six by nine inches square; also were shown samples of building and moulding sands, and three specimens of glass sands, twelve of fire and potters' clay, six or eight samples of mineral paint, and one sample of peat; also some fine samples of geodes from Keokuk. Judge Murdock, of Clayton county, exhibited a collection of relics of the mound builders. The most prominent one was his large collection of mound builders' skulls.]

GROUP NO. IV.

State of Iowa.—Commended as a very fine collection of cereals in the straw, beautifully cleansed; also grasses and seeds—sixty varieties—a fine collection beautifully arranged; also a collection of Indian corn, seventy varieties.

BUTTER.

Stewart & McMillen, of Manchester, Delaware county, Entry No. 880.—Commended for the best samples of 200 lbs. and 30 lbs. respectively, made at Newberg factory, Edgewood and Hebran.

Stewart & McMillen, Entry No. 895.—Commended for clean, sweet flavor, firm texture and superior excellency generally, comprising samples of different creameries.

[NOTE.—The general report of the committee on butter puts the yield of the United States for 1876 at 710,000,000 lbs. Messrs. Stewart & McMillen had about ninety competitors, among whom were the best butter makers of the world. In addition to the centennial awards, they got the golden medal awarded by the national butter and egg association. Iowa creamery butter sells in the Philadelphia market readily with the gilt edged brand. The butter crop in Iowa is an item of interest, and the State owes Stewart & McMillen a debt of gratitude for their very active exertion at the centennial in raising Iowa butter to a level with the gilt edge manufacturers of the eastern States. Delaware county, Iowa, is to our State what Chester county is to Pennsylvania.]

Bryan & Curtis' butter, Strawberry Point, Clayton county.—Commended for fine quality and superior skill in manufacturing.

GROUP NO. VI.

Collection of woods by Prof. McAfee, Agricultural College.—Commended as a good State exhibit, containing 160 specimens arranged in vertical and transverse sections.

J. C. Arthur, Charles City, No. 185.—Herbarium of plants. The herbarium contains species named and clasified, neatly mounted, labeled and one in duplicate. The duplicate collection ingeniously arranged for exhibition on large sliding frames within a glass case. The whole accompanied with a printed catalogue.

AWARDS ON COLLECTIVE STATE EXHIBITS.

State of Iowa, No. 11.—Commended for a large display of its minerals, soils, native and cultivated grasses, its pomology in large variety, and collection of woods and a valuable collection of mound builders' relics.

GROUP NO. XXVIII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Board of Education, Burlington, No. 76.—Commended for a creditable display of the work of pupils.

State Educational Department, No. 77.—Report good exhibit of the statistics of State school system and work of public schools.

Board of Education of West Des Moines, No. 78.—A creditable exhibit of work of pupils.

GROUP XXII.

PLOWS.

Skinner Bros., Des Moines, No. 63.—Commended for excellence of material, good workmanship and beauty of form.

GROUP NO. XXIII.

BOOK BINDING AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

John D. Metz, Dubuque, No. 94.—Blank books with patent ends and mode of stitching. Report an admirable made book aside from the patent improvement claimed.

GROUP XXX.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Eli Elliot, West Liberty.—Short Horn bull, Baron French, No. 8.—Report in form, quality and useful characteristics he is entitled to rank as a superior specimen of the Short Horn breed.

State of Iowa, Short Horn Herd, No. 12.—One bull and four cows. The animals composing this herd, in high excellence of form, quality and useful characteristics, are entitled to be ranked as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

J. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, No. 13.—Two cows, Maid of Honor and Lucy Napier, commended for high excellence of form and useful characteristics, entitled to rank as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

E. S. Wilson, West Liberty, No. 35.—Heifer, Loudon Mirvine, for high excellence in form, quality and useful characteristics is entitled to rank as a first-class specimen of the Short Horn breed.

E. S. Wilson, No. 36.—Emma Down and heifer calf Centennial Mine. In form and useful characteristics they are entitled to be ranked as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

GROUP XXXVI.

Henry Avery, Burlington.—Commended for a collection of apples, among which Grimes' Golden Pippin, an excellent kind, is especially meritorious in size and flavor.

David Leonard, Burlington, No. 16.—Commended for a valuable selection of varieties very well grown, and especially for a seedling named Robinson, which promises well for the northwest, both as respects to tree and fruit.

No. 27.—Polk County, by James Smith, Des Moines. Commended for 160 varieties of apples, and for the very large number of valuable varieties and for the very superior manner in which they are grown; also for great care and correctness in naming.

No. 30.—E. H. Caulkens commended for twenty varieties and their valuable characteristics; also great excellence and beauty in growth.

R. S. Willet, Malcolm.—Commended for 40 varieties of apples of general value and the superior manner of growth.

No. 39, L. Hollingsworth, Montrose.—Seventy-five varieties of apples, commended for a large number of useful sorts and for the meritorious manner in which they are grown.

No. 65, G. B. Brackett, Denmark.—Pears are Plate White Doyenne.

These specimens of this old and important variety reach the highest standard of excellence of large size and beautifully colored.

No. 81, Wilson T. Smith, Des Moines.—Twenty varieties of pears commended for being well grown, and handsome collection. The Flemish Beauty and Beaurae Clangean being superior.

No. 83, White Elk Vineyard, Keokuk.—Eighteen varieties, creditable display of pears. The Beaurae Clangean having brilliant coloring.

Iowa State Horticultural Society wax models of fruit. No. 209.—Three hundred varieties of apples in wax, of perfect accuracy and beautifully displayed—the work of the Iowa State Horticultural Society.

[NOTE.—There were in all 1020 specimens. The fruit furnished as models was by various members of the State Horticultural Society, crop of 1875, the greatest number of which was by James Smith, of Des Moines, and to whom the nomenclature is mainly due; 610 of the casts were made by Mrs. Wm. Greenland, of Des Moines, and 410 of them by Col. G. B. Brackett, of Denmark. This was the most attractive display made by Iowa, and was universally admired; and in this line Iowa can boast of as fine talent for accuracy as to model and coloring as is found anywhere. Two hundred of these casts were sold to and exchanged with the Japanese authorities, and are now doing duty in the archives of their government.]

Iowa State Horticultural Society, No. 217.—September collection, report a very good collection, containing many varieties.

[NOTE.—The Horticultural Society showed in May thirty-five varieties of apples of late keepers, also the summer varieties were shown in their season. The fall display was very fine, covering seven tables 35x6, and numbering about 335 varieties of apples, and filling over 2,000 plates.]

W. W. Winterbottom, Fort Madison, No. 191.—Timothy grass seed. The seed is remarkably clean, and every way meritorious.

H. C. Gordon, Davis county, No. 204.—His yellow corn was of peculiar weight and good quality, one ear weighing one pound and thirteen ounces.

L. T. Chute, Manchester, No. 207.—The cereals and roots in the Iowa collection exhibited are a well grown collection of twenty-five varieties. Potatoes especially meritorious.

State of Iowa, September exhibits of the crop of 1876, No. 208.—They make a collection of cereals, grasses and roots, exhibiting the ability of the State to produce these articles in the highest degree.

The information contained in the notes is additional to that given in the official reports of the Exposition, and is furnished by Dr. Alex. Shaw, of Des Moines, who held an official position in connection with Iowa exhibits up to August 18, 1876.

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

UPON negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by the husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds one-half per cent on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent of sale of real estate, five per cent for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed within *one year* thereafter, or are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed and payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.

3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under the laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of the family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz. :

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands, and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines, and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institutions, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the assessor, be unable to contribute to the public revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farm-

ing, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado, or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet the first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday of October in each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

District Courts have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

Circuit Courts have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he

shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, or have a description thereof recorded by the township clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township trustees assess the damages, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the trustees to the circuit court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence, in the opinion of the fence viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the fence viewers (the township trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insufficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or rebuild the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may

do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the fence viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the fence viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land enlosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desire to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the fence viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties

shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as a County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within, the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or vacant lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected and maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditors' office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of——County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at——and running thence——and terminating at——, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be).

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st of March, except in cases of field tenants and croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in a case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later, than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building, or on some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for a period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the

period above described, for rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseber's,	40	Sorghum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackber's,	32	Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed.....	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes.....	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30.....	60

Received payment,

\$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at or to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ¢ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ¢ bbl. % for *per cent*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$—.

—, Iowa, —, 18—.

— after date — promises to pay to the order of —, — dollars; at —, for value received, with interest at ten per cent per annum after — until paid. Interest payable —, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectible at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$— shall be allowed as attorney fees. No. —. P. O. —, —.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

—vs.— In — Court of — County, Iowa, —, of — County, Iowa, do hereby confess that — justly indebted to —, in the sum of — dollars, and the further sum of \$— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent from —, and — hereby confess judgment against — as defendant in favor of said —, for said sum of \$—, and \$— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the — Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against — with costs, and interest at 10 per cent from —, the interest to be paid—.

Said debt and judgment being for —.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And ——— hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18——.

—————
—————

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
—————County. }

—————being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ———, and that ——— understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this ——— day of ———, 18——. ———, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

General Form of Agreement.—This agreement, made the second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, county of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

Witnesseth: That the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the village of Alrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, one hundred tons of prairie hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, one hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

Agreement with Clerk for Services.—This agreement, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, county of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first

part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, county of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

Witnesseth: That the said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

Common Form of Bill of Sale.—Know all men by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of five hundred and ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the aforementioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and any person whomsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To John Wontpay: You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy, to-wit:

[Insert Description.]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[Reversed for Notice to Landlord.]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the town of Bellevue, county of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto to my eldest son, Sydney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars, in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa.
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

WHEREAS I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codocil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

WHEREAS, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
— County, } ss.

I, —, of the county of —, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of —, bearing date the — day of —, A. D. 18—, made and executed by — and —, his wife, to said — on the following described Real Estate, in the county of —, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the county of —, and State of Iowa, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full. —. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
— County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. —.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— county, and State of ———, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of ——— county, and State of ———, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— the following described premises, situated in the county of ———, and State of ———, to-wit: (here insert description) and ——— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that ——— lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that ——— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and ——— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of ——— certain promissory note for the sum of ——— dollars.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
 One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
 One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
 One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagee agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

 ———

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed ——— by and between ——— of the county of ——— and State of ———, part of the first part, and ——— of the county of ——— and State of ——— part of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, paid by the said part of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, ——— heirs and assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the county of ——— and State of ———, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said ——— or order ———

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that

if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure, and shall be made by the sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, construed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

— — —
[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of — from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the — rent of — dollars, to be paid as follows, to-wit:

[Here insert terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable

by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ excepted; and at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of ,

FORM OF NOTE.

\$ ———, ———, 18—. On or before the—day of ———, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay ——— or order, ———dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent per annum, payable annually, at———. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent per annum. On failure to pay interest within ——— days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of—— County, and State of—— in consideration of——dollars, in hand paid by——, of—— County and State of——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— the following described personal property, now in the possession of——in the ——— county, and State of——, to-wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And——do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of—— certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of —— dollars.

One note for \$—, due——, 18—, with interest annually at——per cent.
 One note for \$—, due——, 18—, with interest annually at——per cent.
 One note for \$—, due——, 18—, with interest annually at——per cent.
 One note for \$—, due——, 18—, with interest annually at——per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$—— Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of ——, 18——.

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —— of —— County and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, in hand paid by —— of —— County, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— and to — heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of ——, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said —— that——lawfully seized in fee simple of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that——ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said—— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ——, A. D. 18——.

IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——, of —— County, State of ——, in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, to — in hand paid by ——, of —— County, State of ——, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said —— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to-wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of ——, A. D. 18——.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of ——— County, and State of ——— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of ——— County, and State of ———, in the sum of ——— dollars, to be paid to the said——, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the—— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars.

One note for \$——, due ——, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ——, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ——, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of ——, and State of Iowa, described as follows, to-wit: [here insert description] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee, terminate his liability under the bond, and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions, this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

GAME LAWS.

By the laws of Iowa, as amended by the Legislature of 1878, it is unlawful to do any of the following acts:

BIRDS AND QUADRUPEDS.

1. To kill, trap, ensnare, or in any manner destroy any of the birds of the State, except birds of prey and game birds, during the open seasons as provided by law; or to destroy the eggs of such birds as are protected by this section—except that persons killing birds for scientific purposes, or preservation in museums and cabinets, are not liable under this section. Penalty, \$5 to \$25.

2. To shoot or kill any prairie chicken from Dec. 1 to Sept. 1, woodcock from Jan. 1 to July 10, pheasant, wild turkey or quail from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, wild duck, snipe, goose or brant from May 1 to Aug. 15, deer or elk from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, beaver, mink, otter or muskrat from April 1 to November. Penalty, deer or elk, \$25; the others, \$10.

3. To take or attempt to take at any time with trap, net or snare any bird or animal mentioned in Sec. 2, or to willfully destroy the eggs or nests of such birds. Except that beaver, mink, otter or muskrat may be trapped

or snared during the open season, or at any time for the protection of private property. Penalty the same as in section 2.

4. To shoot or kill any wild duck, goose or brant with any kind of gun, except such as is commonly shot from the shoulder, or to use medicated or poisoned food to capture or kill any of the birds mentioned in section 2. Penalty, \$25, and thirty days in jail unless sooner paid.

5. To shoot or kill for traffic any prairie chicken, snipe, woodcock, quail or pheasant at any time; for one person to kill during one day more than 25 of either kind of said birds; to ship or take out of the State any bird mentioned in section 2, deer or elk; to buy, sell, or have in possession any such bird, deer or elk during the close season, except the first five days. Penalty, deer or elk, \$25; others, \$10.

6. For any person, firm, or corporation to have in possession, at one time, more than twenty-five of either prairie chicken, snipe, woodcock, quail or pheasant, unless lawfully received for transportation; to ship to any person in the State in one day more than one dozen of the birds mentioned in section 2; and in case of shipment an affidavit must be made that the birds have not been unlawfully killed, bought, sold, or had in possession, and are not shipped for sale or profit, and giving name and address of consignee and number of birds shipped, and a copy of the affidavit shall accompany the birds, etc. Penalty, same as in section 2. The making of a false affidavit is perjury.

7. For any common carrier, its agent or servant, to knowingly receive for transportation any bird or animal mentioned in section two, during the close season (except the first five days), or at any other time, except in the manner provided by law. Penalty, \$100 to \$300, or 30 days in jail, or both.

8. The having in possession during the close season, except the first five days, of any bird mentioned in section 2, deer or elk, is *prima facie* evidence of a violation of the law.

9. Prosecutions, except under section 1, may be brought in any county where the game is found, and the court shall appoint an attorney to prosecute, who shall be entitled to a fee of \$10; and the person filing the information to a fee equal to half the fine imposed on the defendant; both fees to be taxed as costs. The county is, however, in no event liable for either.

FISH AND FISH WAYS.

10. To catch or kill bass or wall-eyed pike from April 1 to June 1; salmon or trout from November 1 to February 1. Penalty, \$5 to \$25.

11. To use any seine or net for the purpose of catching fish, except native minnows, and except by the fish commissioner for propagation and exchange. Penalty, \$5 to \$50 for first offense; \$20 to \$50 for second.

12. To place across any river, creek, pond or lake, any trot line, dam, seine, weir, fish-dam, or other obstruction, in such manner as to prevent the free passage of fish, except under the direction of the fish commissioner, and except dams for manufacturing purposes provided with fish-ways. Penalty, \$25 to \$100, or 10 to 30 days in jail.

13. To continue any dam or obstruction heretofore erected, for an unreasonable length of time, after the 6th day of April, 1878, without having fish-ways provided therein. Penalty, \$5 to \$50 for first offense; \$20 to \$50 for the second, and the dam abated as a nuisance.

14. Persons raising or propagating fish on their own premises, or owning premises on which there are waters having no natural outlet, supplied with fish, shall absolutely own said fish. No person shall take, or attempt to take, fish therefrom without consent of the owner. Penalty, \$5 to \$25, or 30 days in jail.

The "close" season is when killing is forbidden; the "open" season is when it is not.

PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional, or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; and if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE OF IOWA.

We, the People of the State of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him, for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri—as established by the Constitution of that State, adopted June 12, 1820—crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river, to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollett's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux river, according to said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi river, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 1.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other

rates, for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of any other person, not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

SEC. 5. Any citizen of this State who may hereafter be engaged either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the General Assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life or liberty of an individual, the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his own witnesses; and to have the assistance of counsel.

SEC. 11. All offenses less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for a higher criminal offense, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 12. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense.

All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in the case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made, to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

SEC. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.

SEC. 20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens.

SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this State; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 25. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE 2.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and in the county in which he claims his vote sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such elections, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE 3.—OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; and the style of every law shall be—“*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.*”

SEC. 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be biennial, and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the Governor of the State shall, in the meantime, convene the General Assembly by proclamation.

SEC. 3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the Presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years; be a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he may have been chosen to represent.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as Representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of Representatives, as to residence and citizenship.

SEC. 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the representative body; and shall be so classified by lot, that one class being as nearly one-half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of Senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

SEC. 7. Each House shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent State.

SEC. 10. Every member of the General Assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 11. Senators and Representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

SEC. 15. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective houses.

SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the Governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the General Assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.

SEC. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

SEC. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 20. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and other State officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

SEC. 21. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

SEC. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the General Assembly. But offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or postmaster, whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the General Assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 25. Each member of the first General Assembly under this constitution shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no General Assembly shall have the power to increase the compensation of its members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

SEC. 26. No law of the General Assembly, passed at a regular session, of a public nature, shall take effect until the Fourth day of July next, after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the General Assembly, by which they were passed. If the General Assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the State.

SEC. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the General Assembly.

SEC. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

SEC. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

SEC. 30. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, or road purposes;

For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating, roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats.

In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

SEC. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation or claim, be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

SEC. 32. Members of the General Assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative, as the case may be), according to the best of my ability." And members of the General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

SEC. 33. The General Assembly shall, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State.

SEC. 34. The number of Senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States Census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each.

SEC. 35. The Senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the House of Representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the State according to the number of inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four

organized counties and each district shall be entitled to at least one Representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one Representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law one-half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional Representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.

SEC. 36. At its first session under this Constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the General Assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also, form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a Representative.

SEC. 37. When a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district.

SEC. 38. In all elections by the General Assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva-voce; and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE 4.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office two years, from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the Governor. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant-Governor. The returns of every election for Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be.

SEC. 5. Contested elections for Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States; and a citizen of the State two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this State.

SEC. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from

the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, or at the next election by the people.

SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next General Assembly.

SEC. 14. No person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this State, execute the office of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SEC. 15. The official term of the Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for Governor; and while presiding in the Senate shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a Senator, and none other.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reason therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor.

SEC. 18. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be president of the Senate, but shall only vote when the Senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose a president pro tempore.

SEC. 19. If the Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of

performing the duties of the office, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 22. A Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and perform such duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE 5.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.

SEC. 3. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their court at such time and place as the General Assembly may prescribe. The judges of the Supreme Court so elected, shall be classified so that one judge shall go out every two years; and the judge holding the shortest term of office under such classification, shall be Chief Justice of the court during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each judge of the Supreme Court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be ineligible to any other office in the State, during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the General Assembly may by law prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the State.

SEC. 5. The District Court shall consist of a single judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district in which he resides. The judge of the District Court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of judge of the Supreme Court, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. The district Court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and

criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

SEC. 8. The style of all process shall be "The State of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

SEC. 9. The salary of each judge of the Supreme Court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each District Judge one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year eighteen hundred and sixty; after which time they shall severally receive such compensation as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty, the General Assembly may re-organize the judicial districts, and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no re-organization of the districts, or diminution of the judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such re-organization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or any increase or diminution of the number of judges shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

SEC. 11. The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each judge shall commence on the first day of January next after his election.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an Attorney-General by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 13. The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the time of the election of District Judge, elect a District Attorney, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the courts of this State.

ARTICLE 6.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this State; and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace: *provided*, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

SEC. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

ARTICLE 7.—STATE DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the State shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 2. The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. All losses to the permanent, school, or university fund of this State, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the State. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the State, in favor of the respective fund sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

SEC. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. Except the debts hereinbefore specified in this article, no debt shall hereafter be contracted by, or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the State, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may, at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may, at any time, forbid the contracting of

any further debt, or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability, which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrevocable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

ARTICLE 8.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

SEC. 3. The State shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 5. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto shall take effect, nor in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

SEC. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the General Assembly may also provide for the establishment of a State Bank with branches.

SEC. 7. If a State Bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each others' liabilities upon all notes, bills, and other issues intended for circulation as money.

SEC. 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all bills, or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of States in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of said stocks, to the amount of ten per cent on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer, and to whom.

SEC. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

SEC. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill-holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

SEC. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

SEC. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the General Assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the General Assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

ARTICLE 9.—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS

1.—*Education.*

SECTION 1. The educational interest of the State, including common schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a board of education, which shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as a member of said board who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the State.

SEC. 3. One member of said board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this constitution, the board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one-half of the board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.

SEC. 4. The first session of the board of education shall be held at the seat of government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the General Assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.

SEC. 5. The session of the board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the board, the Governor may order a special session.

SEC. 6. The board of education shall appoint a secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the board, and the laws of the State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. All rules and regulations made by the board shall be published and distributed to the several counties, townships, and school districts, as may be provided for by the board, and when so made, published, and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 8. The board of education shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools, and other educational institutions, that are instituted to receive aid from the school or university fund of this State; but all acts, rules and

regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the board of education.

SEC. 9. The Governor of the State shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of said board.

SEC. 10. The board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

SEC. 12. The board of education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of common schools; and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school, may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.

SEC. 13. The members of the board of education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no rule, regulation or law, for the regulation and government of common schools or other educational institutions, shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the board shall be, "Be it enacted by the board of education of the State of Iowa."

SEC. 15. At any time after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the General Assembly shall have power to abolish or re-organize said board of education, and provide for the educational interest of the State in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.

2.—*School Funds and School Lands.*

SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands, shall be under the control and management of the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 2. The university lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all moneys belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the State University. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said university.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which may have been, or shall hereafter be, sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as has been, or may hereafter be, granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this State,

shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State.

SEC. 4. The money which may have been, or shall be, paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied, in the several counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of common schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the board of education shall, from time to time, provide.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of a university, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same, that by law, receive and control the State and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 10.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to, by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner, and at such time as the General Assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same

time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such time as the General Assembly, may, by law, provide, the question: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

ARTICLE 11.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend in all cases (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise), where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles; nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area, except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the northern boundary of the State, may be organized without additional territory.

SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last State and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the State may be enlarged, with the consent of Congress and the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. Every person elected or appointed to any office shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 6. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not locate any of the public lands, which have been, or may be granted by Congress to this State, and the location of which may be given to the General Assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant so exempted, shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 8. The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the City of Des Moines, in the county of Polk, and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

ARTICLE 12.—SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into effect.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

SEC. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of errors, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law; and all offenses, misdemeanors and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this Constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been had not this constitution been made.

SEC. 4. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the State, or to any county therein, or to the school fund, shall inure so the State, county, or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

SEC. 6. The first election under this constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at which time the electors of the State shall elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There shall also be elected at such election, the successors of such State Senators as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the House of Representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the General Assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 7. The first election for Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, District Judges, Members of the Board of Education, District Attorneys, members of Congress, and such State officers as shall be elected at the April election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven (except the Superintendent of Public Instruction), and such county officers as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except Prosecuting Attorney, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; Provided, that the time for which any District Judge, or any other State or county officer, elected at the April election in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SEC. 8. The first election for Judges of the Supreme Court, and such county officers as shall be elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

SEC. 9. The first regular session of the General Assembly shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

SEC. 10. Senators elected at the August election, in the year one thou-

sand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by a vote of the General Assembly, or who may hold office by Executive appointment, which office is continued by this constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed, to any such office, before the taking effect of this constitution, (except as in this constitution otherwise provided) shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire; but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this constitution prescribed.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly, at the first session under this constitution, shall district the State into eleven judicial districts, for District Court purposes; and shall also provide for the apportionment of the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The foregoing constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this State. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the constitution—"New Constitution—Yes." Those against the constitution, "New Constitution—No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the State, and the poll-books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the Code; and abstracts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of State officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this constitution are in favor of the same, the Governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such constitution shall be the constitution of the State of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

SEC. 14. At the same election that this constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word "white," from the article on the "Right of Suffrage," shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, in manner following, viz :

A separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box; and those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?'—Yes." And those given against the proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?'—No." And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition, shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this constitution, then said word "white" shall be stricken from said article and be no part thereof.

SEC. 15. Until otherwise directed by law, the county of Mills shall be in and a part of the Sixth Judicial District of this State.

Done in convention at Iowa City, this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-first.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

TIMOTHY DAY,
S. G. WINCHESTER,
DAVID BUNKER,
D. P. PALMER,
GEO. W. ELLS,
J. C. HALL,
JOHN H. PETERS,
WM. H. WARREN,
H. W. GRAY,
ROBT. GOWER,
H. D. GIBSON,
THOMAS SEELEY,
A. H. MARVIN,
J. H. EMERSON,
R. L. B. CLARKE,
JAMES A. YOUNG,
D. H. SOLOMON,

M. W. ROBINSON,
LEWIS TODHUNTER,
JOHN EDWARDS,
J. C. TRAER,
JAMES F. WILSON,
AMOS HARRIS,
JNO. T. CLARK,
S. AYRES,
HARVEY J. SKIFF,
J. A. PARVIN,
W. PENN CLARKE,
JERE. HOLLINGWORTH,
WM. PATTERSON,
D. W. PRICE,
ALPHEUS SCOTT,
GEORGE GILLASPY,
EDWARD JOHNSTON.

FRANCIS SPRINGER, *President.*

ATTEST:

TH. J. SAUNDERS, *Secretary.*

E. N. BATES, *Assistant Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker, and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Sen-

ators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the Senate; but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed, in each state, by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and, for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house, during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department, or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration, hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels, bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of a President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath, or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may, by law, have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged, in any State, with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted, by the Congress, into this Union;

but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath, or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required, as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven

hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL.
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS, JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR.
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the United States, ratified according to the provisions of the Fifth Article of the foregoing Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. All persons born, or naturalized, in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of the State, or members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the whole number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion, against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold, by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

RULE.—Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent, the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

RULE.—Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

RULE.—Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or by $4\frac{1}{2}$

ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrèl or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or ten days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

POPULATION OF IOWA CITIES.

The following table presents the population of thirteen of the principal cities of Iowa for the years 1870, 1875 and 1878—the population for the last named year being, in the main, estimated:

	Pop. in 1870.	Pop. in 1875.	Pop. in 1878.
Des Moines.....	12,035	14,443	25,000
Burlington.....	14,930*	19,987	25,000
Davenport.....	20,038	21,234	26,827
Dubuque.....	18,434	23,605	27,500
Keokuk.....	12,766	11,841	15,000
Cedar Rapids.....	5,940	7,179	11,350
Iowa City.....	5,914	6,371	8,000
Council Bluffs.....	10,020	9,287	11,000
Clinton.....	6,129	7,028	9,000
Muscatine.....	6,718	7,537	8,000
Sioux City.....	3,401	4,290	6,000
Ottumwa.....	5,214	6,326	10,000
Marshalltown.....	3,288	4,384	6,416

Fort Madison, Mt. Pleasant and Waterloo are, probably, entitled to appear in the above table, as each of them, doubtless, has a population of over six thousand.

* Includes whole township.

THE PIONEER.

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the West,
Where a stream gushed out from the hill side,
They halted at last for rest.
And the silence of ages listened
To the axe-stroke loud and clear,
Divining a kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

He formed of the prostrate beeches
A home that was strong and good;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood.
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown their board—

When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hill-side and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.
And to-night he sits by the fireside
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children around him,
Having reaped a thousand-fold.

HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY.

THE NAME.

ON the 17th day of July, 1857—the eighty-second anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill—there was erected upon that historic spot a monument to Major General Joseph Warren, of the Massachusetts troops, who, in that battle, had given up his life as one of the first martyrs in the struggle for independence from the mother country which had not learned that the colonies, planted by its own efforts or made necessary as asylums for escape from the wrongs inflicted in the name of its people, were yet imbued with the same spirit which had made *Magna Charta* and the English Revolution eras in the history of freedom.

This man and patriot had sent Paul Revere on that famous midnight ride which the poet has made a landmark in the history of the country. He had been one of the leaders in the Congress of the colony of Massachusetts; he had planned and won the battle of Lexington on the historic 19th of April, 1775, thus showing himself a statesman in peace and a soldier in war. When remonstrated with by Eldridge Gerry against the hazard of exposing his person at Bunker Hill, he replied: "I know that I may fail, but where is the man who does not think it glorious and delightful to die for his country?" And when offered the command of all the troops, by Generals Putnam and Prescott, he declined, saying: "I have come to take a lesson of a veteran soldier in the art of war." When the English commander was assured that Warren was killed, he declared that his death was a full offset for five hundred men. The official report of the battle of Bunker Hill says: "Among the dead was Major General Joseph Warren, a man whose memory will be endeared to his countrymen and to the worthy in every part and age of the world, so long as virtue and valor shall be esteemed among mankind."

Such is a brief outline of the life of the man who, at the age of thirty-four, laid down his life as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country, and for whom the fair part of earth known as Warren county is named. It is with peculiar fitness that this spot which, in the days when the safety and life of the nation were put to the test, furnished more than one thousand men for its defense, should have been named for the first great patriot who fell in one among the first of great victories which made possible the organization and growth of a new country on the Western Continent, and which, while combining all the liberty, all the growth, all the development of the old should yet cut loose from the precedents which bound it down, and declare that "all men are created free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It was fitting that a part of this newer West should be named for the man who was among the first of patriots who recognized the greatness

of the future of America, and was willing to lay down his life to make that future assured and possible. Twelve other counties in the different States bear the same name, and testify to men of the coming time the appreciation of the services and sacrifice of Joseph Warren, of which this is the youngest but one.

As the name represents a bright period in the annals of the country, so does the history of the county itself embrace the most surprising strides in material development, the settlement of great questions in the dread arbitrament of war, the final triumph of peace, and the general growth of the country in wealth, education, intelligence and culture. It will be our aim to watch its growth from that period when it was the possession of the red man and was yet an uninhabited wild, up through the time it was acquired for the white man by purchase, until it is disclosed as it is seen to-day, a great community engaged in the peaceful arts of life, with its cultivated farms, its thrifty towns, its busy workshops, its common schools, its public order, its churches, its colleges, and everything which contributes to make the county honorable, the State great, and the country prosperous. It will become our duty to weave this story from the traditions and knowledge of its pioneers who yet remain in our midst, from the record as it exists in that exponent of history, the press, and from the public records, and to make of it a connected narrative—a reminder of the days which are past, a prophet of those which are to come.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Warren county was gained from the Indians, not by a bloody conquest, but by peaceful negotiation. The tract of land now known as Warren county was included in the territory which the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States Government in the treaty of October 11th, 1842. This treaty was negotiated at the Sac and Fox Agency, now Agency City, and was ratified by the Senate, without an erasure, on March 23d, 1843.

The council at which this treaty was made lasted about one week. Governor John Chambers, of Iowa Territory, was the commissioner on behalf of the United States Government, and a number of Indian chiefs were present, the principal ones of whom were Keokuk, Appanoose, Poweshiek, and Panassa.

It was an important treaty for our government, and especially so for the organization and prosperity of our State and county; and yet it was a difficult one to make, and at one time during the council-meeting it seriously threatened to prove a failure.

The Indians demanded the reservation of a certain tract of land, and positively refused to treat peaceably without this stipulation. While on the other hand, the instructions of the government were positively opposed to any reservation.

The principal cause of this difficulty on the part of the Indians, doubtless, was their profound regard for a white man who had been to them a true friend in need; their determination to fulfill their promise to his family after his death, and their sacred regard for his last resting place, made it hard for them to yield. But in order to properly understand the points of difference between these two parties, and be able to give an intelligent history of this important negotiation, it is necessary to go back several years.

In 1835 Gen. J. M. Street, who had been Indian agent among the Winnebagoes since 1827, was removed to the Sac and Fox Agency, first at Rock Island, and, in 1838, at Agency City. Gen. Street was a great favorite among the Indians, and they were accustomed to call him their father. This gentleman died in May, 1840. His family procured an air-tight coffin, and announced their intention of burying his remains at Prairie du Chien, where some of his relatives were interred. The chiefs held a council and remonstrated, offering any part of their country which might be chosen as Gen. Street's burying-ground, and adding that if their wishes were complied with, they would give to Gen. Street's widow a section of land, and a half section to each of his children. Accordingly Gen. Street's remains were interred near the Agency, and no reference was ever made to the land promised until the time of this treaty.

About the evening of the second day of the treaty-council, one of the government officers came to Gen. Street's son, Wm. B. Street, now of Oskaloosa, then employed at the Agency, and said, "I do not think we will succeed in making a treaty." "Why?" "Because," said the officer, "the chiefs demand a reservation of one section for Gen. Street's widow, and a half section each for her ten children, and also a half section each for Smart's two children, who are half-breeds. The instructions of the government are opposed to any reservation, and positive against reservation for half-breeds."

Mr. Street, not wishing a treaty to fail for any such reason, held a consultation with some of the principal chiefs, telling them he did not care for any reservation, and his brothers and sisters were all in another territory, that he thought they would willingly relinquish the offer of the chiefs, and 'as for any obligation they were under to the Smart children, they could pay that in money.

Keokuk and some of the others assented reluctantly, but old Poweshiek insisted that all the reservation they desired should be demanded. Mr. Street remonstrated with him as to the result in failure of the treaty, and again told him he did not care for the reservation. "What, do you decline the gift?" said the indignant old chief—for this was considered an insult among the Indians to refuse a present. Mr. Street informs us that Poweshiek refused to speak to him for six months afterward, when one day, while Poweshiek was a little merry under the influence of whisky, Mr. Street presented the old chief with a pony, and again they were good friends.

Finally the Indians demanded the reservation of a single section to be given Mrs. Street. Gov. Chambers would not consent. Then old Keokuk, rising, addressed the council thus: "There lies," said he, pointing to the grave of Gen. Street, "there lies the grave of our father; the best white friend we have ever had, and without the reservation this land shall *never*, *never* be sold while a single one of our tribe remains." On the next day Gov. Chambers agreed to the reservation of one section, and directed the Indians to make choice. They selected that on which the Agency building was situated, and including Gen. Street's grave.

Again the commissioner halted. He claimed the government had spent some \$3,000 or \$4,000 in improving that section, and he could not allow that to be reserved. The Indians then proposed to pay for the improvements, which they afterward did, paying \$2,500, which was considered a fair valuation at that time. The treaty being thus concluded, Keokuk

remarked to the commissioner that if the Senate changed it by a single scratch of the pen, it would not be agreed to by the Indians. It came before the Senate. A motion was made to strike out the reservation. Keokuk's remark was repeated in the Senate. And on March 23d, 1843, was ratified an Indian treaty for the first time in the history of the Senate without an erasure. By this treaty a tract of land comprising probably more than two-thirds the present State of Iowa was transferred to the United States, for which the Sac and Fox Indians were to receive \$800,000 in good State stocks, on which the government should guarantee five per cent interest per annum. In the words of the treaty, they "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." It was stipulated that they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to remove at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the remainder in the spring of 1846.

In consequence of this peaceable arrangement, the early settlers of Warren county encountered no difficulty with the red man, and the historian has to record no price of blood paid for the possession of their primitive homes.

Few Indians ever put in their appearance after the work of settlement had once thoroughly begun.

Mr. William B. Street, of Oskaloosa, spent the years from 1828 to 1843 among the Indians of the Northwest. From 1839 to 1843 he resided at Old Agency, near Agency City, and to him we are indebted for a number of interesting facts in regard to Indian names and history.

By the various treaties made with the Sac and Fox Indians, the government paid these \$80,000 per year, by families. Mr. Street was disbursing clerk for John Beach, Indian agent, during the year 1841, and still retains in his possession the receipts for the part payment of the annuity, in his own handwriting, and the marks of the chiefs in signing. We give an extract including the names of part of those Indians who at that time were living at Kish-ke-kosh's village, in what is now Mahaska county:

"We, the chiefs, warriors, heads of families, and individuals without families, of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, within the same agency, acknowledge the receipt of forty thousand dollars of John Beach, United States Indian Agent, in the sums appended to our names, being our proportion of the annuity due said tribes for the year 1841:

NAMES	MARKS	MEN	WOMEN	CHILD'N	TOTAL	AMOUNT
Kish-ke-kosh ¹	X	1	1	3	4	\$ 71 30
Ko-ko-ach.....	X	1	2	3	6	106 95
Pas-sa-sa-she-shiek	X	1	1	2	2	55 65
Mo-ka-qua.....	X	1			1	17 82
Pa-ko-ka.....	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Ka-ke-wa-wa-te-sit.....	X	2	1		3	53 47
Much-e-min-ne ²	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Wa-pes-e-qua ³	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Wa-pe-ka-kah ⁴	X	2	1	3	6	106 95
Mus-qua-ke ⁵	X	3	2	2	7	124 78
And fifty-nine others.						

¹ Kish-ke-kosh means "The man with one leg off."

² Much-e-min-ne means "Big man."

³ Wa-pes-e-qua means "White eyes."

⁴ Wa-pe-ka-kah means "White crow."

⁵ Mus-qua-ke mean "The fox."

"We certify that we were present at the payment of the above mentioned amounts, and saw the amounts paid to the several Indians, in specie, and that their marks were affixed in our presence, this 19th of October, 1841:

"(Signed)

JNO. BEACH,

U. S. Indian Agent.

THOMAS McCRATE,

Lieut. 1st Dragoons.

JOSIAH SMART,

Interpreter.

"We, the undersigned, Chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, acknowledge the correctness of the foregoing receipts.

KEOKUK,⁶ his X mark.

POWESHIEK,⁷ his X mark."

Kish-ke-kosh, whose name appears first on the above list, had the singular reputation for an Indian of being a clown and wit. When he and a number of other chiefs were taken East by Gen. Street, in 1837, Kish-ke-kosh did not fail to display his humor and sarcasm. The Indians descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio by steamer, and thence up the latter river to Wheeling, where they took the stage across the mountains. Somewhere on the route a party of ladies came on the steamer and a young man, who was with the Indian delegation, becoming acquainted with the ladies took them around to see the Indians. The young man, with the ill manners of some white people, fingered the dress and ornaments of the chiefs for the benefit of the sight-seers—a familiarity which Kish-ke-kosh evidently thought might be dispensed with. Accordingly, when the young man was through, Kish-ke-kosh stepped up to him and commenced to examine and finger over his coat, vest, pantaloons and watch-chain, feel his hair, examine his teeth, etc., jabbering away all the while in the Sac tongue to his brother chiefs, and going through all the airs of the keeper of a menagerie. The deck of the steamer held a most appreciative crowd of spectators, and as peal after peal of laughter assailed the young man's tingling ears, he doubtless realized that barbarism was able to teach a specimen of civilization a lesson in manners that would not be lost until his dying day.

While the Indians were in Washington City, at the request of the government officials a council was held with some chiefs of the Sioux there present, as the Sacs and Foxes were waging continual war with the Sioux. The council was held at the old hall of the House of Representatives, and, to the great indignation of the Sioux, Kish-ke-kosh appeared dressed in a buffalo hide, which he had taken in war from a Sioux chief, and took his place in one of the large windows, with the mane and horns of the buffalo as a sort of head-dress, and the tail trailing to the floor. The Sioux complained to the officials, claiming this was an insult to them, but were informed that Kish-ke-kosh had a right to appear in any costume he pleased. The first speech was made by a Sioux, who complained most bitterly of their wrongs, of how they had been driven from their homes by the Sacs and Foxes, their warriors killed and villages burned. Then followed Keokuk in reply. It must have been a wonderful scene. Keokuk, the great Indian orator, rising in the great forum of debate, and within the walls that had

⁶ Keokuk means "The watchful fox."

⁷ Poweshiek means "The roused bear."

echoed to the thunders of Webster and Clay. There were those present who had heard Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton, in this same hall, and who declared that for delivery, for native eloquence and impassioned ardor, the chief surpassed them all, though they could not understand a word except as interpreted. Kish-ke-kosh followed. He ridiculed the Sioux, laughed at their weaknesses, and mimicked their complaints.

At Boston the Indians were treated with great attention and were escorted about the city with a guard of honor. Gov. Edward Everett gave a banquet for them, and there, as everywhere, Kish-ke-kosh made himself the favorite by his jokes and witticisms. He was an especial favorite with the ladies, and came back home loaded with presents, jewelry, rings and fancy work, which he delighted to display, saying they were given him by the "white squaws."

According to the stipulations of this treaty, given above, the government secured the right to extend the limits of emigration westward from the old boundary line, passing north and south through Locust Grove, Jefferson county, to a new line established farther west, extending north and south through the meridian of Red Rock, Marion county, and the Sacs and Foxes were entitled to occupy a territory west of this temporary line until October 11th, 1845, when they must again move westward to their reservation in Kansas.

During the month of May, 1843, nearly all of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river, and took possession of their new home, in the place which soon became known as Keokuk's village, situated about three miles southeast of the present capital of the State, and in that vicinity they remained until the three years had expired, and the time for their final removal had come.

But even before they left their old camping grounds, the tide of emigration was rapidly pressing in upon them. The day was also fixed upon by the treaty for the Indians to give up the right of occupancy of all the territory east of the Red Rock line, and for emigrants to move westward and occupy the newly vacated lands.

Those expecting to make settlements on the "New Purchase" were forbidden to come on the reserve until the time of its delivery into the hands of the government by the Indians, May 1st, 1843. Dragoons were stationed all along the border, whose duty it was to keep the whites out of the country until the appointed time. For some weeks previous to the date assigned, settlers came up into the new country, prospecting for homes, and were quietly permitted to cross the border and look around, so long as they were unaccompanied by wagon and carried no ax. This latter weapon was sometimes placed without a handle in the knapsack of the traveler and an *impromptu* handle fitted in by a penknife when necessity called for its use. During the last few days of April the dragoons relaxed their strict discipline, and an occasional wagon slipped in through the brush. The night of April 30th found some scores of new-comers on the ground, who had been prospecting the country, who had decided mentally what claims they would make, and had various agreements among themselves. These settlers were mostly along or near the Des Moines river, it then being thought that prairie land was not half so desirable as the river and timber country.

As it neared midnight on the morning of May 1st, settler after settler took his place upon the border of his claim with his bunch of sharpened

stakes and lantern, or his blazing torch, and when it was thought twelve o'clock had arrived, there was some lively surveying by amateur engineers in the dark. The claims were paced off, and strange to say there were few cases of dispute, the matter having been pretty generally understood on the preceding day. Some of the claims were pretty large, more, in fact, than the law suffered the claimants to hold, some of whom were not unmindful of the wholesome advice of a mother in Hoosierdom, who possibly lived in a later day, but who counseled, "Git a plenty while you're gittin'," to which the settler added, "and git the best."

The memorable midnight of that "last day" of April, 1843, dark as it may have been, opened to the welcome dawning of a glorious "May day" in the prosperity of this heaven-favored land as the crowds of anxious emigrants, so long held in check by the old boundaries, began to cross the line in multitudes and press forward to "possess the land" and secure their claims of 320 acres each in this goodly heritage. It was a rapid, successful movement in the advancement of emigration and civilization, which gave evident and assuring proof of the wisdom of the government in promptly securing the title to this valuable territory. It is estimated that before the nightfall of May 1st, 1843, there were nearly one thousand of such claims occupied by pioneers, and including in the count the families and attendants of these, in so short a time an aggregate population of about four thousand souls had crossed the old limits to find homes in the new possessions, and convert the Indian's hunting ground into the white man's earthly Eden.

Thus, by this memorable treaty of 1842, was thrown open for occupation and cultivation all the rich territory of western Iowa, with great tracts more to the westward.

It is to this treaty that the present citizens and property owners of Warren county, and of all these productive counties round about, are indebted, in a great measure, for their comfortable homes, their fertile fields, and their valuable estates in this "beautiful land."

From the spring of 1843 until the fall of 1845 the Indians remained quietly and peacefully enjoying their newly defined camps and hunting grounds, neither disturbing nor being disturbed by their white neighbors; and true to the instincts of their nature, while living at peace with their neighbors, they inclined to revel in a fruitless life of indolence and debauch. They were restrained from trespass on their eastern border only by the imaginary Red Rock line of reservation, which effectually and distinctly separated between civilization and barbarism. On the other hand, for a short time longer they were permitted to rove at will westward and northward over these yet uncultivated and seemingly boundless prairies, and seek to gratify the desires of their wild, rude nature in hunt, and chase, and war-dance, while taking their last farewell of this beautiful, broad domain, which for years had been their dwelling-place, and so lately they had called their own.

During this same period, in all the territory east of that temporary line of reservation, the work of civilization was steadily and rapidly progressing. Active, daring, energetic people from nearly every quarter were crowding to the front, occupying and cultivating the fertile land and settling the "New Purchase" with representatives from almost every State and nation on the globe. The farming lands were being taken up rapidly by the con-

stantly increasing number of pioneers. Important improvements of the essential kind were being made in every part.

Cabins and mills were being built and roads laid out; schools and places of public worship were being talked of and provided for by the enlightened and devout citizens; and the general cultivation and improvement of the country continued progressing at a rapid rate.

In order to the improvement of a pioneer home in the West, in those days, timber for fuel and fencing and shelter was considered the material thing in importance, second only to the "staff of life," and therefore the timber lands and tracts of prairie adjoining were almost invariably taken first, since these were considered by the early settlers to be the cream of the country.

But in this regard, experience, the effectual teacher, soon worked a radical change in the minds of men. When they began to test the fertility and richness of the prairie soil, they soon found that it was much easier and cheaper to haul timber and prepare shelter and dwell in the fresh, pure air on the bleak, yet fertile prairie, feeling sure of an abundant crop with less labor from a large acreage, than it was to have the best advantages of a timber location, and spend time, labor and money in clearing and grubbing and fertilizing, and then fall short in the yield per acre, and be confined to a limited area of farming land.

The timber settlers slowly but surely became convinced of the fact, and began to reach out and secure, in some cases, large tracts of the prairie land adjoining them, thus combining these two important elements in one large estate, and securing some of the very finest farms in the country. While, on the other hand, very many of the first settlers on timber claims, from want of means or fear of failure in speculation, did not become awake to the real importance of this until the best sections adjoining them were all taken, and they were compelled either to go out, perhaps miles from their homes, to secure more farming land for their increasing families, or to remain shut in upon their original claims.

In different localities throughout our State, many of the first settlers, and best of men, have thus been compelled either to sell their comfortable, hard-earned homes when "the boys grow up," and "move out west for more land," or they have found out at last, perhaps, that they are "timber poor," with limited income and meager support in return for their faithful, arduous labors, while many of their wealthy prairie neighbors, who only a few years before were their hired hands working by the month or the day for small wages, are now prosperous and independent on their large prairie farms, which yield them bountiful incomes.

Others, again, soon discovering their mistake in choosing river or timber locations for agricultural pursuits, disposed of their claims as soon as possible at reasonable profits, to their adjoining neighbors, or later arrivals, and moved on toward the front better prepared by experience to make new and more judicious selections.

Thus the work of settlement and improvement in the new country steadily progressed, and as the close of the three years drew near, crowds of emigrants were again beginning to linger near the western limits, longing for the appointed day to come when the last barrier of restraint would be taken away, and the boundaries of emigration would be extended almost indefinitely westward.

October 11th, 1845, the much desired day came at last, bringing to the yet

unsettled pioneer the welcome privilege to choose from all the goodly land before him his future home. But to the poor Indian it brought the solemn warning that his lease of home was gone, and in keeping with his record of the past, he must again move on into western wilds, and seek there a new home congenial to his wild, untutored nature, leaving his cherished hunting grounds, so long possessed and enjoyed by him, to pass into the hands and under the full control of his pale-faced neighbor, soon to be stripped of all that was attractive and dear to the red man's heart.

In accordance with the stipulations of the treaty, the greater part of the Indians were removed, at the expense of the government, in the fall of 1845, and those who remained until the spring of 1846 were conveyed in United States government wagons to a point on the reservation about seventy-five miles southwest of Kansas City, to join their comrades who had gone before. Some of their bark-covered huts still remained after the white settlers came, and the graves, covered by a roof of rude slabs, were yet to be seen; but all these soon disappeared, to be remembered only as things of the past, and now almost every Indian relic is gone, save as the plowman turns from under the soil an occasional arrow-head or hatchet of stone and lays it aside on his curiosity shelf as a memento of barbarism.

Thus the Red Rock line of reservation had served its time and purpose in marking the western limits of the white man's domain, and in protecting the red man in his rights of home against the advancing strides of emigration until his allotted time had come to move westward again on his roving mission, and add one more proof that his race is fast passing away and must eventually disappear before the restless march of the Anglo-Saxon race, as did the traditionary mound builders give place to the predatory red man of latter times.

"And did the dust
Of these fair solitudes once stir with life
And burn with passion? Let the mighty mounds
That overlook the rivers, or that rise
In the dim forests crowded with old oaks,
Answer: A race that long has passed away
Built them. The red man came—
The roaming hunter tribes, warlike and fierce—
And the mound builders vanished from the earth.
The solitude of centuries untold
Has settled where they dwelt. The prairie wolf
Howls in their meadows, and his fresh-dug den
Yawns by my path. The gopher mines the ground
Where stood their swarming cities. All is gone—
All; save the piles of earth that hold their bones,
The platforms where they worshiped unknown gods."

Thus as those traditionary mound builders were forced to give way to the plundering red man of later times, so must he give place to his pale-faced successor, and his night of ignorance and superstition in which he so delights to revel, must give place to the approaching light of intelligence and civilization as truly as the darkest shades of midnight are dispelled by the approaching light of day.

When the last barrier of restraint was thus removed, the tide of emigration, so long held in check, began to come in at a rapid rate over these prairies, and thus it has continued to roll wave after wave in rapid succession until it has reached the western shore, carrying with it the energy and talents and enterprise of nations, and washing to the surface the gold from

the mountains and valleys on the Pacific slope, and has enveloped our land in the mighty main of enterprise and civilization; while the hapless Indian, driven by the advancing tide from shore to shore over this mighty continent, is caught at last in the billows and drifts with the tide, clinging only to the floating driftwood of his own shattered bark of barbarism and superstition as his last faint hope before being lost in the surges and sunk in oblivion.

And thus he soon will perish to be remembered only as a historic name, unless rescued from his uncivilized savage condition by omnipotent power, through the humble instrumentality of human sympathy and christian love.

After the way had thus been opened by that ever-memorable Indian treaty, emigration began at once to spread rapidly toward the northwest along the borders of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers, and claim after claim was taken, cabin after cabin was erected, settlement after settlement was made by pioneer emigrants, who quickly occupied the highlands west of the Fort, and continued gradually venturing out still farther into the newly-vacated wilds, settling here and there in the edges of the woodlands which skirted the Raccoon river, until in the early spring of 1846 its forks were reached and passed, and the enterprising sound of the white man's ax was heard echoing from every side, as with busy stroke he felled the trees and prepared the logs for his humble cabin home.

Before many days had passed the curling smoke was seen rising through the tree tops from many such hopeful, happy pioneer homes in this western wild; and within those rustic walls were found thankful hearts, cheerful faces, welcome voices and liberal hospitality, which displayed on every side an air of contentment and prosperity, and made "assurance doubly sure" that the great work of the settlement and cultivation of this fertile land was actually begun by the white pioneer, even within the present territory of Warren county, and that it would be thoroughly carried on to the western border.

GEOGRAPHY—DESCRIPTIVE AND PHYSICAL.

Warren county may be described generally as a well watered, fertile region, interspersed with a plentiful supply of timber. Its principal attractions are agricultural, and it is for these that it has pre-eminent fitness, but the past few years have developed its mineral resources in such a marked degree that they now bear no insignificant proportion to the whole, especially when it is borne in mind they are of comparatively recent development. The county is laid out with the rectangular boundaries which distinguish the great majority of the counties of the West, since the adoption of the present system of congressional townships. It lies in the extreme south of the region known as Central Iowa, and is two tiers of counties from the line between Missouri and Iowa, four from the Missouri river and five from the Mississippi. It is situated in latitude 40 degrees 30 minutes north, and in longitude 16 degrees 40 minutes west from Washington. It is divided into sixteen townships. Several of them, are not, however, the congressional township of thirty-six square miles, but are variable, owing to the wants or whims of the early settlers, and modified by the system of water-courses in which the county abounds. It is not quite square, owing to the fact that a few miles on the north side of the Des Moines were permitted to remain attached to Polk county upon the

final adjustment of boundaries between them. Its townships, beginning with the northeast corner, are as follows: Richland, Allen, Greenfield, Linn, Jefferson, Washington, Palmyra, Union, Belmont, Otter, White Oak, Jackson, Virginia, Squaw, Liberty and White Breast. It contains about 571 square miles, or 365,440 acres. The elevation of the county is, generally speaking, high, although much of the best land for agriculture and grazing purposes lies in the valleys of the streams which penetrate into its every part. Some portion of these bottom lands is liable to overflow, but not to that extent now as in the early history of the county.

The soil over the county is unexceptionally fertile, consists almost uniformly of a fine black loam. However, in the northeastern townships some portions of the uplands have been denuded of the original drift-soil, exposing at the surface, over more or less limited tracts, the shales of the lower coal-measures, from which are derived the light-colored, clayey and sandy soils which are so frequently met with in the near vicinity of the Des Moines river. The underlying deposits of mottled clays, sand and gravel, are here somewhat thinner than in the counties farther northward. Like the soil proper, they are thin and sometimes wanting altogether along the acclivities bordering the valleys, leaving the rock exposed, or covered only by a thin layer of débris. Descending to the valleys, the soil is found to be composed of fine alluvial deposits occupying nearly their entire width, gravelly elevations or terraces very seldom occurring.

The modified portion of the drift is not as well marked in this region as it is in others, and the terrace formations are inconspicuous features in the conformation of the valleys. In this respect the valleys may be said to possess characteristics, in greater or less degree, peculiar to them, and which are applicable, also, to nearly all the streams that flow into the Des Moines river, upon its right bank, between the confluence of the Raccoon river and the intersection of the Missouri State line. The present flood-plains are invariably composed of fine alluvial deposits, which occupy nearly the entire width of the valleys. It is very seldom we see in this region those high, well-marked, gravelly terraces, or second bottoms, which occur along the streams of Northern Iowa. The absence of these interesting formations is probably due to the streams having eroded their beds into the rocky strata, which has resulted in the denudation or removal of the surface deposits, from which the terraces derived their materials, to a much greater extent than would take place in a region where the streams rest in great part, or wholly, in the drift formation. Boulders are seldom met with upon the uplands, but in the ravines they have accumulated in considerable quantities. Masses of partially abraded red quartzite occur in these deposits with usual granite and gneiss boulders prevalent in the drift. Upon some of the uplands a fine, light-colored clay deposit, containing scarcely any coarse materials, is not unfrequently met with, the origin of which is difficult to determine.

The Des Moines river forms the north boundary of the north township, where it receives all the Three Rivers within a distance of eight miles. Although the mouths of these streams are so near together, their courses diverge in a westerly and south-westerly direction, draining one of the finest regions in the State, embracing an area of about fifteen hundred square miles, and with the exception of the south-east township which is watered by Whitebreast creek, the entire surface of the county is drained by the "Three Rivers" and their small affluents. The valleys of these

rivers are similar to one another, embracing narrow tracts of bottom land, and bordered by more or less gentle acclivities from seventy-five to two hundred feet in height. The valley sides are almost always steepest upon the right, or south, margin, the north side usually ascending more gradually to the uplands. The uplands between the streams are, generally, gently undulating in the eastern portion of the county, but in the western half, in the region of the middle coal-measures, the divides ascend more abruptly from the valleys, and in some sections the surface is quite rolling, though not what may be called broken. The divides between North river and the Raccoon, and between North and Middle rivers are frequently beautiful tracts of undulating prairie, interspersed with frequent natural groves, intersected by numerous small streams and shallow ravines, which make the drainage of the region very thorough. In the southwestern portion of the county the uplands are rolling, but the only sections of the county that approach a positively broken character are parts of some of the southern townships and a limited area on Wolf creek, a branch of the Whitebreast. Warren county is the culminating point of the "Three River country" and the development of soil and minerals which it seems to be the mission of these streams to carry with them here reaches its greatest perfection.

They rise in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal-measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal-measures. They are of nearly the same size, and run parallel to each other within a few miles distance. Their general direction in this county is northeast, and they all pour their waters into the Des Moines within the limits of this county, with the exception of South river, the mouth of which is one mile from the eastern line, in Marion county. Their names are derived from their relative positions to one another.

North river takes its rise in Guthrie county, and, after passing through the northeast corner of Adair, enters Madison about six miles south of the northwest corner, and runs from west to east, passing into Warren county almost on the line of Jefferson and Linn townships, flowing across a small corner of the former, and leaving a considerable portion of the latter on its southern side; thence into and through Greenfield and Allen, emptying into the Des Moines just north of the limits of the latter township. Its volume and rapidity are sufficient to afford very good power for manufacturing and milling purposes, although, since steam power became such a factor in the developed country, water-power has become less important, and has, as a consequence, been permitted to decline. The average distance of North river from the north line of the county is about three miles. The two principal branches of North river in this county are Badger creek, which rises in Madison county and flows through a portion of Linn township, and Middle Branch, which rises in the extreme northwestern corner of Linn township, and runs in a general southwesterly direction into North river in Greenfield township.

Middle river also rises in Guthrie county, and, after passing through Adair and Madison, enters Warren at almost the center on the west line and flows in a southeasterly direction through the entire county, watering six townships on its course. It is the largest and deepest of the three rivers. Its only important branch in this county is Clanton's creek, which rises in Madison county and flows into Middle river in Jefferson township. This

stream took its name from the Clanton brothers who were the first settlers upon its banks.

South river rises in the northwest corner of Clarke county, and is, therefore, the shortest river of the three, but it is distinguished by watering and draining a greater portion of the county than either of the others because of its numerous branches. The principal of these are Squaw creek, which flows principally through Squaw and White Oak townships, and Otter creek, which is confined to Liberty and Otter townships.

All the foregoing relates to the Three Rivers and their tributaries. Aside from these are Butcher creek, which rises in Palmyra township, and flows in a northeasterly direction through Richland township into the Des Moines river; Cole creek, which rises in Union township and flows out of the county about the center of its east line; and Whitebreast creek, which flows through the township of the same name, and into which flow Wolf and Cotton creeks which drain and water that portion of the county.

The Des Moines, which receives water from almost the entire county, flows along its northeast corner for about seven miles, but the south margin of the stream, which constitutes the line of this county, is generally bluff, or where there is bottom land it is covered with a heavy growth of timber.

It will thus be seen that Warren county is one of the best watered and drained regions of the State, in fact it is doubtful whether any other county in the State has an equal number of running streams within its borders. The three rivers which form the basis of its running water system, penetrate into twelve townships, and all the others have streams of fresh water running through them; and even farther, there is, perhaps, not a section of land in the entire county which is not so supplied.

No better advertisement could well be given the county for stock-raising and agricultural purposes than the statement of the fact that with its fertile prairies and valuable timber belts, it is also well supplied with living water, and thoroughly drained, so as to readily and safely dispose of the greatest freshets during the rainy seasons. Stock-raising is a remarkably safe speculation in all parts of Iowa, and especially so in Warren county.

As is always the case where the stratified rocks are near the surface springs are numerous, and they send forth water of a delicious and healthful character.

In fact nearly all the rivers and running streams within the county bounds seem to be fed principally by living springs issuing out of the bluffs, and ravines, and gravel beds all along their banks. They are so numerous and close together in places along the river as to present the appearance of one continuous sheet of water running down the side of the bank into the channel, as if pressed out from a spongy spring-bed beneath by the immense weight of earth above. At other places they appear springing up and gushing out near the water's edge, or back in the ravines, sometimes at great distances from the river; and even well up on the sides of the bluffs fine springs are often seen boiling out and rippling down in crystal streams of clear cold water, and hurrying on to pay their tribute to the rivers. Many of them never freeze up or go dry.

In most localities throughout the county good well water is easily obtained, at a moderate depth below the surface, in great abundance. Even on the high lands good wells are secured at a depth of from twelve to twenty feet, which furnish an almost unfailing supply of clear, cold water.

Less frequently it becomes necessary to dig thirty and forty feet, and occasionally deeper before meeting with the same results, accordingly as the well-digger is fortunate in starting in the right place to strike a good vein. Here, as in other localities, of course, these water-veins underground vary greatly in depth, and sometimes only a few rods from a good well fifteen or twenty feet deep, it may become necessary to dig twice or three times the distance in order to find plenty of water again, and *vice versa*, so that it is difficult to give an average of depth. But in this county, as a general thing, plenty of good well water is more easily obtained than in most places throughout the State, and though sometimes it is necessary to go down to quite a depth, the excellent quality of water secured — clear as a crystal — well repays the digging.

The county, very fortunately, has comparatively few of those unapproachable sloughs and tracts of swamp lands so often found on extensive prairies. The sloughs throughout the county are generally a good distance apart, leaving a broad strip of well drained farming land on either side. They are mostly broad and level, with sufficient fall to carry off the drainage and prevent water standing in them very long, while their channels do not wash deep narrow drains in the center as is the case in many other places. The greater portion of the slough lands in the county could be easily drained and made tillable. They would then become some of the most productive farming lands in the county, and would still answer the same purpose of drainage for which they are now prized, at the same time producing abundant yields of hay and other products. In some places they spread out in the shape of broad, level bottom lands, gradually widening and sloping down toward the valleys of the neighboring rivers or other running streams. The soil of these slough lands is fertile and easily tilled when once drained and broken.

The forest growths at present are mainly along the larger watercourses, where considerable bodies of timber are found, consisting of the varieties common to Central Iowa. Approaching the Des Moines river the timber increases in quantity, and in many places it has encroached upon the uplands to so considerable an extent as to give to those portions of the county the character of a heavily wooded district. Ascending the streams the forests become more and more circumscribed, and are, finally, on the smaller streams, wholly confined to the valleys. In the southwestern portion of the county the uplands present uninterrupted prairie surfaces which stretch away to the southwest, merging into the great prairie of the watershed divide in Clarke county.

The belts of local timber will supply all local needs for many years to come. The tendency is now, and has been for some years, to limit rather than enlarge the area of timber land. The timber of the county is well distributed and conveniently located to the prairie and farming lands, so as to be easily accessible from almost any locality within its boundaries.

Beautiful groves are dotted here and there, some of them occupying quite elevated positions, and others bordering on the low lands, which tend to relieve the monotony and dreary aspect so prevalent on our broad, bleak western prairies.

There are a great many varieties of timber found, such as oak, hickory, sycamore, walnut, hackberry, lind, elm, sugar maple, soft maple, cottonwood, swamp ash, and in some localities white ash, etc. Along the river bottoms and low lands it chiefly abounds in the soft woods with a moderate

per cent of hard wood trees occurring among them more or less frequently in different localities, while along the higher banks and bluff lands are found the more valuable hard woods suitable for fencing and building purposes.

In many places the best of the hard woods of the older growth have been culled out, and in others pretty thoroughly cleared off to supply the needs of settlers, thus leaving only the less valuable soft woods. But the second growth is rapidly increasing, and is furnishing, as an average, a better quality of timber than that which preceded, and it is estimated that the increase in growth will exceed the annual waste and consumption for all purposes; so that there need be no fear of the citizens suffering from want of fuel, and fencing, and shelter, especially since coal and lumber are becoming so plentiful and cheap, are found almost at their very doors; and since about one-tenth of the entire county consists of good timber lands to be had at reasonable prices.

Even those who were born and reared in a timber country, and who have spent their prime of life in the woods, can find here a timber home quite congenial to their nature, and also joining this they can secure, for as large a family as they choose to raise, a fertile tract of farming land, all grubbed and cleared and ready for the plow, which, with a moderate amount of labor and judicious management, will furnish a comfortable home and liberal income as the reward of faithful industry and prudence.

In these days, however, timber land is not in such high estimation as formerly, since railroad facilities have rendered fuel, and fencing, and building material so cheap. Consequently the opportunities to purchase are increased and the price decreased somewhat, as a general thing.

Prairie is the prevailing characteristic of the county. It is abundant in quantity and mostly all excellent in quality.

In so large a tract there must always be some that is of an inferior quality. However, there is a comparatively small per cent of poor prairie land in this county, and among so much that is good it is a difficult task to designate that which is best. On nearly all the divides between the rivers and running streams are found large tracts of beautiful, rolling prairie lands, well drained, easily cultivated, highly productive, and conveniently located to water and timber, and mills and markets.

The character of the soil, heretofore spoken of, is such that a failure of crops from dry weather is unknown. The soil is light and porous, so that ten hours of bright sunshine will dry the roads after a heavy rain. About the only difference to be noted in the different sections of the county is that in the southern part the soil has more of a sandy element.

The Climate is healthful, invigorating and pleasant for this latitude, both winter and summer. The winters are generally long, with rather an even temperature, sometimes changing quite suddenly from cold to warm and back again to extremely cold weather within a few days. But these sudden changes are the exception rather than the general rule, so the citizens soon become accustomed to them, and consider it not half a winter without them. This region is subject to an average and occasionally a heavy fall of snow during the winter season, which is usually accompanied by sharp, healthful frosts. But as a general thing the mercury remains above zero, seldom reaching more than twelve or fifteen degrees below, and very rarely falling to twenty and twenty-five degrees below zero.

During the winter the roads generally remain dry, there being usually

but little rain. Snow seldom falls, of late years, to a greater depth than six inches. It is much drifted, however, by the winds. The climate is generally esteemed no more rigorous than in the Eastern States of the same latitude.

Strong, sharp, chilling winds sweep over the broad prairies and down the valleys during the winter and early spring months, but these become modified to gentle, bracing, welcome breezes during the later spring, summer, autumn, and early fall months; and within the past few years the winters have become greatly modified from the reputed coldness of earlier days to the milder temperature of a more southern clime, so that many of the older settlers having become accustomed to exposure in driving storms and blustery weather during the hardships of frontier life, rather incline to look upon these open, mild winters as intruders, coming out of season and out of place, and they begin to "long for the good old days of yore," when neighbors must become congenial and accommodating in order to keep from freezing or starving to death, and when storm-staid strangers will be made welcome guests at the fireside. The later spring, summer and autumn months are generally delightful and salubrious.

The prairie winds, which become mild and almost constant, are fresh and bracing, regulating the temperature and purifying the atmosphere.

During the months of July and August they sometimes seem rather mild and motionless, allowing the sun's rays to beam down unhindered for a while, and to occupy the field with almost undisputed sway, thus producing a few days of hot, sweltering harvest weather, which cause the citizens to place something of a proper estimate on the value and usefulness of the county's beautiful shade trees and excellent water. Then these few sultry summer days are soon followed by a glorious "Indian summer" of balmy autumn days, which are aptly fitted to brighten the pathway and "cheer the heart of man." The county has rain and wet weather enough to water the crops and produce a healthy growth of vegetation.

The health of the Warren county people is usually very good, although they die here as elsewhere. Ague is practically unknown in these later days, and there are no climatic diseases peculiar to the county, so that the repeal of the quinine duty had little practical effect in this county, and will not be made the one issue in any canvass in this county. The early settlers on the river bottoms would have welcomed it, but for practical results it is now useless.

Although the early settlers found considerable wild fruit in the timbered regions of the county, they accepted without question the belief that the county was not well adapted to fruit-raising. Experience has proven this to be a great error. Tame or grafted fruits of equal hardihood have been found to flourish as well as the wild fruits. Among the wild fruits found in the timber belts were several varieties of plums of excellent flavor. The large yellow plum was often from three to three and one-half inches in diameter, and it was as luscious to the taste as any of the tame plums. Grapes, crab apple, wild cherry, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, black and red haws, and other fruits of the same character were also found. The butternut, walnut and hickory trees bear well, and hazelnuts are abundant. It is along the river bottoms that the fruit flourishes best. Crab apples are frequently as large as a hen's egg.

Tame plums, peaches, apples, cherries, etc., produce abundantly when cultivated with care, and when the proper varieties are selected. As we

have stated, the early settlers, as a general thing, thought it useless to attempt fruit-raising here, and thus the county now lacks many a noble orchard it might otherwise have had. At present, however, nearly every farmer who has not already an orchard is engaged in cultivating one, and thriving young orchards are to be seen all over the country side.

In the early settlement of the county peaches grew in abundance in the northern portion but since the very severe winter of 1856-7, which killed them all, peaches have ceased to be an element in the production of the county.

The strawberry succeeds well, as it does throughout almost all portions in this latitude. They are not cultivated extensively for the markets, because of the remoteness of the county from a large town to create a demand, but with improved railway connections a large and profitable business in this production will doubtless spring up to add employment and wealth to its people.

Raspberries and blackberries succeed well, and are cultivated quite generally over the surface of the county for home use.

Cherries have become a very important crop, and will eventually add much to the wealth of the county.

But the great, the standard productions of the county are the cereals, corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye. For these the soil is peculiarly fitted, and they almost grow spontaneously.

Spring wheat is generally grown, and on an ordinary year the average will probably reach fifteen bushels. Winter wheat does well when the ground is covered with a snow early in December, thus giving protection to the crop during the rigor of the winter.

Rye and barley, while quite extensively cultivated, have not attained great importance because there are no local markets. The temperance proclivities of the people also operate as a bar to the establishment of breweries and distilleries.

Oats will probably average about thirty to forty bushels to the acre, one year with another.

Sorghum thrives well, but is not now cultivated to that extent as formerly.

Potatoes grow almost without effort, although the bug has been a pest which has exercised the patience and devoured the crop of many a farmer. The average yield is probably about one hundred and fifty bushels per acre, although many instances are known of a production at the rate of four hundred bushels to the acre.

The importance of the tame grasses was not appreciated at an early day so long as the virgin soil of much of the county remained unbroken, because the supply of pasturage was free and plentiful, and the quality of the prairie hay was all that the early settlers desired or needed; but when the time came the soil of the county gave evidence that it was thoroughly adapted to tame grasses. Timothy and red-top and clover, for both pasturage and hay, and Kentucky blue grass for the former, succeed well in almost every portion of the county. As the county becomes more perfectly developed the importance of the tame grasses to the entire production of the other growths from the soil will be greatly increased.

Successful stock-raising here, as in every other portion of the western country, has kept even pace with the adoption and increase of the tame grasses, and will, in the future, be the absorbing industry of its people.

The butter and cheese industry has not yet attracted that attention which it deserves, but the success of those inaugurated shows that it may, and doubtless will, be made one of the most important, as well as one of the most remunerative, in this region of country.

Of the details of the history and productions of the county it will be our privilege and duty to treat hereafter. We have seen that the county is "fair to look upon"—may its story warrant this conclusion upon closer examination, and may it continue to be true of its future.

GEOLOGY.

Desirous of giving the best authorities on this subject, the following has been carefully compiled, and quoted in part from Prof. St. John's account of the geology of the county in that standard authority, creditable alike to its author and the State, Dr. C. A. White's "Geology of Iowa."

Warren county presents an interesting field for geological research, and owing to its position in the region of the coal-measures, the explorations in this section have had an important bearing upon the development of the economic resources of this group of strata. The geological formations which appear at the surface in this region consist of the lower, middle and upper coal formations, and the post-tertiary deposits.

All three formations of the coal-measures are found in Warren county. The lower measures outcrop over perhaps one-third the area of the county, and are confined to the northeastern townships. The middle formation occupies the larger remaining portion of the county, and comprises about eight townships, or one-half of the area, while the upper coal-measures cut across the southwestern townships and appear in isolated patches in the uplands at several localities in the interior of the county.

It is, doubtless, only the upper portion of the productive or lower coal-measure which appears at the surface; and hence it is we find but one or two coal horizons of any considerable thickness in this formation, exposed to view in the county. The lower beds in the formation can be reached by boring, or by ordinary shafting, though it is exceedingly difficult to direct such practical explorations with assured success when we take into consideration the variability in the thickness of the coals throughout this member of the coal-measures. And, also, the identity of many of the exposures is not well established, for the reason that our knowledge of this formation at the present time is more of a general than detailed character. The formation, as it appears in this county, is made up of argillaceous and arenaceous shales with beds of soft sandstone and coal. A regular band of *septaria* and occasional layers of brownish, impure limestone occur in various strata of the shales at different localities.

On North river, in Greenfield township, there are a few outcroppings exhibiting at least two beds of coal including a third thin carbonaceous layer. In the spot formerly occupied by Hoover's mill a two to three foot coal-bed is said to appear at low water. It is overlaid by bluish and chocolate-colored shales which enclose a six inch layer of coal at an elevation of about twenty feet above the lower bed. A thin layer of rather compact, thin-bedded sandstone is associated with these strata, which has afforded a limited supply of building material.

Two miles above Hoover's mill, in the southwest quarter of section 29,

township 77, range 24, a two or three foot bed of coal has been opened on Mr. George Dillard's farm, where the following section was made:

SECTION AT DILLARD'S COAL MINE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 5. Gray silicious lime rock..... | 1 to 2 feet. |
| 4. Blue and yellow shales..... | 5 to 6 feet. |
| 3. Black carbonaceous shales, sometimes replaced by nodular, fossiliferous earthy limestone..... | 1 to 2 feet. |
| 2. Coal..... | 2½ to 3 ft. |
| 1. Light-blue shales..... | About 5 ft. |

The coal is of a very good quality, and has a large local demand for blacksmithing purposes.

Except at Lockridge's mill, in Allen township, no more exposures of lower coal strata were seen, the formation passing beneath the middle coal-measures before reaching the mouth of Badger creek. Lower down the valley, however, a short distance above the crossing of the Indianola and Des Moines road, a three or four foot bed of coal is reported to have been found at a depth but a few feet below the level of the bottoms.

Some two or three miles to the northeastward of Hartford, in the base of the bluffs bordering the right side of the Des Moines valley, several openings have been made in a four foot coal-bed belonging to Mr. Taylor. The coal is probably ten to fifteen feet above the level of the river, and with the associated strata as well as the physical aspect of the bed itself it has an unmistakable resemblance to the Des Moines coal horizon. The coal is quite variable in thickness, and is divided in two or three layers by thin seams of clay—the lower layer being regarded the best in quality, being freest from *pyrite*. The mines have been extensively worked for many years.

The first exposure found on Middle river is that at Allen's old mill, three miles northeast of Hartford, where an interesting section of lower coal strata appears in the low bluffs upon the right side of the stream. The coal in this mine is probably the same as that shown in Taylor's mine. Like the coal at that locality, it is separated by two thin seams of shale and presents the usual thickness of that bed.

A section of this coal is as follows:

SECTION AT ALLEN'S MILL, MIDDLE RIVER.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 4. Yellow sandstone, shaly below..... | 10 feet exposed |
| 3. Yellow and dark blue shales with nodular limestone band..... | 7½ " " |
| 2. Coal..... | 3 to 4 " " |
| 1. Arenaceous shales, obliquely laminated below, exposed to water level. | 12 " " |

An interesting example of the irregular disposition of material during the formation of these deposits may be seen at the upper end of the exposure where the shales No. 3 are replaced by the sandstone No. 4, which rests immediately upon the coal. There is no indication of displacement of strata, such as might be produced by a land-slide, and the thickening of the sandstone, which at this point is thirty feet, still further renders that supposition impossible. The strata has a very slight westerly inclination and the outcrop is very advantageous for mining operations.

At Watts' mill, two miles above the last mentioned locality, a heavy

deposit of coal is said to occur in the river-bed five to ten feet below ordinary stage of water, masses of the coal having been from time to time detached and washed up on the shore by the freshets. The exposure is very similar to that seen at Allen's mill.

Just below the mills at Summerset, in the right bank of Middle river, two thin seams of coal outcrop in connection with layers of shales, sandstone and limestone. The strata probably occupy a lower position than the Des Moines coal horizon, and the thin deposits of coal may be referable to certain layers found in the valley of the North Raccoon, in the extreme north of Dallas county.

Three miles north of Sandyville, in a ravine upon the right margin of South river, a four foot bed of coal is being mined on lands of Mrs. Parsons, and a similar bed is reported to have been opened on the farm of David Douglas, a mile or two to the eastward. The coal at the Parsons mine is separated into two layers, of almost equal thickness, by a thin seam of pyrite. The coal bears a marked resemblance to that of Dillard's mine in Greenfield township.

Ascending the valley of South river from Parsons' mine, the lower coal strata are not again seen until reaching a point between the mouths of Otter and Squaw creeks, where they apparently rise again, bringing to view a stratum of coal which is referred to the Des Moines coal, the uppermost coal-bed in the lower measures. The first of these exposures is met with in a ravine on the south side of South river, two and a-half miles south of Indianola, at Helm's coal mine. The coal is here two feet thick, and is overlaid and underlaid by soft sandstone and arenaceous shales. Three miles to the westward, on Mr. Randolph's farm, the following section was obtained:

3. Yellow, arenaceous shales.....	5 feet exposed
2. Coal.....	4½ "
1. Blue and yellow soft sandstone and arenaceous shales, exposed.....	15 "

The coal is separated into three layers by thin clay partings. The upper clay seam occurs eighteen inches from the top, and the lower one five inches from the bottom of the bed. The quality is as good as the average of the coals in the lower measures. The bed is accessible for mining by the ordinary drift or entry process, and when the conditions of transportation are favorable will make profitable returns for working.

The southwesterly dip of the strata doubtless carries these beds below the level of the South river as they again appear in the western portion of the county, although the infrequency of rock exposures in that section has made it exceedingly difficult to procure data by means of which the limits of the productive or lower coal-measures can be accurately defined in that direction.

The only remaining section of the county where the lower coal-measures occur is in Whitebreast township, where a coal-bed of three and a-half feet crops out on Winn's Branch, a tributary of the Whitebreast, and which shows the following section:

4. Soft, yellow, micaceous sandstone exposure.....	3 feet.	"
3. Bituminous shales.....	4 feet.	
2. Coal.....	3 feet 8 inches.	
1. Light-colored shales, exposed.....	2 feet.	

The coal at the above locality outcrops at several places along the

branch at the distance of half a mile. The quality seems to be good, and the bed can be easily worked during the greater portion of the year. The position of this bed in the series has not been determined. Its proximity to exposures of well authenticated middle coal-measures on the White-breast might seem to indicate its relation to some of the upper horizons of the lower coal formation, but the resemblance to the Lacona coal cannot be overlooked. This is an irregular development of bituminous material in the lower part of the middle coal-measures, although the bed at this locality is nearly as thick again as the Lacona coal at any of its authentic exposures.

It will thus be seen that the measures of the lower coal formation exists in almost every section of the county and makes the supply good without the extreme necessity for transportation great distances, which exists in many other localities. The next to be considered is the middle coal formation.

The middle coal-measures, as has been already stated, outcrop over as large an extent of surface as that occupied by both the upper and lower coal formations, or about equal to half the whole area of the county. The eastern border of the formation forms an irregular line, which may be approximately defined as follows: commencing at the extreme southeast corner of the county the border outcrops, passes northward along the eastern line of the county to a point on Coal creek a mile or two east of Sandyville, embracing the whole of the fine upland tract to the east of Otter creek, in which Coal, Wolf and Cotton creeks take their rise; thence the line retreats up the valley of South river to a point a few miles above the confluence of Squaw creek, when it suddenly trends northeastward as far as Indianola, and, perhaps, even farther eastward in the divide between South and Middle rivers, forming a bay-like area which is occupied by the lower coal-measures; from Indianola a line passing in a northwesterly direction through Greenbush to a point on North river a little below the confluence of Badger creek, from which locality the line pursues a northerly course to the northern boundary of the county. The western border of the formation is not as well defined as are the eastern border limits, from the fact that in that direction this formation, as well as the succeeding upper coal formation, is more deeply buried beneath the superficial deposits so that exposures in that quarter are of rare occurrence.

The first exposures of these strata met with in the northwestern portion of the county appear on Badger creek, a mile above its confluence with North river, where beds equivalent to the lower division of the formation afford a limited vertical section.

The same beds are again shown on a branch of Middle river seven miles due east of the Badger creek exposures, and a mile and a-half southwest of Greenbush, where a very satisfactory section was obtained, as given below:

No. 7.	Blue and yellow clays, with indurated bands exposed.....	4 feet.
No. 6.	Soft, bluish-yellow, earthy limestone, in three layers, separated by shaly partings.....	2 feet.
No. 5.	Dark blue shales.....	6 feet.
No. 4.	Rather hard, blue, impure limestone, forming an irregular nodular band...	$\frac{1}{2}$ foot.
No. 3.	Black, carbonaceous shales.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ foot.
No. 2.	Panora coal.....	1 foot.
No. 1.	Light and dark blue shales exposed to bed of branch....	10 feet.

So far as the geologist was able to discover, no middle coal-strata outcrop immediately along South river, but in many of the small branches and

ravines upon the south side of the valley, and also at a single locality upon the north side of Ginder's, these strata have been found at several places.

In the uplands to the southward of Coal creek, and east of Otter creek, in Belmont and Whitebreast townships, comparatively few rock exposures are met with, and those which have been made display but a limited vertical section. The coal very uniformly averages about fifteen inches in thickness, and is very good in quality, but none of the banks are extensively worked.

In the south part of Whitebreast township we find the same beds again, with a fine exhibition of the coal-bed beneath the Panora coal, which has been called the Lacona coal from its fine development in the vicinity of the village bearing that name.

The Panora coal may, doubtless, be reached by boring, and it seems not improbable that the coal next below that bed, or the Lacona coal, may be found at a depth of twenty or thirty feet along Otter creek. The latter bed, however, is so variable, thickening and thinning even at short distances, that it is impossible to say with certainty where it exists or where it has entirely thinned out, and is not likely to be made profitable for working until the other mines in the county are more nearly exhausted, or the county becomes much more thickly settled.

The upper coal formation occupies a comparatively limited area in Warren county. Its eastern border crosses Virginia township probably trending eastward from New Virginia through the southern tier of townships, half way across the county, and thence southward into the adjoining counties of Clarke and Lucas. However, outlines of upper coal-measure strata are found in the more central portions of the county, but it is believed that these patches are not continuously connected with the main formation. They are probably remnants that have escaped the denuding agencies which swept away the bulk of the formation in its eastward extension over the county. However, no coal-beds are known in the upper coal-measures within the bounds of this county.

In the development of economical geology Warren county is well supplied with mineral fuel. The heaviest deposits of coal are those belonging to the lower coal formation, and which are mined quite extensively in Richland and Palmyra townships, as also in a less degree in Greenfield, White-Oak, Washington and Whitebreast. These coals are not, however, of a uniform economic value, although for ordinary purposes as a fuel they will continue to supply a steadily-increasing demand as the manufacturing interests of the county become more fully developed. Beneath the beds that outcrop at the surface in this portion of the county there are doubtless other and perhaps even thicker deposits of coal, which may be reached by shafting as soon as the demand shall warrant the expense and risks incurred in making such practical explorations. The knowledge we possess at the present time regarding the distribution of the lower coal deposits is insufficient to enable any estimate approaching accuracy to be made as to the position and occurrence of those beds at localities distant from their known outcrop. But that such deposits do exist beneath the beds already known in this region there can be no doubt, and the depth at which they may be encountered can only be determined after a detailed study of the formation to which they belong, or by the more expensive alternative of practical exploration by means of boring and shafting. Boring for coal so often proves unreliable on the data thus obtained, but, in a region where we are pretty sure underlying deposits occur at moderate depths beneath the surface, shafting

generally turns out to be the most economical method for making these explorations.

The middle coal formation also possesses several coal horizons, some of which are of sufficient thickness for working on an extensive scale. As a rule the coals of this member of the coal-measure series are remarkably free from impurities, and for many purposes it is far superior to the average product of the beds of the lower formation. There are six coal-beds in this formation, three of which are persistent. The lowermost bed, though it is not a persistent horizon, is usually the best developed bed in the formation, locally reaching a thickness from three to four feet, as in the region about Lacona, from which locality the bed receives its name. The thinner beds, where their outcrop is favorable, are usually worked by stripping off the overlying deposits, and the coal taken out as in quarrying. But the mines in this measure have not yet been worked to any considerable extent. The general remark may be made, in passing, that, although its thickest and best beds of coal are now found in the northeastern portion, there is good reason to believe that equally good beds may be reached by sinking shafts of moderate depths in almost all parts of the county, passing through the thinner beds now known near the surface there, and it is probable that Warren county will some day rank among the best coal counties of the State.

The aggregate thickness of the coal deposits found in the county is somewhere in the vicinity of fifteen feet. Of these there are at least four workable beds, two in the lower and two in the middle formation. There is no portion of the county where the lower coal-measure deposits may not be reached at the depth of one hundred to three hundred feet from the surface in the valleys, and over much of its area even at less depths.

In natural building material among the mineral productions, the county is not well developed. Good building stone is, therefore, not abundant in the county. Both the lower and middle coal formation afford sandstones; but these beds are generally soft and shaly, and it is necessary to use much care in selecting the rock when it is designed to be used in permanent structures. However, some of these layers are said to harden after removal from the quarry, and being soft when first quarried, the stone is easily fashioned into any desired shape. Probably the most extensive sandstone quarries are those in the vicinity of Hammondsburgh. There are other quarries near Sandyville, and in the right bank of Squaw creek, four to six miles above its mouth, extensive exposures of lower coal-measure sandstone occur, portions of which may prove to be valuable for building purposes. Limestone is much less abundant than sandstone, and beds sufficiently pure for making quicklime have been found at but few localities. The limestone bands in the middle coal formation seldom furnish a durable building stone, owing to the facility with which they disintegrate from exposure.

Earth for the manufacture of brick is found in all portions of the county, and from the fact that the county is well supplied with both wood and mineral fuel, the deficiency of rock suitable for building purposes is more than compensated by the cheapness with which a good quality of brick may be supplied. This, added to the great plenty of native timber, has given the county an excellent position in this respect.

It will thus be seen that the mining interest promises to be one of the most important in the county, and, in connection with the farming interest, goes to make this county one of the most fortunate in Central Iowa. This

interest is not yet developed, is practically only in its infancy, owing to the sparseness of population in the early history of the county, to the presence of such great tracts of timber as to render mining unnecessary for fuel, but it is due principally to the almost entire lack of facilities for transportation. All these difficulties are now fully overcome, and in the growth which the county has made in the past two decades, with the promise which it gives for the future, the coal interest should become one of the most important in the county. Situated, as it is, in the great Iowa coal belt, surrounded by many sections of country to which nature has been less kind in the supply of mineral fuel, with railroads penetrating its every portion, the value to Warren county of this product can scarcely be computed. More extended investigation and experiments will be conducted from time to time, and these resources fully known. It can be little doubted that deeper and deeper down the black diamonds will be found, to show the Creator's wisdom in the distribution of the benefits of earth, and in the distant future in a time of greater need, and under some perfected system of mining yet to be developed, the deep underground regions will be forced to yield up their secrets for the benefit and well-being of man. Wise men predict the failure of the coal-measures of Europe within a century. Then must follow the transfer of empire to this continent, and in the years that follow the mining resources of this country will be developed to an extent hardly thought of now.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

An account of the beginnings of things always interests us. We see the presence of results, and history is neither more nor less than an effort to trace out causes, and to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mold them. So it is in a community. We observe that a state or a county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this position in its early settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in the many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Warren county we may trace its early settlers to their homes in Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and the shores of foreign lands. We may see the Friends, who fled from the Old Dominion or from North Carolina, to escape the blighting effects of human slavery. Stopping on their way in Ohio or Indiana, only to intensify their hatred of the peculiar system, they pushed out for the yet newer West, to build up homes for themselves in that section whither their early prejudices and their training drove them. Yet again, we may follow the course of the hardy woodman of the "Buckeye" or the "Hoosier" State on his way west to "grow up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and his willing heart to work out his ambition of a home for himself and wife, and a competence for his children. Yet again, we may see the path worn by the Missourian in his new experience in a land which to him was a land of progress, far in advance of that southern soil upon which he had made his temporary home, in his effort to adapt himself to new conditions. We may see here the growth which came with knowledge, and the progress which grew upon him with progress around him, and how his better side developed. The pride of Kentucky blood, or the vain glorying of the Virginian F. F. V.'s, was here

seen in an early day only to be modified in its advent from the crucible of democracy when servitude was eliminated from the solution. Yet others have been animated with the impulse to "move on," after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer parts of the extreme West, where civilization had not penetrated, or have returned to their native soil. We shall find little of that distinctive New England character which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of our State and the West, but we shall find many an industrious native of Germany or the British Isles, and a few of the yet more industrious and economical French—all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here. With confidence that general results will prove that there is much of good in everything, and that a justice almost poetic has been meted out to the faults and follies, to the foibles and the virtues of the early settlers of this county, we may enter upon their story.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

Before the year 1843 the soil of Warren county had been given over to the red man, who sang his songs and danced and hunted over its surface, and caught the fish of its streams unmolested by the firm advance of the omnipresent white man who was then rapidly pushing the noble savage toward the setting sun. An occasional trapper, perhaps, found his way into the region, only to be repelled by its wildness and driven back to his home on the frontier, though it may have been scarcely less rude than the wigwam of the Indian. The hour had come, however, when a new civilization was to advance its flag here and to make these lands, then wild and uncultivated, blossom as the rose. At this time the Indians had disposed of all right, title and interest to their lands in this State, but this was in the reserved half—the Red Rock reservation, of which they were to hold possession three years longer, or until October 11th, 1845, at which time it was thrown open for settlement, and for that growth which we, scarce one generation later, are able to see, and know, and enjoy. But long before this county was open for settlement, long before Iowa had become a State in the Union, Warren county had a settler who had come to stay. In 1836, from a Vermont village, a young man, JOHN DENISON PARMELEE by name, hampered in his native woods, and hills, and mountains, began to obey the command—which was later formulated by Horace Greeley—"Go West, young man, and grow up with the country." He made the journey by degrees. In that first year he went to Massachusetts, the next to New York city, the next to the South, the next north again to Indiana, where he remained about one year, leaving which, he came to Iowa in 1840, as the agent of a company of traders in furs. His first location, as we learn from a letter written in 1841, while on a business visit to St. Louis, was "on the Des Moines river, about one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth," in what is now known as Wapello county. In describing it he says, "It is one of the most pleasant countries that can be found in the world, and, I think, very healthful." "The Des Moines river," he continues, "is the most beautiful stream that ever flowed. It is about as wide as the Connecticut river, but shallow, with high banks, with gravel or rock bottom, and as clear as the streams that tumble from the mountains of Vermont. The country is well divided into timber and prairie for the convenience of the farmer." Inspired by the memories of the past, the old hearthstone,

the kindness and the pleasant countenances of friends, and yet looking forward to the future for advancement, he writes in a tone of confidence, yet of regret: "It is certain that I should be glad to live in the neighborhood of my friends, but the prospects of a young man are so much better in this country that I have almost come to the conclusion that I shall spend my days, let them be few or many, in this country. On the banks of the lovely Des Moines, if I had my friends around me, then would I bid a long adieu to old Vermont, but there is still something that makes the name of old Vermont sweet to me: it is the home of all those who are near and dear to me." On the 27th of March, 1843, he writes from "River Des Moines" in relation to a change of location which he had made from his work in Wapello county, having, in the meantime, become connected with some Indian traders as a manager of their business, in which capacity he worked from 1842, and in the interests of which business he was making the change from Wapello to the territory now occupied by the capital of this great State. In this letter he says: "The Indians have sold their whole country, but retain possession of one-half of it for three years more. This will cause us to remove our trading post one hundred miles up the river by the first of May and there remain for three years." He then proceeds to explain where his new post is to be located, which was in the present widely known Des Moines, and only thirty-six years later must sound oddly to the ears of this generation. He writes: "You can see where I have located our next trading post by looking at your map of the United States. We shall be on the north side of the Des Moines, directly opposite to the mouth of Raccoon river, which is a little more than one hundred miles above where we now are. The winter has been remarkably cold, with an immense fall of snow from one and one-half to three feet deep. Since the 12th of this month I have been to Raccoon river and have taken men and provisions for building our post on the ice. It is still cold winter weather, very good sleighing, and ice from twelve to eighteen inches thick on the river. It's equal to old Vermont. Its parallel was never known in this country." In this same letter he announces that he had married a month before. Thus John D. Parmelee was the first man to locate in what is now the city of Des Moines. He came in May to stay, but only for a short time, but, finding that his employers had neglected the little matter of paying his salary, which then amounted to something over five hundred dollars, a very fortune of itself in those days, in the month of June, 1843, he therefore quit their service, and, as he himself writes in 1847, "took the place of cousin Moses Barlow as a partner with Captain James Allen in building a saw-mill." "The work at that time," he says, "was but just commenced. I took charge of the work, completed the saw-mill that winter, and furnished lumber to build Fort Des Moines, and since that time have added to the building sufficiently for a grist-mill with four run of burrs, one of which we now have in operation, with a bolt—all of the best quality—and shall put in more as the country settles and requires it. Our frame is 45 x 35, and three stories high—as fine a building as any of that size that you can see in Vermont. * * *

Captain Allen was an officer in the 1st regiment United States Dragoons and was promoted last spring, at the commencement of the war (with Mexico), to be Lieutenant-colonel of volunteers and ordered to California, but was taken sick just at the time he was to start, and died at Fort Leavenworth. It has been very expensive work, as it was done at a time when this was an

Indian country, and, of course, hands and provisions were hard to get. But it is in the flower of Iowa, and the garden of the world. I have a farm adjoining with 80 acres in cultivation and about 140 under fence, but this I will have to pay Uncle Sam for when it comes into market at \$1.25 per acre, though my claim includes 320 acres, half timber and the balance bottom prairie, all lying on the banks of the Des Moines, one of the prettiest rivers that flows, and only ten miles below Fort Des Moines, the probable place of our future seat of government, it being within eighteen miles of the center. The commissioners are at this time in the county for the purpose of locating."

We have quoted thus fully from the words of this first settler of Warren county, in order to show the manner of man he was, and to give in his own language, thus intelligibly and graphically, the history of those earliest days. It will be observed that we have not here a rude boor, driven out from his fellows by crime or melancholy, nor a hunter or fisherman, too indolent to work, as is the case with many of the pioneers in other regions, but we see an intelligent, industrious man, who felt the lack of all those blessings which adhere to older civilizations, but was yet strong enough to break away from them, and to launch his barque upon an undiscovered sea. A man who was ambitious to make his own future, and thus contribute to making the future of the region in which he was the pioneer. It will be gathered from these extracts that he proceeded at once to work, that he built a mill—among the first necessities of pioneer days—that he cultivated lands, that he furnished materials for building forts—in short, that he was the forerunner of that thrift and industry and content which have made the county great and populous and wealthy, as well as intelligent, and progressive in all the arts of a higher civilization. Warren county was, therefore, settled by a man who was as worthy to be among her citizens of to-day, and to lead them, as he was then worthy to be the only one. The forerunner who carried civilization into the wilderness was of such a cast, of such a nature, of such strength and industry, of such ability and such a character, that the best of to-day might yet follow where he would lead, confident that he would work for the upbuilding of the county, and that nothing of dishonor would come to them through their leader.

It would be interesting could we but go back, even in fancy, to the condition of affairs when Mr. Parmelee first saw this county, in 1843. Could we but have seen the sublimity of this great and fertile region, where but few, even of the red men, were then living; could we but imagine what were the thoughts, hopes, ambitions, purposes of this pioneer as he recalled the rocky hills and mountains on his native New England, and compared them with these prairies, waving with naught but the luxuriant growth of wild grasses, the noble forests on these water-courses, all fulfilling the natural conditions of comfort and wealth for man, and only waiting his advent to blossom as the rose with the productions of a civilized race, we might have seen, as he saw, that here, "wild in woods, the noble savage ran," with all that there could be of nobility in his untaught, or rather ill-taught, and treacherous nature, and that suddenly as the face of the white man was seen in the forest, surveying its unimproved wealth, and preparing the way for a mightier and greater people, the taciturn, grunting savage heard the unwonted sound of laughter in regions where that melody might not have been heard since the long-forgotten days of the mound builders, and he prepared to move further afield, away from his aggressive and more

powerful brother. The sound of the axe and the crash of falling timber spoke of new life and animation. For the new-comer in all this wild region there was in every bubbling spring a music sweet as the voices of children. The ripple of the lonely river, flashing against its sides, gave prophecy of towns to spring up amid the sterner sounds of daily toil for a rich reward, in which all natural forces must become tributary to man's well-being.

It is a matter for regret that the name of John D. Parmelee has not been permanently connected with the county, and it would have been little enough to have at least named a township or a town in honor of this pioneer, who so well deserves to be known and remembered. It has, apparently, been the policy of men from the beginning of time to neglect those among whom they are situated, and to bestow the honors they have to give upon some far-off or some distinguished individuals who neither know or care anything for them. This man was not a transient settler, but remained until 1860, when the position of the county was assured. While we cannot but repeat the regret that his name is not linked with that of the county so that his history might be known of its citizens, we hope we may be able to give him the meed of praise which is his due, and rejoice that the pioneer of Warren county is so worthy of her later as well as her earlier days.

This, then, was the first settler, and around him and his improvements naturally grew up the first settlement in the county.

No more settlers came in 1843 or 1844 to remain, although quite a number of men must have been here to assist in building the mill. Some of the work was perhaps done by the dragoons from Fort Des Moines. There was, however, one man who assisted in the work of building the mill in 1843, who, though he did not remain from that time, has yet been a citizen of the county continuously since April, 1845. This man was William Mason, who came from New Jersey early in 1843, stopped for a time in Wapello county, and then drifted westward in search of adventure. He went to Fort Des Moines, and assisted in cutting the shingles for the dragoon building there, and in the work of raising the new mill on Middle river. After this he returned to his friends in the eastern portion of the State, when, as before narrated, in April, 1845, he again came to this county, and staked out his claim for the farm upon which he now resides, although he could make no improvements until the following October, when he began the work of making the home which he has occupied for more than thirty-four years. Mr. Mason ploughed the first furrow ever made in the county, and a few weeks since, when the writer saw him, he was still plowing. Mr. Mason planted the first apple trees, as well as the first peach trees, which latter were in fine bearing up to the season before the hard winter of 1855-6, during which they were killed, and since which time this fruit has proven that this county was not its natural home.

In treating of this neighborhood, or of any other, in those early days, the reader must bear in mind that none of the present artificial organizations of townships, or even the county itself, were then in existence, so that a neighborhood extended for many miles. Then this Parmelee neighborhood included what are now Richland, Palmyra, and Allen townships, of this county, and Allen and Camp townships, in Polk county. We shall treat of those men only who contributed to this county.

Moses Barlow and his brother came from Vermont in 1843, but did not remain, returning the same year.

George Leslie came from Indiana in 1843, assisted in the building of the mill, claimed in the early days what is now known as the Rees farm, in Richland township, and lived in the county until a few years ago, dying at Hartford, at a good old age. He was a genial soul, the favorite of the children, to whom his bachelor ways were ever winning and pleasant. He remained a bachelor until, perhaps, as late as 1863, and died seven or eight years ago.

Joseph and James White assisted in the mill work in 1843, but returned to their old homes soon thereafter, and we can trace them no further.

The next accessions to the new settlement were mainly in the neighborhood of where Carlisle now stands.

In 1845 Simpson Hargis came from Indiana, to which State he had emigrated from Kentucky, and settled on the farm upon which Mr. William Buxton now resides. He remained only until 1852 or 1853. Anthony Smith came the same year, from Ohio, and lived on some land belonging to Parmelee, situated about two miles east of where Carlisle now stands. He was a cousin of Parmelee's wife. He died in the same neighborhood, previous to the late war. Hiram Niday came from Indiana the same year, and settled on what is commonly known as the "Goldsberry farm," but did not remain long. William Stumbo came from Indiana this year, and settled on what is now known as the "Persons farm," most of which is in this county, although Mr. Stumbo's residence was just over the line in what is now Polk county. Uriah Dotson came from Virginia in 1845, and settled in what is now Richland township. The Myricks came from Indiana about the same time, and settled in Palmyra township, where those still live whom death has spared.

In 1846 the neighborhood was recruited by the arrival in Richland township of the following: Amos Freel, George Freel, the Phillipses, William Reynolds, nicknamed the "Buffalo Bull," and the Whites, all from Indiana; by Old Man Winpigler, Jerome Davis, Thomas Ward, Asahel Ward, William Rowe, John Parkinson, Austin Howard and the McMahanes from Ohio, and Riley Driscoll, from Burlington, this State. In the Carlisle neighborhood we find this year Mordecai Disney, a blacksmith from Indiana, probably the first in the county. Daniel Moore came from Louisa county, this State, about the same time, and settled on what is now the George Yount farm. Mr. Moore had come to the State from Cumberland county, Penn., originally in 1832, when the first settlements were made in the State at Burlington. He still lives near Carlisle, and has not only seen the growth and development of Warren county, but that of the State of Iowa as well. Mrs. Moore also came to the State with her parents in 1832, from Hocking county, Ohio, and settled in Louisa county. In this year, 1846, also came Dr. Spears, the first physician in the county. Whither he came or where he went we have been unable to discover. He remained, however, only two or three years.

In 1847 the accession was not so great, but included Newton Guthrie, who settled in Richland township, and on the same farm upon which he still resides. He is one of the leading citizens of the county, and has been called to fill many important official positions. He came from Indiana. In the same year came Dr. O. Plumley, from Vermont, and settled in the neighborhood of Hartford. John White and John Pearson also came this year, from Indiana, and were the first members of the society of Friends to settle in that neighborhood. This society contributed largely to the early

settlement and growth of the county. Into the Carlisle neighborhood Nicholas Beezley came this year. His first stopping place during the winter of 1847 was on the farm now owned by William Watts. The following February he moved on what is now the "William Stumbo farm," just north of Carlisle, and built a hewed log house about twenty rods east and fifteen rods south of Mr. Stumbo's present residence. Mr. Beezley died in 1851. John Hargis came from Indiana during this year, although he was originally from Kentucky. He built in April, near the site of his present dwelling.

In this year occurred the first death in the neighborhood, that of Daniel Landon. He was buried at Hartford.

As before narrated the mill was built in 1843, as a saw-mill, for the particular purpose of furnishing lumber for building the Des Moines barracks. The intention was, however, to make it a grist-mill also as soon as the population and productions of the county should demand it. The first run of burrs was put in in 1847. It was for grinding both corn and wheat, but nothing but corn was ground until after the harvest of 1848, simply because there was no wheat to be ground. There was no elevator at that time, so after the wheat was ground it was carried to the upper story of the mill and fed by hand through a spout leading to the bolt on the burr floor. People came from far and near, attracted by the reports of the completion of the mill, with their grists, so that for weeks before it was ready for work Middle river bottom was dotted over here and there with hungry and patient men waiting until it was ready to do their work that they might return with flour and meal to supply their almost famishing families and those of their neighbors, thus enduring the hardships of camp life in those early days in order that they might be able to secure the simple necessities of life, devoid of all luxuries. These same men, while Daniel Moore was putting up the bolt and burr and fixtures, refused to let him quit his work in order to gather his corn, which yet remained in the fields, but went themselves and gathered it for him. The nearest mills to this point were then located at Oskaloosa, and the completion of this one obviated the necessity of a journey of seventy-five miles through river bottoms which really had no bottoms, and over roads which were then not surveyed, and were little more than a trail through the woods and over the prairies. This, then, was a last resort, and the name and fame of Parmelee's mill was known far and wide, and Parmelee himself was probably the best known man in the whole State west of the Red Rock reservation. Some time in 1847 the fort at Des Moines was abandoned, as the necessity for its existence had ceased, and the stores there accumulated were sold out at auction. This, though, was of rather doubtful advantage to the great majority of the settlers, from the fact that it took money to buy supplies, and money was the one commodity which did not then exist in this region in quantities sufficient to "supply the wants of trade," as has been the wail of many an incipient political economist, even for the past few years.

The first physician in this neighborhood, as already mentioned, was Dr. Spears, who cast his lines with the settlers in 1846, but only for a short time. He is said to have been a man of respectable attainments. The next was Dr. Huff, who came from Indiana, in 1848. Squire Guthrie says he started on his westward way as a blacksmith, but ere the journey of six hundred miles was completed he had blossomed out into a physician. He lived near Hartford. The next immediately following was, probably, Dr.

Ault, who lived at or near Dudley and came early in 1849. He remained, however, but a short time. After him, the next physician was, probably, Dr. W. H. Ward, who had come from Crawfordsville, Indiana, in the early part of 1849 to Des Moines, where he remained only a short time when he went to Dudley, Uncle Jerry Church's latest town at that time. When Dudley was drowned out in the flood of 1851 and removed to the present site of Carlisle, also laid out by Mr. Church, Dr. Ward went with the town and remained in it until 1862, when he removed to Des Moines, where he has long been one of the leading physicians.

Of Jeremiah Church we shall have more to say as we progress in this work for he contributed much to the early history of this county. He came to Des Moines in the winter of 1845-6, remained until the next winter, when he laid out the town Dudley just over the line in Polk county, and was its first merchant, and, perhaps, the first merchant in all this region. He then laid out Carlisle in 1851, and contributed much to its early growth, and remained in the county from time to time until his death in November, 1874.

The first road in the county was the old "Dragoon Trail" in 1843 from Parmelee's mill to Fort Des Moines, and was made by hauling lumber to build the fort. The next road was, probably, the old "Mormon Trail," passing from Dudley to a point near where John Hargis' house now stands and then, it is thought, on up what is now known as the "Scotch Ridge." They were selected only for their special purposes, and were, of course, over the natural irregularities of the country, and no work was put on them.

Fort Des Moines was the nearest and only post-office even until 1850—except one near where Ackworth now stands—when post-offices began to be established in the newer and more sparsely settled portions of country surrounding the "Fort."

The first marriage in this neighborhood, so far as we have been able to discover, was that of Owen Adkins and Tabitha Jane Hargis, on the 6th of December, 1849, Rev. Samuel Keeney being the officiating clergyman.

The first birth was that of George Smith Parmelee, son of John D. Parmelee, on the 17th of November, 1843. The next was Allen Griffin Parmelee, on January 24th, 1846.

The first girl born in this neighborhood was Helen Parmelee, on the 1st day of April, 1848.

Cornelius Mason, son of William Mason, was born on the 22d day of May, 1846, and was, therefore, the third boy born in the county.

Matthew Farley was born about one mile west of where Palmyra now stands, on the 10th day of November, 1846.

By the time the children of the settlers became large and numerous enough, schools were established in two or three different parts of this neighborhood at about the same time. In the Hartford neighborhood a log school-house was built in 1847, by the neighbors clubbing together, the name of the teacher of which we could not discover. The second was taught by 'Squire Newton Guthrie. In the Quaker neighborhood the first school was taught about the winter of 1848, near the site of where the old town of Wilmington used to stand. The house in which it was taught was one which some settler had built in order to hold his claim, but which he had abandoned. The old settlers cannot recall who was the teacher of this first school. At Carlisle the first school was taught by Miss Amelia Brand, in the summer of 1849. The directors were John Hargis, Nicholas Beezley

and Charles Keeney, and the amount of permanent school funds apportioned to the district, which was then very large, was twenty dollars, which was paid to John Hargis. The compensation paid Miss Brand for her three months' work was thirty dollars. It was taught in a house which was built on Daniel Moore's land, about ten rods north of George Yount's present residence. Miss Brand married soon after this, and emigrated in 1852 to Oregon, in which State she still resides.

We shall again recur to this settlement in the history of the various townships of which it was composed.

The next settlement in the county was that surrounding Ackworth. It included the settlers living near Ackworth, as well as those who settled near Indianola, those who lived near Hammondsburgh, as well as those who settled in White Oak and Squaw townships—or all the people within a radius of some ten miles.

The first party to come was one led by David Lair, who still lives in the county and has a vivid recollection of everything connected with its history. He arrived in the county on the 27th day of March, 1846, and stopped on South River, about three and a half miles east of Indianola. He came from Clinton county, Ohio, in 1845, stopping for a time in Illinois on the way. With him came to this county, from Illinois, Alex. Ginder, still living on his farm near Ackworth, William Ginder, Thomas Feagins, who lived in the county until his death, in 1872, and Matthias Reynolds.

Dillon Haworth came some time in April following, and Samuel Haworth came on the 1st day of June, and R. M. Hightower, Thomas Hightower, Sanford Brown, who came with Dillon Haworth, arrived also the same summer. Allen Brooks also came with David Lair, but did not remain long, going to California at the time of the great rush during the gold excitement. He now lives in Davis county. Jonathan Dillon came from Illinois, in 1846. He was the first man to open up a general store. He remained here a number of years, when he returned to Georgetown, Illinois, where he still resides. He was accompanied here by his brother, William Dillon.

In the winter of 1846 R. G. Hammond came to the county. He was a native of Tennessee, and kept a stock of goods. He laid out the town of Hammondsburgh in 1850, and in 1852 emigrated to California. William Manley came with Hammond, and went with him to California, but returned several years ago, and now lives in Lucas county.

J. B. Freel came in this year from Boone county, Indiana, and remained in the county until three or four years since. He lived near Sandyville.

James Woody came, this same year, from Kentucky. He was a rough, but bright and good-hearted man—a true pioneer. He always signed his name "James Woody, Esq.," and was consequently known by the name of "Gentleman Jim." When asked what the "Esq." to his name meant he always replied: "Nobleman, by God; sir!" He died several years ago, in this county.

Alfred Clark also came during this year, and settled in Otter township, on the farm upon which he still lives. He came from Indiana. About the same time Havila Hockett came, from the same part of Indiana. He also lives in Otter township, on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Clark, upon which he settled at that time. They are both thrifty, well-to-do farmers, who have watched the growth of the county from almost its earliest days, before it became an organized political body.



P. P. Henderson

James Cooper came from Ohio, in 1846, and settled upon what is now known as the "Wesley Cheshire farm." He sold out his claim in the fall of 1849 and moved over about Greenbush, in the northeastern part of the county, and, about 1860, removed to Kansas. George Cooper, his brother, came at the same time, and settled near the mouth of Squaw creek.

In 1847 the new settlement received a large addition of men and families who came to stay and assist in its building up. Among them was Paris P. Henderson, the one man who, above all others, has discharged the duties of citizenship in its early days. He came from Vermillion county, Illinois, having left his native place in Union county, Indiana, in 1842, and came to Warren county to try his fortunes with its pioneers. He made a claim of the land where Ackworth now stands, and settled to work. Soon after coming, on the 16th of December, 1847, he married Miss Martha Haworth, daughter of Samuel Haworth. He was appointed organizing sheriff in 1848, and acted as such in the organization of the county in the latter part of that year. He therefore took the first census, and knew every man, woman and child in the county in those earliest days. He not only held important positions in the county in the pioneer times, but in the days of its growth and greatness as well, and achieved distinction in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion. In all these positions he showed his fitness, and now, with the old settlers, those who have known him at all times and under all circumstances, there is no more popular or thoroughly esteemed man in our midst.

James Bales came from Fountain county, Indiana, and settled in Otter township. He died three or four years ago, in Squaw township, where his family still reside. Alexander Bales, a brother, also came about the same time. The Baleses were clever, honest sort of people, who, in those early days, had a faculty of getting into trouble. They were repeatedly arrested for the common fault of many men on the frontier, *i. e.*, assault, or assault and battery. But they did not try to dodge the penalty after the act. Once when Colonel Henderson, then serving as constable, had arrested some of them, he sent them on to the residence of the justice alone, while he went on about his business of finding and bringing in others of them, and they appeared as promptly as though all the county had been a *posse comitatus* to take them.

Isaac Mordock, a Quaker from Illinois, was among the new settlers this year. He went to Kansas, where he died.

A. B. Taylor, now a resident of Adams county, this State, came from Ohio. He was the second clerk of the county.

Andrew Reed settled in White Oak township, on the farm now owned by the heirs of Thomas Hutt. Adamson and Baysinger also settled in White Oak township, in the same neighborhood, during this year. The former died in White Oak township, and the latter removed to Kansas and died there several years ago.

J. Hackney came in the fall of 1847, and settled away off to himself in what was formerly known as "Hackney's Grove," west of Fairview, now the farm owned by Abel Smith.

Harrison Jordon came from Ohio in the fall of this year, and remained until 1850, when he was taken with the California fever, and went out to the then new gold regions. He returned to Iowa some years later, and has

lived for many years at Pleasantville, Marion county. He has been very prosperous.

Philip Lambert came from Virginia this year and settled north of Sandyville.

Samuel Moffitt came from Illinois, and died on his farm not many years later.

Aquila H. Spray and his brother, John C. Spray, came from Clark county, Ohio. The former removed to Lucas county, and the latter to the State of Oregon.

Cornelius Devore, who still lives in the western part of Belmont township, came during this year.

H. A. Lambert, the first clerk of the District Court, came from Virginia. He removed afterward to Missouri.

Isaac and Eli Posgate, both of whom are still living, the latter in Indianola, came this year.

John F. Woodside, a brother-in-law of Mr. John S. McKinney, came this year, and settled in Jefferson township.

The Conners—John and William D.—came this year from Virginia, and settled in the western part of the county.

These are not all who came during the year 1847, but they are those who were most prominent in the early history of the county. Neither have we been able to discover where many of them are, nor where others of them came from when they removed to Warren county, but they are as complete as they can be made by taking the names from the records of the county, and verified from memory by the old citizens of the county, those who have seen all and knew all the men who contributed to this early history.

In 1848 there came, among others, Joseph Hockett, Thomas J. Sinnard, Hugh Lambert, Hiram A. Lambert, D. A. Felter, William C. Simmons, Joel Scott, Thomas Blackford, Eunion Williams and Daniel Barker.

In 1849 James C. Graham, James Nicholls, Matthew Millican, Zachariah Nicholson, Thomas Brown, Abel Smith, Joseph W. Graham, Enoch Graham, Thomas Bengé, Franklin Bengé, A. H. Barker and others came.

In 1850, and from that time forward, the list begins to get beyond our power to enumerate, and included many of the citizens of the county who have been prominent in business or in public affairs.

The first marriage in this settlement was that of Paris P. Henderson and Miss Martha Haworth, on the 16th of December, 1847. The license was procured at Des Moines, as this county was not yet organized.

The first birth in all this neighborhood was that of Abigail Bales, daughter of Alex. Bales, on the 22d of October, 1847, on Otter creek.

The second was Thomas Bales, a son of James Bales, on the 28th of October, 1847.

The first birth immediately in the Ackworth neighborhood was that of a daughter to William Ginder, on the 15th day of September, 1848. The second, that of a son to Paris P. Henderson the next day, or the 16th day of September, 1848; and the next, a daughter to Jonathan Dillon on the next day, the 17th day of September, 1848. David Lair says his wife started out in the absence of a physician in the capacity of midwife. She first went to William Ginder's, with the result as above related, when Mrs. Ginder was delivered of a daughter, then, without going home, to the house of Col. Henderson where a son was delivered, and lastly, without yet finding an opportunity to go home, to the house of Jonathan Dillon where the

second girl was born. All this time Mr. Lair was at home keeping all the children in the neighborhood and trying to play mother to them to the best of his ability, and he says it was the longest three days he ever passed. It was doing pretty well, however, for a new county, and what was discouragement to Mr. Lair was surely encouragement for the new colony.

The first death was that of a child of Thomas Feagins in the fall of 1846, soon after the first settlers came into the county, and was, so far as we can discover, the second in the limits of the county.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1846-7, in a house built by Mathias Reynolds, by Miss Martha Haworth, who, as we have seen, was soon thereafter married to Col. P. P. Henderson. Miss Haworth continued to teach one or two terms after her marriage. The first school-house was built, by the neighbors clubbing together, in 1847. It was situated about one mile east from where Ackworth now stands, and was torn down only a few years ago.

On the 5th of May, 1847, George Richards moved into a house already built in the grove on R. R. Latta's farm, two miles north of Indianola. He remained there until April 10, 1850, when he left the county some years, returning in May, 1853, and has since resided in its borders.

The next settlement was made in the western part of the county, in what is now known as Jefferson and Greenfield townships.

On the 5th day of May, 1846, Ulysses Berger arrived in that portion of the county. He came directly from Savannah, Missouri, originally from Henry county, Indiana. This was not a large settlement for several years, and even up to 1851 the number of settlers was small. On the other side of the county line, in Madison, on Clanton creek, quite a large settlement was made during the summer of 1846, the first settler being Hiram Hurst who came in the April preceeding the arrival of Mr. Berger. C. B. Jones, who is a very old settler of this county, settled first in Crawford township, on the western line of Madison, but remained there only one year, when he removed to Warren county.

Dr. W. G. Ball came from Missouri in the spring of 1847. He was the only physician in the western and southern part of the county for a number of years, and was a man of considerable professional skill. He was also quite prominent in the management of the business affairs of the county even up to 1868. Several years ago he removed to Arkansas, where he still resides, in the practice of his profession. In 1852 a son of Dr. Ball, with two other men from this county, John A. Smith and Lewis Smith, started to Oregon and were massacred by Indians on their way.

Other early settlers, previous to 1849, in this neighborhood, or what was then the neighborhood, were the Ryans, Reeves, W. W. Hurst, Elisha Perkins and others.

On North river, some six or seven miles from this settlement, John Rufe had settled on the 1st of September, 1845, just before the final departure of the Indians for the West. Shortly afterward Noah Reeves came, and settled three miles above Rufe's place. There were no more during that year but in February, 1846, Samuel Crow and wife, and with him two young men, James Phipps and William Young by name, came as reënforcements into the settlement, and lived in the bark wigwams which the Indians had built and deserted upon leaving the county. Leftwich Bidwell also came along during this year.

While the increase was not rapid until about the beginning of the fifties,

yet it increased in Jefferson, Linn and Greenfield townships of this county, and in Polk, south of the Raccoon river, which really constituted one settlement until quite a late day.

We shall take occasion to develop these matters more fully in our history of the various townships composing it. The first birth in all this section was that of Henry Johnson, son of Lewis and Nancy Johnson, some time in May, 1847. The second was that of Jane Berger, daughter of Ulysses and Margaret C. Berger, on the 15th of August, 1847, on the farm now owned and occupied by M. Crawford, in Jefferson township.

The first death was that of James Ryan, who was drowned in a slough in Jefferson township, on the 6th of July, 1846, and his funeral was preached by Rev. C. B. Jones. The coffin was made from boards sawed with a whip saw.

The first marriage was that of Daniel Howard and Miss Johnson, Mr. Samuel Crow officiating.

The first school was held in a log school-house built by the united efforts of the settlers, at a point near where U. Berger's orchard now is, at a cost of about \$50 all told—labor, money and everything. It had the fine furniture of the times, consisting of puncheon floors, seats, etc. This was in the summer of 1848. The teacher was Theodore B. Perry, who is now an attorney of Albia.

The first cloth woven in the county was by Mrs. Berger, done soon after their arrival, and the work was done upon a loom made by Mr. Berger. It consisted of about fifteen yards of linsey-woolsey made for home use. No more was woven because Mrs. Berger had no more money with which to buy rolls for spinning.

The first wheat sown was at the Crewe Grove—near where Widow Welch now lives, and on her farm—in 1845, and harvested in 1846. It was fall wheat. It was tramped out with oxen, by James Smith and U. Berger, and cleaned by pouring it out of the hind end of a wagon. It was raised by some person in Des Moines, and thrashed on the shares.

The first corn was raised by U. Berger, where M. Crawford lives, in the year 1846.

The first plow used in this settlement was stocked by Mr. Berger. It was called a "Carey wooden mould board." The only iron used in its construction was for the share, mould board, clevis, and the cutter.

While all these different settlements were making themselves, another important one was springing up. This other was located in and around the site now occupied by Summerset, but principally, at first, on the south side of Middle river.

Early in 1846 T. M. Clough came from Ohio, and made a claim of the land upon which he lived until his death, only a year or so ago, and which his family still own.

About the same time old Matthew Spurlock came, and made a claim and built a house upon the land where James Laverty now lives. He remained only until the next year, when he sold out and removed to Fairfield.

Mr. James Laverty came here from Park county, Indiana, in September, 1847, and bought Spurlock's claim. Mr. Laverty had just left college a short time before, and had determined to begin the world by going out and assisting in the building up of a new country. Mr. Laverty has, therefore, seen the growth of the county from almost its first beginnings, and has contributed as much as any man within its borders to its development.

Thornton F. Chapman came from Fountain county, Indiana, in 1846, and made a claim on the land formerly used as a county poor farm, and now owned by Robert McElroy. He remained there until about the beginning of the war, when he removed to Kansas.

Spurlock's son-in-law, an Irishman named Brown, came to the settlement about this time, and made claim to the land now owned by B. Pritchett.

Lewis Jones came here from Indiana in 1847, and laid claim to and improved the land now known as the McClintock farm, which Jones sold to McClintock in 1848, and he himself moved out of the county. McClintock came to this county from Lee, where he had lived some time, coming originally from Indiana.

John Leas, who had emigrated from Scotland not long before, and James Mounts, who had lived some time in Washington county, this State, came here late in 1847 or early in 1848, and Mr. Mount's store, opened in 1848, was about the first in the county.

On the present site of Summerset a man named Sharp made a claim, in the spring of 1847, but soon sold out to Demas Beach, a miller, who came in the latter part of that year. He, in connection with John Parmelee, built a saw-mill at Summerset in 1848, and in 1849 added the grist-mill, for grinding corn. T. M. Clough and David Lair cut the logs, and William Ginder hewed them.

William Boyd, Robert Boyd and Thomas Boyd came from Seneca county, Ohio, in 1848. The two former are dead. The latter is still living, in Missouri.

William Peck came from Indiana with James Laverty, in 1847, and his brother and his family, comprising George, Dan and John, now and ever since residents of the county, soon followed.

John M. Laverty, father of James Laverty, came from Indiana, in 1848. He was the first surveyor, being elected in 1849. He continued to reside in the county continuously until his death—January 1, 1872—at the ripe old age of 79.

At the same time that John M. Laverty was surveyor in Warren county his son, James Laverty, was surveyor of Polk county, that portion of the territory having been organized as a part of Polk county.

A man by the name of Hayes came, also, in 1847, but remained so short a time that he did not contribute materially to the history of the county. He, with Beach, the miller already mentioned, and a man named Morris, who remained but a short time, went to Oregon in 1852, and Hayes died on the way.

The first school-house in the settlement was built near where Mr. Welch now lives, in the winter of 1849-50. As usual, it was constructed by the united efforts of the settlers.

The first birth was that of John Laverty, son of James Laverty, in March, 1848.

The first election was held at the house of Thomas Rees, near where the old town of Wilmington formerly stood. It was held in 1846 or 1847.

Old Matthew Spurlock, the pioneer of this neighborhood, was a character. When he met a stranger he always introduced himself by saying: "Maybe you don't know me. I am generally called 'Old Bogus.'" This arose from the fact that he had been a counterfeiter. When he lived in Arkansas he was elected at one time to the State Senate, but being engaged in his peculiar work he sent word to the president of that body that he

was too busy to attend, and that the session would have to go along without him. He had also been a preacher in Georgia.

At some election in the early settlement of the State, Thomas Baker, of Des Moines, was the Democratic candidate for State Senator, and Dr. Brooks, of the same place, was the Whig candidate. Spurlock was a southern Democrat, but this year he voted for the Whig candidate. It is said to have come about in this way: Spurlock had a favorite cat, which died, and he announced that he would preach the cat's funeral. Among other auditors attracted by the strange ceremony was Baker, the candidate for senator. At some one of the many ridiculous matters in the sermon Baker laughed outright. Spurlock was offended, and turned round to him and said: "I won't vote for any d—d man who has no more respect for the ministry and for religion than to laugh at a funeral." And he kept good his word by voting against Baker, along with all his followers.

Old Matthew Spurlock's brother, John Spurlock, was one of the pioneer ministers of this portion of Iowa, and often preached in this county in its earlier days. It is related that he was once to preach in the old log courthouse in Winterset. He was also quite celebrated as a pioneer class-leader, and was looked upon in early days as without a rival, or a peer, in the performance of that particular religious duty. One Sabbath morning he was very late going to meet one of his appointments in the "old log" of our Madison county neighbors. The audience, however, were excusing him in their own minds, as a very heavy rain had fallen on the night before. He finally came in, however, quite flushed, and deeming an apology necessary for his tardiness, he remarked that he had to remain longer because he "had to let out that *dammed water*." There was great surprise, and each looked at the other in amazement. They wondered whether their good old class-leader had fallen from grace, or gone mad! But he was not long in noticing the astonishment his words had produced, and began to call back his language, and he then explained what he meant. He had been letting out the water that had covered the corn in the furrows of his entire field. That was all.

This was one of the principal settlements in this portion of the county because it secured a mill at an early day, and also because of the fact that it was near the county line, being then in Polk county, and was intimately associated with the settlers in all the country round.

Another early settlement was in Whitebreast township by the Willises, father and three sons. The old gentleman is dead many years, but two of the sons still live in Whitebreast township, and the other just over the line in Marion county, where he is postmaster.

This completes the enumeration of the earliest settlements in Warren county. It does not comprise every township nor every man who came in those early days, but is as complete as we have been able to make it.

The Indians had not abandoned all title to this territory before the first settler came, but the number was not very great even when Parmelee came, and before the great body of the settlers came in 1846, 1847, and 1848, they were nearly all gone although they were to be seen occasionally even for few years afterward when returning to visit for a short time their former happy hunting grounds. Quite a number of them would come back during the "sugar water seasons," and spend some time here occupied in draining the "sugar water" from the trees and boiling it down. They would gather the water in huge troughs, sometimes twenty feet in length,

and keep it there until ready to boil it down. After the departure of the Indians the settlers would gather up these troughs as they found them, just the thing in which to feed cattle and hogs. As soon as the "sugar water season" was over the Indians would disappear, and after a few years they ceased coming entirely. As might be guessed from their industrious habits, there was a great number of squaws in these Indian bands. With Indians thus peacefully and industriously disposed, the early settlers could have no trouble, and there is no reason to believe that there was any.

The agricultural implements of the early settlers were much in contrast with those of the present time. The only plows they had at first were what they styled "bull plows." The mould-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service and they must be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Warren county.

It was quite a time after the first settlement before there was a single stove in the county. Rude fire-places were built in the cabin chimneys and they served for warmth, cooking and ventilation.

The first buildings in the county were not just like the log-cabins that immediately succeeded them. These latter required some help and a good deal of labor to build. The very first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "cabin raising" then log-cabins were in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time of his life, as that when he lived in one of these homely but comfortable and profitable old cabins.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity, and an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs without either chinking or daubing was the dependence for light and air.

The doors were fastened with old fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend or neighbor or traveler the string always hung out, for the pioneers of the west were hospitable, and entertained visitors to the best of their ability.

It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than these homely cabins. The following is a good description of these old land-marks, but few of which now remain:

"These were of round logs notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut out in the end and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door is made, a window is opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end about two feet square, and it is finished without glass or transparency. The house is then 'chinked' and 'daubed' with mud made of the top soil.

"The cabin is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest.

"The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of the furniture of the past, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and a-half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same sized holes corresponding with these in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles.

"Upon these poles clapboards are laid, or lind bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid. The convenience of a cook stove was not thought of then, but instead the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles and skillets, on and about the big fireplace, and very frequently over and around, too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereigns of the household while the latter were indulging in the luxury of a cob pipe, and discussing the probable results of a contemplated elk hunt up and about Walled Lake. These log cabins were really not so bad, after all.

"We have seen a good deal of solid comfort about them, which, we presume to say, in many cases money could not purchase for the millionaire. Still, as 'contentment is happiness,' wherever one is the other must follow, as a matter of course, whatever may be the condition or location in life."

The women equally with the men came to endorse the trials, and administer her consolations to earliest settlers. Parmelee himself, though he came here in the spring of 1843, soon brought his wife with him. She had been raised on the frontiers, where very little opportunity presented itself for acquiring book learning. But she spoke the language of the Sacs and Foxes with a fluency equal to that of the Indians themselves. Much, indeed, is due to the women who came with the earliest settlement, and took their part in its upbuilding. "The winds and the wolves might howl without the lonely cabin, but within there burned the pure bright flame of a woman's love."

The woods abounded in wild fruit and grapes in the early days, and much of it was of a delicious quality, and it was many years before tame fruits were generally planted, because they were not needed. These fruits have now almost entirely disappeared. Occasionally the crab apple, the wild cherry, wild strawberry and the blackberry are seen, but civilization has apparently ruined their quality, and they are no longer the rich, toothsome fruits which the early settlers knew.

Wild bees also abounded in those times, and furnished a delicacy to many a pioneer household, beside the sport of finding and securing it.

On account of the high price of corn during the first years, and the great inconveniences of procuring it at distant markets, they were compelled to be economical and judicious in the use of it, and used every means and effort within their power in making preparations the first year, so as to be sure of a crop the following year; and for this labor and care they were almost invariably rewarded with an abundant harvest. The labor, care and anxiety of one year was generally repaid with prosperity, peace and plenty during the next, and the majority of the pioneers found more pleasure in thus having a plentiful supply of the necessities of life and being able to give of their substance when the occasion required, to those in straightened circumstances around them, than in being dependent and needy themselves, and thus being on the receiving list. Oftentimes, indeed, such persons had the privilege of realizing the truth and beauty of our Saviour's sweet words of comfort, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

While the early settlers were generally industrious, honest, generous and sympathetic, moving along peacefully in the even tenor of their ways about their daily duties, and usually temperate in their habits, still their customs and habits were not altogether of the same character as those of the present day.

Customs and habits that are now looked upon as quite improper and de-

grading by society generally, though practiced still by a large per cent of the inhabitants, were considered by many of the early settlers as not so very much out of place, while others of their number—perhaps no smaller per cent in proportion to the population than at present—were faithful to shun and frown down all such improper conduct. Still a good many of them seemed to deem it eminently proper and quite essential in starting off on a journey to take with them a handy-flask in their pockets, and sometimes the “wee brown jug” in their wagons, well filled with something to keep them warm and in buoyant “spirits,” and also to have something along with which to accommodate their particular friends of like tastes and longings whom they might accompany or meet with on the way, and thus be able to sustain their cherished title of “hail fellows well met.”

Warren was just like the other pioneer counties in this respect, and so we take from a neighboring county on the north a general illustration of this phase of pioneer customs. It is related by Judge Burns, the first County Judge of Dallas county:

“We and Squire Babb were returning from a business trip to the Fort in the winter of 1847-8. We met Corbell on the ridges east of the site of Waukee, going to the Fort on horseback for the mail. We had never seen Corbell before. Babb had seen him only once, but had no acquaintance with him at all. They stopped mutually, and eyed each other for a moment. Squire Babb addressed Corbell thus:

“‘It seems to me, sir, that I have seen you before.’

“‘No doubt of it, sir,’ replied Corbell, ‘I’m Squire Corbell, of Dallas county; have just been appointed postmaster in Penoach by the commissioners of the General Land Office, sir, and I’m goin’ down to the Fort for the mail matter. What might your name be?’

“‘My name, sir, is Squire Babb. I have just come to your county to seek a little rest. I have held many official places of honor and trust in my day. I was appointed by the legislature of the State of Indiana, one of the re-locating commissioners to re-locate the seat of justice of Fountain county, Indiana, and, sir,——’ By this time Squire Babb was out of the wagon and Corbell was off his horse. They rushed toward each other; they clasped hands and tangled congratulations followed. Squire Babb had brought with him from the Fort a jug of pretty large capacity, well filled with sweetened homiletic elaborator, and in order to cement the friendship just formed with Corbell, he lifted it from its hiding place in the wagon, and, with an introductory speech on hygiene, that was interlarded with affirmative responses from Squire Corbell, it was gracefully given to the latter, accompanied by this laconic sally: ‘Squire, let us drink to a better acquaintance in Dallas.’ Corbell, taking the jug, replied: ‘I will never refuse a friend, sir, in such trying times as *those*.’ Babb then politely turned his back, and Squire Corbell proceeded at once to flood his epiglottis. Squire Babb now took the jug, saying: ‘Here is to my friend, Squire Corbell, great Jupiter, prithree.’ He then threw back his head, poised his jug on his pouting lips, a long gurgling current coursed its way toward his plastic epigastrium, and the jug was grounded. Squire Babb then continued the colloquy: ‘Now, Squire Corbell, I beg of you not to mention my name in connection with any office whatever. I have come to Dallas with no such purpose. I want the good people of Dallas county to let me enjoy the sweets of private life on the mellifluous waters of the classic ’Coon, the one great object I had in coming here. Yes, sir, yes, let me hunt the bear, the elk, the deer, and trap

the pretty fur-coated tribes of the woods and waters, and office may go begging for me.' Squire Corbell could hardly see how it was possible to comply, and would not promise Squire Babb. They drank again, then mounted and parted with a wave of the hands."

Many amusing stories are, of course, told by the early settlers about each other, but we have space for but a few.

Old Uncle Jerry Church was about the first merchant in this region, and "kept store," as it was then called, at Dudley. It has been said that when he began selling goods he put no marks upon them, either of cost or for selling. When asked why this was so, he said: "I don't want any mark. I know very well that when I buy something for one dollar and sell it for three that I am making money, and I don't need any mark to tell me so."

One of the early physicians at one time visited a patient, a strong, plucky settler, with whom disease had dealt long and harshly, until the doctor saw that he must die. So he told his patient that if he had any business to settle up he had better attend to it. "Then, doctor," anxiously inquired the patient, "you think I must die?" "Yes," replied the physician, "I see no help for you." "D—n the luck!" replied the patient, and turned his face to the wall and died, none the less plucky than the boldest of Bret Harte's heroes.

Another physician in the northern part of the county was once called to visit a patient south of Indianola. He made the outward journey all right, administered to the sick man, and started on his way home. Roads were scarce at that time, and the physician was soon lost. He wandered along, until finally in the distance he saw a light at the house of James Farley, near Palmyra. He applied for lodging, and was kindly cared for. He was directed to a bed with some of the young lads of the family, and, according to his custom, took the back part of the bed. The house was new, as well as distinctively pioneer, and there was no chinking and daubing. Some time during the night the physician in his restlessness threw his arm out at one of the cracks between the logs, and an old and friendly cow on the outside, looking, perhaps, for a new cud, advanced and chewed the cuff of the sleeve of the doctor's shirt before he awakened.

At one time during the flood of 1851 Jackson Shoemaker was keeping a "grocery" at Dudley. A grocery then meant principally whiskey and other drinks, with a few cigars and such other luxuries as are considered necessities in a new country. D. D. Cummings, now a resident of Greenfield township, was one of the early settlers who was always up to mischief. He took a canoe and went down to Dudley, and hitching it to a fence some fifty or a hundred yards off, he climbed out in the water and waded over to the "grocery." The proprietor was out, and Dave, after helping himself to the stronger cordials, began on the Havana cigars, which were then put up in bunches of about ten, with tape around them. He filled his clothes with them, and started back for his canoe. Near where it was tied was an old well, some ten or twelve feet deep, which, of course, he could not see, and so into it he stepped, and down he went under the water. Nothing was seen of him for a short time, but soon the bunches of cigars began to come up, pop! pop! and when Dave came up he began to swim after them. However, his game of mischief was exposed, and the other settlers who were in the upper story of the old building at Dudley greatly enjoyed his discomfiture. It is probable that he was compelled to stand "treat."

The living, in those times, was not such as to tempt the epicure to leave

his comfortable luxuries, or even necessities, in the East, in order to add to the population of this country. Flour was unknown at first and meal scarce. Meal of home manufacture was made by pounding boiled corn in a sort of mortar made in the top of an old stump. The pounding would be done with an iron wedge fastened to a stick. Various other contrivances were used. As late as 1850 flour was scarce, and sold readily for ten dollars per hundred weight. Buckwheat was ground in coffee-mills. In this way flour was ground for many a toothsome "flap-jack." Coffee was made from corn, and the old-fashioned hominy, made by the housewife in a kettle, was both common and toothsome.

They had corn bread in those days "as was corn bread," such as many a resident of the county of this day knows nothing of; and the pone made by the grandmothers of the young people of the present day was something for pride.

Meat, of course, was very plenty and very cheap, but it was altogether wild meat, principally venison. R. M. Hightower, a resident of Otter township, who lives on the same claim he marked out after coming from Missouri, in 1846, says he ate no kind of meat except wild meat for three years after his arrival. They had it salt and dried and fresh. John S. McKimmy says that when he came here, in 1849, the people with whom he boarded had no other meat for the first six months than venison. So it was all over the county.

The methods of living at that time are illustrated by an occurrence in the early history of Madison county, just over the line. The first marriage in that county took place April 19, 1849. The parties were David S. Smith and Jane Cason. The ceremony was performed by Seth Adamson, justice of the peace. The bride was fifteen years of age. Before the marriage Mr. Cason, father of the bride, spent a week riding about in Madison and Warren counties, visiting every family in order to obtain enough flour to make a wedding cake. He was unsuccessful, and returned very much disappointed. The bride and her brother, William T. Cason, now of Bevington, were equal to the emergency. They pounded corn in a sort of a mortar dug out in the top of a log. The corn was pounded with an iron wedge attached to a pole, which in turn was fastened to a "sweep" which was fastened to the upper log of the cabin. Of the corn pounded in this way the finest was taken for the wedding cake, which, when sweetened with maple sugar and properly baked, was highly relished by the guests.

The first post-office was established in 1848, west of Ackworth, near the point where the Indianola road to that place enters the road running south to Hammondsburgh. The first postmaster was Colonel P. P. Henderson, who kept it at his residence, and the mail was carried from Des Moines by some of the settlers, who alternated in the work. It was a mail route of which this was the terminus. It was carried oftenest, perhaps, by Milt. Hamilton. Afterward a line was established from Fort Des Moines to Alexandria.

The first house in the neighborhood of where Ackworth now stands was built by Alex. Ginder, in the spring of 1846. David Lair, Dillon Haworth and Thomas Feagins built the same spring. Ginder's house was a little to the northeast of Ackworth, near where George D. Haworth now lives.

Wages, in those days, were about fifty cents a day. Good hands in some special kinds of work received seventy-five cents, and one, William Ginder, usually received a dollar a day for hewing timber. Rail splitters received

about fifty cents a hundred, so that in the early days, when they had the pick of timber, the very best hands could make about a dollar a day, but the pay was in trade, as but few of the early settlers had money, as that article was very scarce in the early days. It used to be said that old oxen was the only *circulating* medium. The California emigration which passed through here in 1848 and 1849 was a great blessing to the county, as it enabled the settlers to sell their products at handsome prices.

During the first years new settlers came into the county so rapidly that it was difficult to get enough provender to keep the stock alive through the winter. They would be driven daily into the timber along the streams and allowed to browse on the lind and elm trees. The cattle in the county were usually veritable "lean kine" by spring.

During the floods of 1851 the people were compelled to live on hominy and on corn bread made from meal made by pounding in a mortar or grating upon a grater, or ground in coffee mills. Although there were several mills they were on the river bottoms, and were surrounded almost as completely as if a new deluge had come.

To show what ideas of distance the early settlers had it is only necessary to remark that in 1856, when Enoch Crosthwait lived in the National House, and would go up town in the evening, the citizens would joke him about living so far out that he was compelled to bring his dinner when he came to town.

As before remarked, the first marriage was that of Colonel P. P. Henderson and Miss Martha Haworth, on the 16th of December, 1847. He procured his license at Fort Des Moines.

The first marriage license issued in this county was on the 30th of October, 1849, to Franklin Berge, to marry Miss Arena Bales, and is the only one issued that year.

The second was issued on the 28th of March, 1855, to John Beeson, to marry Miss Polly Ann Haworth.

These have well been followed up, so that we are able to report the result for thirty years:

1849, 1; 1850, 15; 1851, 8; 1852, 4; 1853, 36; 1854, 49; 1855, 48; 1856, 83; 1857, 114; 1858, 92; 1859, 66; 1860, 78; 1861, 96; 1862, 70; 1863, 70; 1864, 102; 1865, 161; 1866, 158; 1867, 141; 1868, 147; 1869, 155; 1870, 148; 1871, 148; 1872, 179; 1873, 160; 1874, 180; 1875, 167; 1876, 169; 1877, 169; 1878, 177; 1879 to October, 21st, 127—making a total of 3,320.

In the days of a State bank currency the Indianola merchants would publish in the papers lists of the banks whose bills they would accept in the regular course of trade. Generally these lists would be nearly a half column in length, and they would be revised every few weeks by dropping out some names and inserting others. By these lists farmers could tell before coming to town just what stores would receive whatever "wild cat" they had on hand.

Old time methods of banking were also forcibly impressed upon our early citizens by such news paragraphs as the following, in the *Indianola Republican* of December 6, 1855:

"The following banks were thrown out in Boston: Rhode Island Central Bank; Orno Bank and Ellsworth Bank, Maine; Searsport Bank, Maine; Royalton Bank, Vermont; People's Bank, Danby, Vermont.

"The following Indiana Free Banks have been wound up and their secu-

rities sold. The bills are worth, according to the sums realized, the following figures: Bank of Connersville, 87 cents; Wabash Valley Bank, 92 cents; Greene county Bank, 81 cents; Merchants Bank, Lafayette, 90 cents; Laurel Bank, 62 cents; Government Stock Bank, 80 cents."

Some of the cabins were also used as stopping places for travelers, and when this was the case the house could well be said "to be crowded to its utmost capacity." On such an occasion when bed time came, the first family would take the back part of the cabin, and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagons outside. In the morning, those nearest the door arose first and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the hind end of a wagon, and consisted of corn bread, buttermilk and fat pork, and occasionally coffee to take away the morning chill. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat "tread out" by horses on the ground, cleaned with a sheet and pounded by hand. This was the best the most fastidious could obtain, and this only one day in seven.

Not a moment of time was lost. It was necessary that they should raise enough sod corn to take them through the coming winter, and also get as much breaking done as possible. They brought with them enough corn to give the horses an occasional feed in order to keep them able for hard work, but in the main they had to live on prairie grass. The cattle got nothing else than grass.

In giving the bill of fare above we should have added *meat*, for of this they had plenty. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves of from twelve to twenty, and sometimes as many as fifty would be seen grazing together. Elk were also found, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Bears were not unknown. Music of the natural order was not wanting, and every night the pioneers were lulled to rest by the screeching of panthers and the howling of wolves. When the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night, they would be driven back by the wolves, chasing them up to the very cabin doors. Trapping wolves became quite a profitable business after the State began to pay a bounty for wolf scalps.

One of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the early life of the pioneers was a strange loneliness. The solitude seemed almost to oppress them. Months would pass during which they would see scarcely a human face outside their own families. The isolation of these early years worked upon some of the settlers an effect that has never passed away. Some of them say that they lived in such a lonely way when they first came here that afterward, when the county began to fill up, they always found themselves bashful and constrained in the presence of strangers. But when the people were once started in this way the long pent-up feelings of joviality and sociability fairly boiled over, and their meetings frequently became enthusiastic and jovial in the highest degree. It seems singular to note bashfulness as one of the characteristics of the strong, stalwart settlers, but we are assured by the old settlers themselves that this was a prominent characteristic of the pioneers. And some of them declare that this feeling became so strong during the early years of isolation and loneliness that they have never since been able to shake it off.

But there were certainly some occasions when the settlers were not in the least degree affected by anything in the nature of bashfulness. When their rights were threatened or invaded they had "muscles of iron and hearts of

flint." It was only when brought together for merely social purposes that they seemed ill at ease. If any emergency arose, or any business was to be attended to, they were always equal to the occasion.

CLAIM CLUBS.

During the early settlement of all this portion of country, while the different lands were being claimed and taken up, the greater part of the first settlers banded themselves together for mutual protection in organizations called "claim clubs," to prevent the encroachment of land speculators, "professional claim jumpers," and various kinds of intruders who had no intention of settling here and enduring their share of the hardships and labor involved in opening up and improving a new country.

It was a perilous act for any one outside of these claim clubs to take a claim in any of the more desirable parts of the county, lest he should settle upon or interfere with some club-member's previous claim or interest, and if such a thing did occur, no matter how innocent he may have been as to his intentions of intruding, in all such cases the non-initiated could do nothing but give up his claim, improvements and all, either peaceably or through compulsion of the combined force of the club, and resignedly seek elsewhere for lands. If he did not feel like submitting to this treatment, his only hope was to join the club for protection and advice, and thus be admitted to the secrets of its plan of working.

In many instances these claim clubs did good service when the enforcement of law and order seemed otherwise impossible, in protecting settlers in their rights of home and property. While on the other hand, doubtless, a good many honest and innocent persons were caused to suffer serious loss and inconvenience through the workings and sometimes unfair means of these clubs.

The very best intentioned organizations and individuals sometimes make mistakes in running to extremes, and cause injury to others by that which was only originally intended to be beneficial. Especially is this the case where so many different minds and dispositions are united to govern one organization.

So it was, to a greater or less extent, with these early claim clubs. While the chief design in their work was the mutual protection and benefit of all the members, and the proper settlement and development of the country, the injudicious, selfish members sometimes caused the institution of means that resulted in the injury and oppression of the innocent.

But professional claim jumpers were plentiful, as well as very shrewd and persistent in their modes of working to get the advantage, and these organized clubs seemed to prove the only effectual checkmates for them. In this respect, therefore, the latter accomplished a good work and afforded a formidable defense.

These clubs existed in almost every community, and were by no means a new institution when first introduced here. The claim rights of settlers were then regulated by what was called the claim law, which had its origin in Jefferson county, and was in a certain sense sanctioned by the legislature of 1839.

The plan of organization was very simple. A captain was selected, and each member of the club signed a pledge in the form of by-laws. And these by-laws form a curiosity well worth reading.

BY-LAWS.

WHEREAS: Self-protection, the acquiring and peaceable possession of property are essential to the happiness and prosperity of the people; and

WHEREAS: Reckless claim jumpers and invidious wolves in human form are prowling through the county for the purpose of robbing the settler of his claim and of the means of support; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we pledge ourselves to protect every member of this club in his rights of claim, or against the pre-emption of adverse parties, without fear of the world, the flesh or the devil.

2. That no person shall be allowed to pre-empt, or to purchase from government any claim of a member of the club, without the unequivocal consent of the member.

3. That the filing of any intention to pre-empt, in contravention of the right of any member hereof, shall be regarded as an attempt to deprive one member of his rights under the eternal fitness of things, and we pledge ourselves one to another to meet the offender on the home stretch with logic of life or death.

4. That a committee of three be raised, whose duty shall be to *hear* and *adjust* any disputes, evasions or disagreements that may arise with members of this club, or any case where claims of members are in dispute with outside, adverse claimants, of every character whatever.

5. That we pledge ourselves to sustain and uphold our committees and appointments in the performance of their several duties, and to enforce their decisions and adjudications to the very letter with force and arms if necessary.

6. That a cordial invitation is hereby extended to every citizen of the county to sign these articles of by-laws, and assist in their faithful execution and enforcement.

There was a Claim Association in a portion of Polk county and Warren, in what was termed the "Three Rivers Settlement." Of the first organization Allen Hall was captain, and James Laverty and Alex. Ginder were officers.

Later another association was organized in the neighborhood of Indianola, of which Alex. Ginder was captain, and Allen Brooks and Harrison Jordon secretaries. The former company had two or three violations of their rules, the latter but one. Of this one Colonel P. P. Henderson thus speaks in a letter:

"I remember that Eunion Williams made a claim some two miles southwest of Ackworth, put him up a good hewed-log house, had some fifteen acres fenced and broken. Mormon Haworth, who now lives near the place, entered the forty acres on which the improvements of Williams were made. As soon as the fact was made known we were called together at the residence of Thomas Feagins, and Mormon Haworth was summoned to be present. He came. Samuel Haworth, Alexander Ginder and David Lair were appointed a committee to inform Haworth of his violation of the rules, and for him to make his defense if he had any. He refused to make any answer at first, but at the sight of the 'tar-bucket' and feathers he came to terms. The committee, or jury, decided that Haworth should deed him the land, and wait one year for his pay, taking the land as security. He was allowed nothing for his trouble, only the \$1.25 per acre."

These rules of these organizations were intended only for the protection of *bona fide* settlers, and not for that of speculators in claims, and the rights of the settlers were well guarded, and justice done to the claimant and to the purchaser, according to the rules of the associations, so that land speculators never interfered with the rights of the settlers.

Some of the organizations were kept up years after all the lands were taken up, as vigilance committees, for protection against horse-thieves.

There was also a similar association at Hartford, of which the captain was Eli Fouts.

PIONEER LIFE.

All the experience of the early pioneers of this county goes far to confirm the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly balanced in this world. They had their privations and hardships, but they had also their own peculiar joys. If they were poor they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free, also, from the anxiety and care that always attend the possession of wealth. Other people's eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best of terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy and strife had not crept in. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger because they were so far removed from the great world of the East.

There was a peculiar sort of free-masonry among the pioneers. New-comers were made welcome, and ready hands assisted them in building their homes. Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down? No sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to rebuild his home. They came with as little hesitation, and with as much alacrity, as though they were all members of the same family and bound together by ties of blood. One man's interest was every other man's interest also. Now this general state of feeling among the pioneers was by no means peculiar to this county, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the West during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection. They had come far away from the well-established reign of law, and entered a new country where the civil authority was still feeble, and totally unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Here in Warren county the settlers lived for quite a time before there was a single officer of the law in the county. Each man's protection was in the good will and friendship of those about him, and the thing any man might well dread was the ill will of the community. It was more terrible than the law. It was no uncommon thing in the early times for hardened men, who had no fear of jails or penitentiaries, to stand in great fear of the indignation of a pioneer community.

For the first six years after the first settlement Warren county was in the earliest stage of pioneer life. All that can be known of this period is drawn solely from tradition. The county was yet unorganized, and there is not a page of record of any kind to be found of the history of the county during this time. Most of the men who lived here during that time have departed, and the few that remain have their memories obscured by the mists of thirty years.

In those days the people took no care to preserve history—they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner stones of all the county's history and prosperity were laid. Yet this period was not remarkable for stirring events. It was, however, a time of self-reliance, and brave, persevering toil, of privations cheerfully endured through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. They were almost invariably poor, they faced the same hardships and stood generally on an equal footing.



Geo. D. Briggs

The people of this county were more fortunate than the early settlers of most other counties, in that the first mill built anywhere in the country was in their own borders, and a distance of not more than thirty miles from the farthest point in the new settlement. They have, therefore, had few of those experiences of going seventy-five miles to mill, as have those of the others, as this (Parmelee's) mill was both a saw and grist-mill, and for a long time made the meal, flour and lumber for all the region now included in Warren, Madison, Polk and Dallas counties, and sometimes for settlers living even in more distant parts.

To a good extent, this mill, on account of its convenient location and capacity for grinding, stopped the rush of travel to Oskaloosa from all the country now known as Central Iowa, especially of all those who had found it necessary to go there for milling purposes and breadstuffs; and being the only mill in all these parts as a consequence it was crowded night and day with anxious customers, each desiring to get his grist done first so as to return home.

On account of the great rush of work it had to do, and possibly because it was not built and run altogether in the most systematic and commendable manner, this mill finally got so completely out of repairs that they were compelled to stop running it. This brought a sad state of affairs for the settlers in the communities and country around about, who were now in the habit of getting all their grinding and sawing done at this place.

Something must be done to put it in running order again so as to accommodate the customers.

Finally Judge L. D. Burns, the pioneer mill-wright, was sent for to put it to rights again, and after a two weeks siege of as thorough repairing as the circumstances and conveniences would permit, the mill was again found in running order, to the delight of the owner and the eminent satisfaction of his numerous and dependent customers.

And in order that our younger readers may more fully understand the hardships endured by the settlers in other counties we append Judge Burns' narrative of the difficulties attending the break down, and the joy at the completion of the repairs:

"The miller, poor Mordecai Disney, seemed to be overwhelmed with trouble, at times, to know what to do amid the babble around him, and this deserving class of people are apt to get, as a general thing, more cursings than blessings anyhow.

"Poor Disney had learned to make the most of his position under ordinary pressure, but this was rather too much for his trained equanimity, and he would get off, now and then, some of the most chilling expletives that we ever heard.

"This mill was finally run down with constant overwork and no care, and it became so relaxed that it stopped business altogether. This was a terrible blow to the settlers, and its stoppage implied the going away off to Oskaloosa for breadstuffs.

"Several machinists were called in but the patient got worse and worse. We were finally called to the sick bed of the frontier mill in consultation. We found the patient completely prostrated, its nervous system was sadly out of sorts. We administered alteratives and cardiacs. The patient, under this radical treatment, and in the course of two weeks, got entirely well and was ready to go to work again with increased vitality. But, alas! when we

were ready to try the ability of the convalescent mill to eat corn, we were brought to realize the fact that

“ ‘Life is a dream of a few brief acts,
The actors shift, the scene is often changed.
Pauses and revolutions intervene,
The mind is set to many and varied tune
And jars and plays in harmony by turns.’ ”

“ John D. Parmelee was not in calling distance to come and see the expatients survive. John had put in most of his time, during the sickness and convalescence of the mill, up at the Fort as a zealous votary of the fiery god Bacchus. The excellent woman and wife, Mrs. Parmelee, sent Jack, an old bachelor domestic, to go up to the Fort and bring John D. home ‘to see the mill start.’ Jack went, but delayed his coming. Another messenger was sent by the good woman to hasten Jack’s return. The second messenger found John D. and Jack on a protracted ‘bust,’ deaf to all entreaty. John refused to come home to ‘see the mill start.’ The second messenger, too, was soon overcome by the furious god, and joined in the debauch. The miller, Mordecai Disney, was finally sent up to the Fort to bring back the three loyal disciples of jolly John Barleycorn. He was successful, and John D. saw ‘the mill start’ out with new life and vigor, to his perfect satisfaction, muttering all the while to himself:

“ ‘There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.’ ”

“ Suddenly John D. yelled out at the top of his voice, ‘see boys, how she chaws.’ ”

Going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferry-boats, and scarcely any convenience for traveling, was no small task where so many rivers and treacherous streams were to be crossed, and such a trip was often attended with great danger to the traveler when these streams were swollen beyond their banks. But even under these circumstances some of the more adventurous and ingenious ones, in cases of emergency, found the way and means by which to cross the swollen streams and succeed in making the trip. At other times, again, all attempts failed them, and they were compelled to remain at home until the waters subsided, and depend on the generosity of their fortunate neighbors.

The year 1848 was, generally, a fruitful, prosperous one for the county. Careful preparation and faithful efforts had been made, during this and the previous year, by almost every one present, for securing a crop for the harvest of this year, which would be at least sufficient to supply all the settlers and their now increasing stock with all the essentials of living, and, if possible, have some to spare for those coming in, so that the community would be supplied with breadstuffs and common home products, without going so far from the settlements to secure these necessities at high prices and with great difficulty of transporting.

For this faithful labor and careful preparation the settlers were bountifully and almost universally rewarded with a fruitful harvest, and with an excellent quality of grain and other products raised.

This was, of course, a great source of encouragement as well as comfort

to those in this new country, and gave them sufficient assurance that they could very readily be able not only to comfortably support themselves, but could raise quite a surplus to sell to the new-comers for cash with which to purchase the groceries, clothing and other essential articles for family use and farm improvements.

By this means, also, emigration was encouraged and greatly increased, which brought in more or less money, created a demand for more and more supplies such as could be raised abundantly by any and every settler, increased the number of settlements, and made quite an extensive and encouraging home market for the surplus of all that was raised. Thus the work progressed with eminent satisfaction to all concerned, and made the early settlers feel that the day was not far distant when they would not be more dependent upon their old neighbors further east, than those who were settling the lands further west on the Missouri slope were dependent on them, and when Warren would be proudly numbered with the older counties of the State.

During this year (1848) the population of the county was more than doubled, and the amount of civilization and improvement was more than trebled, greatly increasing the convenience and comfort of the settlers. Small stocks of goods, consisting of the essential commodities, were being brought in, and pioneer stores or common supply posts were beginning to be established right at home. Schools and church privileges were being talked of, and the necessary steps taken to secure them in due time, and, taking it all together, the year 1848 was one of the eventful years in the early settlement and history of Warren county.

And it was fortunate indeed that the harvest of 1848 was so bountiful, and the general advancement in improvement so great, for the winter which followed was a fearful one, and brought one of the heaviest snow storms that ever has been known here. Without the preparation and plentiful product of the past year, that winter would have been the sad occasion of a great deal of suffering in these parts and all along the frontier.

The snow commenced early in November, before the ground had become frozen, covering the earth with a heavy coat of white, and continued at a depth of nearly three feet on the ground until toward the last of the following February. It came in heavy driving storms, after intervals of a few days cessation off and on, all winter, often coming with such driving, drifting force as to render it impossible for the settlers to venture out or to get from place to place without danger of being lost or frozen to death.

There being yet comparatively few settlers in the county, and not a great deal of marketing to be done, or foreign trading to be transacted, travel was not sufficient to keep the ways opened or form a beaten track in any direction. And if anyone found it necessary to venture out and distance from home, the driving winds on those great unobstructed prairies only filled up his tracks with the drifting snow almost as fast as he made them, so he was unable to follow the same track in return.

The inhabitants of the pioneer cabins were completely snow-bound all winter, never venturing out only in cases of absolute necessity, and then it was at the peril of their lives, or at least of frosted ears and toes, especially if they had any great distance to go. It afforded splendid opportunities for enjoying the inestimable blessings of home life to those who were fortunately

avored with any such earthly luxuries, but to those who were not thus favored it was certainly a terrible winter.

It was no unusual thing to make several unsuccessful attempts, through desperate blockades of snow-drifts, in order to reach a mill with a few bushels of corn as a load. Many still relate with delight—and yet with an air of triumph and astonishment at having endured such trials—how that they have made three or four such vain attempts successively to carry off a grist or haul a load of corn from another neighborhood, but each time became so overwhelmed in the snow-drifts that they found it impossible to go further on their errand, and were compelled to dig their way out of the drifts, and retrace their tracks back as best they could to their humble cabins, which were nearly covered in the drifts, and scarcely visible to the wandering traveler at any great distance from home.

The settlers generally aimed to take advantage of the milder weather to go to mill, and get their extra provision and mail matter, and other necessary errands, always clubbing together as much as possible on such occasions, and allowing the stronger, hardier ones, who were the best fitted, and, perhaps, the most delighted, to undertake such an excursion, to go on these distant errands for the neighborhood, while the more feeble and dependent ones remained to take care of matters at home.

This all worked very well, with comparative comfort and satisfaction to those who had been fortunate in raising a crop during the past summer, and exercised forethought and precaution enough to lay in a supply ahead during the better days to serve them through the stormy, blustering weather.

And though the heavy snow banks did block them in from getting to mill for several weeks, they could live at home in comparative happiness and contentment on their abundance of boiled corn and hominy, or exercise their genius and skill in trying to invent some new plan of grinding or grating their corn, and preparing their home products for a palatable diet. But for those new-comers, who had arrived late in the fall, and especially for those who had come in just before the heavy fall of snow came, so that they had no time or opportunity for making preparation for the approaching storm and cold weather, this winter was a most terrible and gloomy one.

They could not get away any distance to supply themselves with corn or any of the necessities of comfortable living, on account of the heavy snow and driving winds, and, as a general thing, they had no great supply of these things on hand. Their only hope and relief in this extremity was to depend on their generous and more fortunate neighbors, who had been there long enough to have raised and harvested a crop, both for supplies for their families and their stock.

And, in all such appeals in cases of emergency, those seeking aid and relief seldom, if ever, failed to have their requests granted abundantly, with cheerfulness on the part of their more favored neighbors, and most generally without remuneration.

One of the greatest difficulties and severest trials these new-comers had to undergo during that hard winter was that of procuring the necessary food and shelter for their stock which they had brought along with which to make a comfortable commencement on improvement during the coming year. This stock necessarily suffered a great deal during the cold and stormy weather from want of sufficient food and shelter, and much of it

died from hunger and constant exposure, causing serious loss and inconvenience to the owners.

In the absence of hay, corn, stalk-fields and straw-piles in this extremity the settlers were obliged to cut down lind and elm trees in the most convenient and sheltered places, from the tops and branches of which the hungry stock could browse, as a substitute for the more nutritious food, and behind whose bushy tops the poor animals could find a partial shelter from the chilling winter winds. In this way many of the settlers who came in late succeeded in bringing the most of their stock through the hard winter, but could not have endured the siege much longer, as they found in the spring that there was not much more vitality and locomotive power than was absolutely necessary on the part of these dumb brutes to enable them to get around and graze upon the new grass sufficiently to recruit their diminished strength and wasted bodies.

Even many of those who had been here for a longer time, having prepared in the summer and fall what they supposed would be sufficient fodder for their stock through an average winter, and not looking for such a fearful siege of snow and storm, were glad to resort to the browsing system also, and cut down trees plentifully near their stock yards, in order that the animals might fill up on the twigs and branches, and thus get along on a smaller quantity of the prepared fodder, lest the supply should fail before spring set in. Many such ingenious plans were resorted to in these cases of necessity in order to "winter through."

From all accounts of those who were compelled to endure it on the frontier, it was certainly a desperate winter, thoroughly fitted to try the hearts and test the powers of endurance of those who were obliged to battle with the trials of pioneer life in the West.

Such a winter coming even now, when people are thoroughly fixed for it, with fine houses and barns, and food and shelter for man and beast, and with all the conveniences and comforts and provisions that could reasonably be desired, would be considered as a "stormer," which must cause destitution and suffering on the part of very many. No wonder, then, that the early settlers still living, who endured it here with meager preparations, ever remember and refer to it as the "hard winter of 1848-49."

The fearful winter referred to gradually began to loosen its hold in the following February, and before the month of March was gone the snow had all disappeared, except occasional remnants of massive drifts that had existed on the north side of high banks and hills, where the sun had not been permitted to shine so powerfully, and the spring of 1849 was ushered in quite early, with a kindly welcome, bringing encouragement and hope to many anxious hearts, as well as comfort and warmth to many needy, suffering homes.

The heavy snow lying so constantly on the ground during the previous winter had not allowed the ground to become frozen very solid or deep, so that the stock could take care of themselves quite comfortably during the latter part of March, and until grass began to start in the sloughs and bottom-lands in sufficient quantities to furnish feed in abundance. Everything seemed most favorable also for producing an early growth of vegetables, as if to recompense for the want and suffering of the past winter.

By the time the snow was melted the frost was nearly all out of the ground, so that the constant rays of the sun soon produced warmth enough in the earth to start the growth of grass and hurry the much-wished-for

pasture along, and furnish food for the famishing herds. This was, indeed, an inestimable blessing to all those who had settled here late in the previous fall, and had not been enabled to procure either food for their stock, or sufficient food and comforts for themselves and families.

The felling of trees for the browsing and shelter of stock had proven a good thing in time of need, but all were heartily glad that the time had at last come when this custom need no longer be pursued, and when stock could take care of themselves, leaving the owners to go about their spring work and improvements.

Great preparations were made on all hands during the spring for securing as good and large a crop during the coming harvest as possible. Every available acre and square foot of ground that was at all arable and fitted for receiving the seed with any chance of producing a reasonable growth of grain or garden stuffs was seeded or planted with the utmost care and diligence. During that spring quite a large crop was planted, considering the age of the settlements and the great disadvantages under which the citizens labored for making improvements, and again their faithful labors were rewarded with a fruitful harvest.

Quite a large increase of emigration also came into the county during that spring and summer, almost doubling the population of the county before the end of the year.

As one who was present and witnessed the scene of progress says of it:

"The year of grace, 1849, was crowned with an abundant harvest, and witnessed the incoming of many emigrants within our borders, who were greeted with a hearty welcome by all."

No doubt those coming in during the year did receive a hearty welcome from all those who had preceded them, and found the way opened with far more encouraging prospects than those did who first made permanent settlements in Warren county. It was, in general, a summer of peaceful prosperity, many of the new-comers bringing in more or less money, to be distributed, to some extent, among those already living here, who had been fortunate enough to have something left from last year's crop to sell for the supply of others.

During the early years of the county there were two heavy floods that have never been equaled since. When the immense banks of snow that covered the earth in the winter of '48-9 began to melt, it caused a heavy flood to sweep down the bottoms and ravines into the rivers. The melting of the snow began about the first of March, and continued, under the increasing power of the sun's rays, to swell the rivers until far beyond their banks and well up on the bluffs on either side, thus rendering it impossible to cross them, and shutting the settlers in from communication with those living on the other side, for weeks and months.

A great many heavy rains also came during that spring, and kept the flood raging from March until July of that year. There was very little getting to mill, or any place else, while that continued, if the desired trip was to be made across a stream or two of any considerable size, and under such circumstances the settlers must still remain contented with their allotted apportionment of "hog and hominy" until the "floods of water" subsided so that crossing could again be accomplished.

Sometimes very risky, and generally fruitless, attempts were made at crossing during the high waters, by the more adventurous and daring ones. A temporary raft was made of logs or home-made canoes and dug-outs

fastened together, on which the grist and wagons were taken across, piece by piece, and then the oxen caused to swim to the other shore, when all things were again put in running order, and the mill-goers moved onward on their journey.

But not very many of the settlers chose to risk such a hazardous undertaking, and sometimes those who did undertake it found more on their hands than they were able to manage, and were glad to get back safely to shore with all their effects and wait until a more convenient season.

As a general thing the citizens were content to remain near their homes attending to the work to be done there during the high waters, and make the best of the circumstances, living on just such as they had and could get near home.

Again in 1851 there came another flood. This time it was not caused by melting snow, but by an unprecedented rainfall. The rain continued to fall without cessation for weeks, and even months, apparently. All the streams were swollen immensely, and great damage was done. In some places the prairies seemed like lakes or other large sheets of water. All the pioneers remember the great floods of '49 and '51.

Of the old settlers some are still living in the county, in the enjoyment of the fortunes they founded in the early times, "having reaped a hundred-fold." Others have passed away, and many of them will not long survive. Several of them have gone to the Far West, and are still playing the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, and whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men as a class, and have left a deep and enduring impression upon Warren county and the State. "They builded better than they knew." They were, of course, men of activity and energy or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. They were almost invariably poor, but the lessons taught them in the early days were of such a character that few of them have remained so. They made their mistakes in business pursuits like other men. Scarcely one of them but allowed golden opportunities, for pecuniary profit at least, to pass by unheeded. What are now some of the choicest farms in Warren county were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of very much less value. They have seen many of their prophecies fulfilled and others come to naught. Whether they have attained the success they desired, their own hearts can tell.

To one looking back over the situation at that time from the present standpoint of progress and comfort, it certainly does not seem very cheering; and yet, from the testimony of some of these same old settlers themselves, it was the most independent and happy period of their lives.

At that time, it certainly would have been much more difficult for those old settlers to understand how it could possibly be that thirty-two years hence the citizens at the present stage of the county's progress would be complaining of hard times and destitution, and that they themselves, perhaps, would be among that number, than it is now for us to appreciate how they could feel so cheerful and contented with their meager means and humble lot of hardship and deprivation during those early pioneer days.

The secret doubtless was that they lived within their means, however limited, not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford, and the natural result was prosperity and contentment, with always room for one more stranger at the fireside, and a cordial welcome to a place at their table for even the most hungry guest.

During the year 1846, and perhaps not until some time afterward, there was not a public highway established and worked, on which they could travel. And as the settlers were generally far apart, and mills and trading points were at great distances, going from place to place was not only very tedious, but attended sometimes with great danger. Not a railroad had yet entered Chicago, and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here of such a thing ever reaching the wild West; and if thought of, people had no conception of what a revolution a railroad and telegraph through here would cause in the progress of the country. Then there were less than 5,000 miles of railroad in the United States, and not a mile of track laid this side of Ohio; while now there are over 100,000 miles of railroads extending their trunks and branches in every direction over our land.

Supplies, in those days, came to this western country entirely by river and wagon transportation. Mail was carried to and fro in the same way, and telegraph dispatches was transmitted by the memory and lips of emigrants coming in, or strangers passing through.

By 1850 the county was in a flourishing condition. Despite the privations of the early settlement and pioneer life generally the people had prospered. The great California travel had brought a market to their very doors and their products commanded a high price. Then, too, the fame of the county had spread abroad and new-comers came thronging in rapidly.

The crop was again good this year, and everything went on prosperously in view of the coming bountiful harvest. Mills went up rapidly in various localities, rendering milling privileges comparatively convenient to all settlements in the county. Roads were being laid out and worked, and temporary bridges constructed in different localities for the convenience of travel. Schools and school-houses were rapidly increasing, and conveniences of public worship multiplied. Manufactories of various kinds began to be talked of by the more enterprising men of some capital, and the general work of improvement and civilization progressed most encouragingly.

The summer season was oppressively hot, and the great increase of immigration into the county and country round about, together with the demands of the immense rush of California emigrants passing through here, for grain and breadstuffs, during the spring and preceding fall, the surplus crop of the previous year was quite exhausted before the new crop came into market, and as a consequence prices ruled very high here for all such products during the summers of 1850 and the following year. Corn sold at times as high as \$1.50 per bushel, and flour was ready sale at \$7.00 per hundred.

Mills and markets had now come almost to the doors of the settlers, and the thing of chief importance was to raise products to supply these markets.

Warren county had fairly entered on one of the most prosperous periods of its entire history in 1850. But the distinctively pioneer times had gone. With all their hardships and all their joys they belonged to the past. The county was still young and new, but it was now fully organized and fairly dedicated to the great uses of civilization.

The first land sales were in 1848. We give from the copies of the books of the Register of the State Land Office the first land entries made in each township as now organized:

Allen—Nicholas Beezley, northwest quarter of section 2, township 77, range 23, 152 acres, October 30, 1848. Lands in this township were also entered on the same day by Simpson Hargis, Hiram Niday, and Owen E. Osborne.

Palmyra—John D. Parmelee, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 12, township 77, range 23, 80 acres, August 1, 1848.

Washington, west half—Thomas M. Clough, southwest quarter of section 2, township 76, range 24, 160 acres, March 5, 1849.

Greenfield—William Whited, east half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 27, township 77, range 24, October 30, 1848.

Jefferson—John F. Woodside, west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 76, range 25, 160 acres, March 22, 1849.

Linn—John C. Hempstead, the northeast quarter of section 36, township 77, range 25, 160 acres, November 13, 1848.

Whitebreast—John Guise, northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 28, township 75, range 22, 40 acres, May 19, 1849. Barnhart Henn, west half of southwest quarter of section 2, township 75, range 22, October 26, 1849.

Liberty—John Williams, southeast quarter of southwest quarter section 5, township 74, range 23, 40 acres, June 29, 1849. On same day Williams also entered the southeast quarter of section 6, same township and range.

Otter—Levi Hollingsworth, southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, southwest of the southeast quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 75, range 23, 160 acres, January 5, 1849.

Squaw—Sarah Hackney, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 74, range 24, 40 acres, May 2, 1849.

White Oak—Daniel Barker, northwest quarter of section 11, township 75, range 24, 160 acres, January 20, 1849.

Virginia—John White, south half of southeast quarter of section 35, township 74, range 25, 80 acres, November 27, 1851.

Jackson—Jacob Archer, southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 5, and the south half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 75, range 25, containing 160 acres, June 20, 1849.

Belmont—Robert L. Tidrick, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 34, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, all in township 75, range 22, containing 160 acres, April 15, 1851.

Union—James Farley, the southwest quarter of section 9, and the northeast quarter of section 6, township 76, range 22, containing 320 acres, October 30, 1848.

Richland—John D. Parmelee, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter, all of section 6, township 77, range 22, October 30, 1848. Entries were made on the same date in this township by James Burnett, Riley Driscoll, Robert Reese, Michael Howard, John M. Parkinson, Martin Ray, Austin S. Howard, Michael Howard, Newton Guthrie, Amos E. Freel, Samuel Black, Elias Myrick, Isaac N. Ewing and Elisha Hardin.

Washington, east half—James Lavery, the northwest quarter of section 9, township 76, range 23, 160 acres, October 30, 1848. Lands were also entered at the same time by Henry Hays, Harrison Jordon, John D. Parmelee and Thomas M. Clough.

THE CHASE IN EARLY DAYS.

The sports and customs of the early settlers were not so numerous and varied as at present, but they were no less enjoyable and interesting.

Hunters now-a-days would be only too glad to be able to find and enjoy their favorable opportunities for hunting and fishing; and even travel hundreds of miles sometimes, counting it rare pleasure to spend a few weeks among the lakes, and on the wild prairies and woodlands, in hunt and chase, and fishing frolics, where not half so good hunting and fishing sport was furnished so was in this vicinity twenty-five or thirty years ago. There were a good many excellent hunters here at an early day, too, who enjoyed the sport as well as any can at the present.

Wild animals of various kinds were found here in abundance during the time of the early settlement. The prairies, and woods, and streams, and various bodies of water, were all thickly inhabited before the white man, and even for some time after the white man came.

Deer, turkeys, ducks, geese, and various other kinds of choice game, were plentiful, affording freely and at the expense of killing what are now considered the choice and costly dishes in the restaurants. The fur animals also, were abundant, such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wild-cat and bear.

Deer and elk were quite numerous on these prairies for some time after the first settlements were made. These various kinds of game afforded not only pleasure, but profit for those among the early settlers who were lovers of hunt and chase; and skillful hunters were not scarce in those days in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Many interesting incidents and daring adventures occurred in connection with these hunting excursions, which the old settlers who still remain seem never tired of relating, and we propose to here insert a few of these reminiscences related in the language of the actors in them.

A number of the pioneers were great hunters. Among those most prominent in different sections of the county were Elijah Williamson and his son R. W. Williamson, who came in 1854; the former of whom died less than a year ago at a ripe old age.

John S. McKimmy, who lived in the same neighborhood when they came, having removed here in 1849 from Des Moines county, where he had first settled.

R. M. Hightower, who came to Otter township in 1846, and made a claim where Hammondsburgh is located, and who still lives near there, was one of the best hunters in the county. He was always very successful and many are the deer and turkey which his unerring rifle has brought low. He is now, and has been since his residence in the county, a well-to-do farmer.

D. D. Cummings, of Greenfield township, has always been considered among the best hunters in this region of the country. He was so fond of the deer that it is only a few years since he had a park near his house filled

with them. When game became scarce or extinct in this section he used formerly to go each year where it still existed.

H. Berger, generally better known as "Yankee" Berger, was considered the best marksman in the county, and one of the most successful sportsmen.

None of these men were professional hunters, but men who were engaged in more serious work and only followed hunting in the interval of more serious labor. Jovial, good-hearted, and ready for adventure, they are men who have done much for the country. They deserve credit for their industry and honesty, as well as for the attempt on their part to soften the trials of pioneer life by inculcating a love for the manly sports they themselves followed.

The shooting matches of our early days were only the forerunners of our modern Creedmore, and did much to train the citizens in the use of firearms. It is not improbable that many a Southron owes his death in battle to the unerring aim which was acquired by our soldiers in the pioneer shooting match when a turkey or a beef animal were the prizes contended for.

Mr. John S. McKimmy thus narrates some of his hunting experiences and adventures:

"I landed in Warren county in November, 1849, and being fond of my gun I shouldered it a day or two after my arrival, and, in company with John F. Woodside, went down Clanton creek to the point of Brush Ridge in quest of game. The vegetation was very high, when we thought we heard turkeys in the grass just at the edge of the timber. I crept softly up on a fallen tree top to see just where the game was, and sure enough there in a bunch of tall grass was game. I took deliberate aim and pulled the trigger, when suddenly a hog squealed. I felt crestfallen and called Woodside, who had gone forward some distance, and told him what had happened, and such a ha, ha, ha as he gave was not the kind of sympathy which I wished at that time. The hog finally recovered and this was my last experience with such game.

"At another time a few years later I went out in company with 'Yankee' Berger and several others, about fourteen miles southwest of town, hunting for deer. The day was pleasant and we made little preparation for severe weather. But the wind soon changed to the northwest and it snowed and blowed at a fearful rate. That night with but one quilt spread out in the snow in a temporary tent, with scant covering, we camped out. It was a terrible night, yet we all escaped any serious injury.

"At another time when I was out alone I had a similar, though a more severe and dangerous experience. I was over on Painter creek hunting deer, when late in the afternoon the wind veered to the northwest and suddenly it turned very cold and blew the snow so furiously as to almost blind one. I was already seven or eight miles from home. I turned about and faced the wind for about a mile until I came up on high ground. I soon saw that by traveling on foot it would be impossible for me to face the fierce, wild storm, and really began, for the first time in all my hunting experience, to think that I might have to pass in my checks. The county being undulating I kept myself in the sloughs and hollows, and finally got home with no other injuries than a frozen strip about an inch wide around my neck.

"But the most dangerous adventure I ever experienced occurred during

the year 1865. I discovered one day that one of my hogs had come up to Joshua Wallace's with one shoulder literally eaten off; yet it had traveled quite a distance as tracked by the blood. In a few days one of the neighbors saw a huge black bear. So Thomas Cason and myself went around to get the neighbors to give chase. R. W. Williamson, Mr. Houser and several others came and the next morning we began the hunt. We did not find Mr. Bruin until we had pretty effectually scoured Brush Ridge. Finally, however, success crowned our efforts, and bruin suddenly jumped out of a fallen tree-top and the fun began. The bear run around the head of a small ravine about half a mile away, when R. W. Williamson came up facing him and forced him to climb a tree. I was about eighty yards behind riding a spirited horse and I thought that in order to get a good shot before anybody else I would jump off my horse and fire away at him; but when I went to jump off my foot stuck fast in the stirrup and as some of the party had begun to fire by this time my horse became frightened and jumping sideways and jerking me eight or ten feet at a time. This was a very precarious situation but I took my disengaged foot and pushed the stirrup off the other one, got up as quickly as possible and ran to the edge of the brush where I could see the bear. Just at this time bruin concluded to come down and although as many as fifteen shots had been fired at him he reached the ground unharmed except a single buck-shot in his left foot, fired from Williamson's gun, and to my horror he started straight toward me. As he was not more than thirty yards distant, I thought this a little too near for comfort, especially as I had hardly recovered from the fright occasioned by the adventure with my horse. But I kept my trusty old rifle ready and when the bear had come about half-way and had turned a little to one side I drove a shot into his left side which felled him to the ground. Then Mr. Williamson's dog tackled him and received a rather warm embrace in return, when a shot by Ed. Williamson loosed his hold and he again raised to his feet and started away, when another shot from a large eight-inch revolver which I carried brought him to the ground to rise no more. This was in Warren county about a mile south of Bevington. The bear was very large and very fat. An eye witness says that he never saw in all his life eighteen or twenty men so terribly excited as this company was. This was the last bear seen in Warren county."

Mr. R. W. Williamson also recounts some of his hunting adventures. He says: "I was an early settler of Warren county, and, like my father, was very fond of a gun. My first hunt alone was one which would now be considered quite a successful one for an old hunter, inasmuch as I captured three raccoons in one night; and my second hunt was one in which I killed eight deer in four days.

"Only a few days after this we had an adventure with a noted prairie wolf, long known in the neighborhood, and which was not much afraid of the dogs; but I had an immense greyhound which could capture any coyote. I got word one morning that the wolf was near our place and my brother and myself went in pursuit of him. It was but a little while until we found him and the hound soon overtook him and ran violently against him, knocking him down and keeping him so until the other dogs came up and got hold of him. He played possum and we all thought him dead. So I thought I would just tie him on behind my saddle on my mule and carry him home. The mule was a very wild one, and before I had an opportunity to complete the work my brother turned around and said, 'look there, what jumps that

greyhound is making,' and as I looked I saw him going about twenty feet at a jump; I thought I would put the wolf down and go and see what the tracks in the snow some twelve yards distant were, and as I went toward my brother he turned in the direction of the place where the wolf had been left, and to his utter surprise saw the wolf quite a distance down the road, running as well as ever. We then had quite a chase before we succeeded in catching him again; and I congratulated myself that I had thus been prevented from tying that wolf on my mule, for had it come to life after I had mounted the mule I should certainly have been thrown and the mule would probably have killed itself, for a live wolf on a mule's back would certainly have been a new kind of rider, as I was the only one who had ever ridden him. Since that time when I capture a wolf I am sure to ascertain that it is dead before I take any risks with it. I captured eight more wolves that winter, which was that of 1856, and none ever fooled me again. One of them was so savage that when it got hold of my dog's leg I was compelled to pry its mouth open with the gun before it would let go.

"My next adventure was not long after this, when several of my neighbors and myself agreed to go on a hunt on 'Brush Ridge,' and it is brush ridge sure enough. One T. Lamphear was along with us. He was a lame man, who, when he got under headway down hill, would run so far into the brush that he could scarcely get out again. As is always the case with hunters, each man thought he had the best dogs in the county, and it was but a little while until they found plenty of wild cats, three of them in one lot. I shot one, and after running about an hour Lew McGinnis' hounds ran east after one of the remaining cats and mine ran west after the other, in the direction of where Bevington now stands. Mr. Stiles and my brother were with me. The dogs scared the wild cat into a hollow log about forty feet long, and hollow all the way through, the dogs going in at both ends. There was some terrible fighting in there for quite a while but finally this ceased and the dogs came out without the cat. I was the largest man in the crowd and proposed to the others that they crawl in and bring it out, but as they were not certain that it was dead nor how many others might be in there they declined to venture in, and we had no axe there to cut into the log with. I was anxious to show more scalps than any other member of the party, so I drew my coat, but forgetting that I was always sure to swell when I got into a place where there was much pressure on both sides of my head, as had happened to me when a boy. I had tried to go through a crack or opening between two logs in the stable and had got fast and remained there until my brother pried the log up and gave me room to get out. But I crawled into the log for quite a distance until I came to a small place through which I crawled with great difficulty. I went on, though, until I came to another such place where I found I could go no farther. I then reached out my hand as far as I could and could just touch the cat's nose. I got my finger on one tooth and drew it toward me and started backward with it. I was all right until I came to the small place in the log again and got fast so that I could get neither forward nor backward. I then called for help but it seemed at first that little could be done. I could feel myself getting larger all the time. I therefore insisted that they must pull me out, and John, my brother, knowing the difficulty, rushed in and took me by the heels. I was too much for him, so Stiles went in and took John by the heels and both began to pull and the buttons began to fly.

They continued to pull until they rescued me from my predicament, with my vest torn off, and my shirt and pantaloons badly torn and several abrasions in the skin, but I held on to the wild cat all the same and brought it out, saying as I emerged 'we will beat Lew McGinnis anyway.'

"In 1858 I had a boy by the name of Wesley Johnson living with me, who was very anxious to have a wild cat hunt, and so we went over into the woods on North river, and 'Old Rattler' soon put a cat up a tree, which one we killed without difficulty. In about twenty minutes more the old dog had treed another up a tall white-hickory. Johnson had lost his gun-caps and couldn't shoot the cat. He was just about that age when a boy thinks a new knife is a fortune. He climbed up the tree about thirty-five feet, and cut off a limb with his knife, and putting his hat on the end of the stick was about to thrust it to scare it off, when suddenly the limb broke to which he was holding, and he started to fall head first; but he had an uncommonly large foot, and his ankle catching in a fork that stood straight up, he was suspended by one leg. I knew that it was certain death for him to fall that distance, and was at a loss to know what to do. I told him, however, to hold on, and he caught hold of a limb and began to raise himself up, and pushed his foot out of this precarious situation. I was thinking about the danger which he had just almost miraculously escaped, but the boy was thinking of something else. After he had extricated himself and turned a complete summersault, holding on with all his strength, and with his back to the tree, I felt very much interested to know whether or not he was hurt. The boy replied: 'Everything is all right, if I only have not lost my knife,' at the same time feeling in his pocket. He knew that he had been hanging head downward, and was afraid lest his knife had slipped out and was lost. He still had the pluck, however, to climb higher and scare the cat off, and we captured it after a bloody fight.

"From this time on John S. McKimmy became a partner in my hunting excursions, and we have had many adventures and hunted a great deal, killing a large number of turkeys and deer, which we formerly sold in Des Moines by the wagon load."

Alex. McGinnis, a resident of Jefferson township since 1852, had by far the most dangerous adventure which ever took place in the county. In the winter of 1852 he started out one morning to hunt deer. The morning was pleasant and he went away very thinly clad, having on a coat without sleeves. This he obviated as best he could afterward by slipping a pair of old stockings, which had been on his gun, over his arms. He wounded a deer and followed it over on to South river bottom, but it began to blow up so hard that he stopped hunting for deer and began shooting wild turkeys, of which he soon had four. He then started home, carrying the turkeys. Reached the bluffs north of the river about one hour before dark, when he found that the storm was so severe that he would be compelled to turn his back to the wind. He therefore turned around and struck off in a southeasterly direction, in hope of finding some settlement, that he might save his life. The country was strange to him and he knew nothing of his whereabouts, or where such settlement might be found. He wandered along, carrying two of the turkeys and his rifle about sixteen miles, going from one patch of timber to another, thus sheltering himself as best he could. Finally he set the gun up by a tree and hung the turkeys up near them. Resumed his wandering, still going in a southeasterly direction, until finally he lost his hearing, so that he could not even hear himself

walk, and his eyes were closed, so that he was compelled to open them with his fingers. He could yet think, and then began to realize for the first time the extremity of his danger, and wandered on in this earnest, although seemingly hopeless task of finding help in this hour of direst need, until finally he found fresh cow-tracks, which he followed until he came out into a road. This he kept about half a mile and found a house—the residence of Abel Smith, in Squaw township. This was about one o'clock in the morning, and he had thus been out in the cold with nothing to eat, lost and wandering aimlessly over the county, for perhaps sixteen or seventeen hours. For sixteen miles of this distance he was followed by the large grey prairie wolves, whose howling on his track he could hear ever and anon as he sped onward in this race with cold, hunger and death. When he reached Mr. Smith's house his feet were so badly frozen that no feeling remained in them, and it required some time in cold water before sensation returned. His socks were frozen to his feet, the bottoms and sides of which peeled off as thick as harness leather. His ears were swollen to the thickness of a man's hand, and one of them burst. After staying a short time at Smith's he started on his way home, and by making loose moccasins of sheepskin he walked seven miles to Dan Braught's, and Mr. Braught took him on horseback further on his way to old John Smith's, where Josiah Davisson now lives, and the next day he reached home. The next morning after his departure his brothers, David and Lewis McGinnis, and David McClure started on the search for him, and followed him by his tracks, found first two turkeys he had left, and the gun and the other two which he had carried so far before leaving. They found that he had travelled about forty miles in all, through a pitiless, blinding storm. Mr. McGinnis soon recovered his wonted health, and suffered no serious or lasting injury from his adventure, but he never cared to again put himself in a similar danger. He says he was perfectly conscious all this time, and never thought more vigorously in his life, either before or since. He thought of the condition in which his family would be left in this new country in case of his death, and of his old father, who was living with him, and had been a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. McGinnis remains a resident of this county, and is a thrifty, enterprising, successful farmer.

In 1868 Mr. R. J. Graham, then as now a resident of Indianola, killed the first and only lynx ever seen in the county. He was hunting squirrels in the woods on Middle river, about five miles northwest of Indianola, when he found this fierce animal and killed it. It measured five feet in length from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. This was in September, 1868.

Many other incidents of great interest are related, but these are sufficient to show some of the dangers incurred, as well as the sports enjoyed by our old settlers.

TRADING POINTS.

Oskaloosa was one of the chief trading points for Warren county in the early times, and Des Moines another, although settlers sometimes went to Missouri for groceries. Thus Ulysses Berger, soon after he came here, in May, 1846, left his wife and family and returned to Savannah, Missouri, for groceries and provisions. It is said, as illustrating the hardships of early life, that a few days after his departure Mrs. Berger let the fire go

out, and, as there were no matches in the country in those days, her only resource was to go to a neighbor's for some of this necessary element. It was before breakfast this untimely accident was discovered, and the nearest neighbor was William Hurst, near the site of Glasscock's mill, more than four miles away. But she made the journey and returned with fire in a small brass kettle, reaching home in time to get breakfast before the dinner hour.

The journey was often long and wearisome. The sloughs were not bridged, and in the spring it was no uncommon thing for a passenger on the stage from Des Moines to Oskaloosa to make his journey on foot and carry a rail with which to help pry the stage out of the mire. This was "high-toned" traveling, and from this may be imagined what sort of a journey was that of a lone settler and an ox team.

Oskaloosa was quite a pioneer town itself then, and accommodations were limited. It is related that on one occasion the boarders at the Canfield House had rather a late breakfast. It happened in this wise: The landlord had noticed that his larder was running low, but he was in hourly expectation of supplies. One evening the pantry was bankrupt, but the host was in hopes his team would come with provisions before morning. But "hope deferred maketh the heart sick" at every dawn. The landlord looked wistfully down the divide in vain. Finally he mounted a horse and rode to a house down the road, where he secured a little meal and half a side of bacon from a settler and started for home. The half-dozen hungry boarders sat in front of the cabin pining for the flesh-pots of civilization, and soon their spirits arose and "their mouths began to water, for away to the south came the plucky landlord, riding like a jehu, and holding aloft the half-side of bacon as a sign of relief."

But the great attraction at Oskaloosa was the mill and the general stores established at an early time.

Fort Des Moines was the nearest trading point where mail matter, clothing, groceries and the necessary family supplies could be secured, and the stock in trade at that point was oftentimes not nearly sufficient to supply the urgent demands of the settlers.

It was, at that time, a very small place, with only a single row of cabins extending along the west bank of the Des Moines river, and another row extending along the north bank of the Raccoon river, forming an angle between the two rivers, little dreaming that before many years it would bear the honored title of the Capital of Iowa.

These cabins had been built for the accommodation of the garrison, and in them all the business of the place was then transacted. In one of these cabins, on "Coon Row," occupied by P. M. Casady, the post-office was kept, he being the postmaster of that general delivery.

The mail matter was kept in a dry goods box marked "Phelps & Co., Fort Des Moines, Iowa," from which he gracefully distributed the precious missives to the anxious inquirers, who had traveled, perhaps, many weary miles on foot to receive from the rude box the long delayed letter that brought a message of love from the dear ones far away.

The place being so small, and the means of transportation to it being so limited and irregular, they were unable to supply, regularly, the now increasing demand from all around them, and settlers in these parts thought themselves happy if they were not compelled to go on far beyond there to Oskaloosa, Keokuk or Burlington to obtain the necessaries of life.



C. W. Davis A. M. M. D.

Corn, the staple article among the pioneers as food for man and beast, was a scarce, high-priced article then in the new country, especially where the first crop had not yet been raised.

In order to secure this and other necessary provisions they were often under the necessity of going to Oskaloosa, and sometimes as far down as the Mississippi river to Keokuk and Burlington, a distance of about two hundred miles, to supply the wants of their pioneer homes. After stores and trading points began to be established in this county, the merchants for many years were in the habit of going to these distant points on the river to purchase their stock of goods and bring them through by wagon transportation.

Occasionally a number of families in a community would club together, make out a list of what they needed, and send off to the trading post as many men and teams as necessary, or as could be obtained, to procure and bring home supplies for all, and thus to a great degree they worked together, and to one another's interest as one great family.

In this way, also, they took turns in going to mill, to the stores, for the mail, etc., and when a cabin was to be raised, or a neighbor assisted in any way, all within reach or hearing turned out with one accord, quite willing to lend the helping hand, and enjoy in common the feast and frolic that was sure to accompany all such gatherings.

In this isolated condition, pioneer life here, as elsewhere, was one of stern realities and serious trials, especially for the sick and aged ones, while so far removed from points of supply, and almost completely cut off from communication with the outside world. If a stranger from any distance came into the new settlement he was treated with unusual cordiality, and questioned with unabating zeal, with regard to the great world-matters without; and if he saw fit to accept the urgent invitation of the settlers to share their humble hospitality in welcome for many days, he might rest assured that he must pass through that long siege of innocent questioning by the inquisitive settlers, from which he often would derive as much pleasure and profit as they.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

The official act of the legislature, naming Warren county, and defining the boundaries thereof, bears date January 13, 1846. So it appears that the county was not named and laid out until some three months after the appearance of the first settler.

The Indians had left, and the whites had not yet appeared in large numbers. Although the county contained but a single citizen, yet the white man had marked it for his.

During the first three years the county was in an undefined state of existence or non-existence. In one sense it was a county, in another it was not. It was named and laid out. So that in point of fact there was a region of territory described as Warren county, in the then unorganized State of Iowa, as early as January, 1846. But there was no county organization proper, no county government, and but few citizens for several months. In a few months, however, the new county gained citizens, but in other respects it continued for three years in the same undefined state.

The work of organization was only begun when the county was named

and laid out. It remained to hold an election, and organize a county government. This was not done until 1849.

Thus the early settlers were for a time in a peculiar situation. They dwelt in, but were not properly citizens of, Warren county, since there were no county courts, or other authority to control their actions, and they were still, in these respects, under the discipline of another county.

For judicial and other purposes the new county was still a part of Marion county, and so continued until its formal organization was completed. It does not appear that there was much call for the exercise of this authority or that the loose and ill-defined county government produced any bad results. "The laws are for those who need them," and the early settlers dwelt together in harmony that did not call for the interference of sheriff or judge. This is a somewhat remarkable feature of Warren county, and contrasts vividly with the early experience of some other counties.

The county seems to have prospered well during this period of loose, half-formed organization. The settlers were too busy with their own affairs to intermeddle with those of others, and so had little occasion to call for the authority of the law. But it was soon apparent that the business affairs of the community called for a county organization. Roads should be laid out, a county-seat located, and other preparations made for a thriving and prosperous future. So in 1849 the county was formally organized in the manner spoken of more fully under the head of "organization."

The people in the county at the time of the organization were mostly native born Americans, and from that time to the present the population has been mostly of that character. The county filled up steadily and rapidly. Nearly always the new-comers were poor in purse. Few men of means came to Warren county in the early days. But although they came almost without exception poor in pocket, they brought with them industry, economy and intelligence, so that in the course of years, wealth has been the result. The growth of the county never slackened or came to a standstill, except for a very short time, but continued steadily year by year. The brunt of the pioneer battle was borne by the very early settlers, for within a few years the great hardships of pioneer life had disappeared, and the people lived in comfort.

At the time of the organization, in 1849, the county contained 649 men, women and children. In 1850 this number had increased to 943, which shows the rapid growth immediately after the organization. In 1851 the population was 1,193, and in 1852 it had increased to 1,488. At this time there came a throng of immigration, mostly from Ohio and Indiana, and in 1854 the population numbered 4,446. The influx of new-comers continued, and in 1856 the county numbered 8,000.

This closes the first decade of the county's history, and certainly shows a remarkable degree of progress. At this time came the financial panic of 1857, which, of course, was not without its effect in Warren county, although it could not bring ruin to the pioneer farmers of central Iowa to the extent it did to the capitalists in the Eastern States.

Passing over the next ten years, which include the war period, it will be interesting to note the increase of population a decade later. In 1867 the population had grown to 13,162, and in 1869 to 15,810. In 1870 the county numbered 17,280. In 1875 the population was 18,541, and in 1878 it is estimated at 20,000.

According to the census of 1875 there was a total population of 18,541,

8,195 of whom were born in Iowa; 9,337 were born in other States; and 651 were born in foreign countries. There were 194,265 acres of improved land, and 167,178 acres unimproved, and 158,737 acres in cultivation, which was enclosed with 885,186 rods of fence. There were 47,157 acres of spring wheat yielding 654,679 bushels of wheat, and 61 acres of winter wheat returning a yield of 910 bushels; 80,280 acres of corn, with a yield of 3,561,365 bushels; 294 acres of rye, yielding 4,136 bushels; 8,391 acres of oats, with 281,510 bushels; 1,782 acres of barley, yielding 40,818 bushels, and 110 acres of buckwheat, yielding 1,594 bushels. There are in the county about 35,000 acres of natural timber, and 550 acres of planted timber, and 182,696 rods of hedge; 42,071 bearing apple trees, bore 33,560 bushels of apples; 169 pear trees, bore 23 bushels of pears; 303 peach trees, with 21 bushels of peaches; 346 plum trees, bore 81 bushels of plums, and 3,371 cherry trees yielded 606 bushels. From 14 acres of grapes in vineyard, 59,400 pounds of grapes were gotten, and 29 gallons of wine were pressed, while 44,743 vines yielded 207,878 pounds of grapes, the amount of wine compressed being 560 gallons. The number of head of live stock was as follows: Horses, 10,766; mules and asses, 610; milk cows, 8,520, from which 515,910 pounds of butter, and 5,055 pounds of cheese were manufactured, and 14,115 gallons of milk sold. There were 22,505 head of cattle; 78,935 head of swine sold for slaughter, and there were 13,081 head of sheep, of which 2,665 dogs killed 734 head; 1,213 stands of bees produced 10,413 pounds of honey and beeswax. The value of farm products was \$2,208,392; of market garden produce, \$17,861; of products of the orchard, \$27,889; of small fruit, \$10,173; of the products of the herd, \$888,061; of the dairy products, \$91,392, and of the products of the forest, \$70,013, making a total value of the products of the soil of \$3,313,781. There were 26 coal mines open, employing 95 hands, which raised 8,472 tons of coal, valued at \$24,399. The total value of the real estate of the county as returned by the assessor, and equalized by the Board of Supervisors, was \$3,764,775; the value of personal property, \$1,318,406; value of railroad property, \$91,805, making a total assessed value of \$5,174,986.

The annexed market reports will prove interesting by comparison. The reader will be struck by noticing the differences in prices at these various periods, and also the similarity in many articles. These reports are taken from the *Republican*, and its successors, the *Visitor* and the *Herald*. It will be seen that there is an interval of twelve years between each quotation:

	DECEMBER, 1855.	MARCH, 1867.	OCTOBER, 1879.
Flour, per cwt.....	\$4.00 @ 4.50	\$5.50 @ 6.00	\$1.50 @ 2.75
Wheat, spring, per bush.....	1.00 @ 1.05		
“ fall, “ “		1.25 @ 1.35	75 @ 86
Corn, per bush.....	20 @ 25	25 @ 30	18 @ 25
*Meal per bush	40	50	60
Butter, per lb.....	25	20 @ 25	10 @ 12½
Bacon, per lb.....	9 @ 10		
Beef, per lb.....	4 @ 8		
Pork, pickled, per lb.....	9		7
Lard, per lb.....	8		

* \$1.90 per hundred weight in 1879.

	DECEMBER, 1855.	MARCH, 1867.	OCTOBER, 1879.
Tallow, per lb.....	\$ 15	\$	\$
“ candles, per lb.....	25		
Potatoes, per bush.....	25	60@ 80	50
Beans, “ “.....	1.00	1.50@2.00	
Dried Apples, per bush.....	2.40		
Dried Peaches, per bush.....	3.50		
Green Apples, per bush.....	1.50	2.50	50@ 90
Onions, per bush.....	75	45	
Cheese, per lb.....	12		
Beeswax, per lb.....	25		
Codfish, per lb.....	12		
Dry Hides, per lb....	6		
Green Hides, per lb.....	3½		
Chickens, per doz.....	1.25	1.75@2.00	
Eggs, per doz.....	20	15	6@8
Star Candles, per lb.....	35		
Molasses, per gal.....	75@1.00		
Syrup, per gal.....	1.20		
Sugar, brown, per lb.....	12@ 15		
“ refined, “.....	15@ 20		
“ crushed, “.....	15@ 20		
Lumber, per hundred.....	1.75@3.00		
Wood, per cord.....	2.00@2.50	4.00@4.50	2.50@3.00
Brick, at kiln, \$5.00 delivered.....	6.00@7.00		
Oats.....		25	18@ 20
Buckwheat flour, per cwt....		6.00	
Sorghum, per gal.....		65@ 75	
Dressed Hogs, per cwt.....		6.00@6.75	
Coal, per bush.....		15@ 20	8@ 10

The total equalized value of property in the county in 1865 was \$2,866,-418, against \$5,174,986 in 1875, showing an increase in ten years of \$2,-308,468, or more than 80 per cent.

Thus, from the very first, the history of the county shows a steady career of thriving, prosperous growth. The following table of important events shows the general landmarks of the county's growth and history to the present time:

TABLE OF EVENTS.

First settler, John D. Parmelee, June, 1843.

First white male child born, Geo. S. Parmelee, November 17, 1843.

First saw-mill built, begun June, 1843, completed March, 1844.

County laid out, 1846.

First grist-mill completed, 1846.

First marriage, Col. P. P. Henderson and Miss Martha Haworth, Dec. 16, 1847.

First land entered, John D. Parmelee, Palmyra township, August 1, 1848.

County formally organization completed January, 1849.

Indianola located June, 1849.

First term of court, September, 1849.

Hard winter, 1849.

First land transfer, 1849.

First frame house built, 1850.

Old court-house built, 1850.

Old jail built, 1850.

Big flood, 1851.

First newspaper published, 1855.

Agricultural society organized, 1856.

Gold excitement, 1858.

New court-house completed, 1868.

First railroad train in Indianola, October, 1870.

This brief table represents a large amount of history, and will be very instructive to those who may "ponder it fittingly."

Speaking generally, the growth of the county has been steady and continuous, although there have been, of course, times of ebb and flow. The first period of the county's growth was one of much hardship and privation. The California emigration, however, brought golden days to the county, and prosperity continued in high tide until the panic a few years before the war. These were evil days for Warren county, and there was very general discontent; and many business men in Indianola were ruined. A slow recovery followed and introduced the war period. From the close of the war up to the panic of 1873, Warren was again in a prosperous condition. The county did not suffer in this directly so much as indirectly in the general derangement of the business of the country. But the experience was much the same as that in the former period of high times. Property depreciated and became unsalable, and general discontent and uneasiness spread among the people. There has been nothing peculiar to Warren county in this experience—it has been that of the country in general. At the present time the county is fairly started again on a career of prosperity.

So in Warren county good times have followed close upon evil times, and *vice versa* all through the period of its growth. It would seem that old sage's thought would be a good thing to keep ever in mind, both in prosperity and distress: "Even this shall pass away." Such a lesson is taught by the experience of the county, from the organization to the present time.

ORGANIZATION.

It was not long after the first settlement of Warren county before the necessity of county organization in the interest of good government and the proper management of local affairs was fully appreciated and voted upon. Indeed, steps were taken toward organization at the time of the appearance of the very first settlers, although not carried out for several years after.

With regard to the origin of dividing individual States into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the State and general government of which they each formed a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says the county system "originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large-landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was more-over consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system, extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formally extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848.

"Under this system, as in other States adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the State had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short that under that system, 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured.

"The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning this system, provided that, whereas, 'particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freemen of every town, or the majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the General Court.'

"They might also (says Mr. Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways, and the like.'

"Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures or public policy.

"Probably also a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a 'general court,' or

legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

"They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.

"Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio, and other Western States."

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was need of adopting it in Iowa, or any of the broad region west of the Mississippi river. But as the new country soon began to be opened, and as eastern people continued to move westward across the mighty river, and form thick settlements along its western shore, the Territory and State and county and township and town organizations soon followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less modified and improved, accordingly as deemed necessary by the experience and judgment and demands of the people, until they have arrived at the present stage of advancement and efficiency.

In the settlement of the Territory of Iowa the legislature began by organizing counties on the Mississippi. As each new county was formed it was made to include, under legal jurisdiction, all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the occidental settlers electoral privileges and an equal share in the county government with those who properly lived in the geographical limit of the county. The counties first organized along the eastern border of this State were given, for a short time, jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these different localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own; and finally, at the first session of the legislature, after the Indians sold out, the newly acquired territory, including all Northwestern Iowa, was laid off into counties, provisions were made for their respective organizations when the proper time should arrive, and these were severally named.

Section 3, of chapter 82, of the Iowa Legislature—the last under the Territory—approved January 13, 1846, reads as follows:

SECTION 3. That the following shall be the boundaries of a new county, which shall be called Warren, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Marion county; thence west along the line dividing townships 77 and 78, to the northwest corner of township 77, north of range 25 west; thence south to the southwest corner of township 71, north of range 25 west; thence east to the southwest corner of Marion county; thence north to the place of beginning.

By a supplemental act approved on the 17th of January, 1846, the north tier of townships was detached from Warren county and attached to Polk.

The same act also provides for the incorporation of eleven other counties.

Paris P. Henderson was appointed organizing sheriff. His appointment, instead of being made by the legislature, as in many other counties, was

made by Judge Olney, who held court in Marion county, to which this county was attached as a voting precinct. Judge Olney was one of the finest lawyers in the western country in that early day, and trained many of the men who have since been leaders at the bar and on the bench in this State. He left this section soon after the admission of Iowa into the Union as a State, and emigrated to Oregon, where he was appointed to a position on the Federal bench. He will always be borne in mind by the early settlers as one of the best men with whom they came in contact in the formation of this new civilization.

The work of organization devolved upon Col. Henderson. He must deliver the poll-books and perform all other labor necessary to be done in organizing a new county. If the reader will carry himself back in imagination to this time and consider the condition of the county when these gentlemen began their work he will have no difficulty in realizing that the work of organizing a frontier county was no easy task. This work was done in December, 1848. No local map of the county had ever been made. Roads were a thing of the future. The fords of the rivers had hardly yet been discovered, and the homes of settlers were only to be found by the sagacity of the traveler who, taking the sun as a guide, would set out on a ride of from fifteen to thirty miles over a trackless prairie and through unmarked forests to a squatter's cabin.

The county was divided into two election precincts, Union, comprising all the county east of Indianola, and Highland, that portion west.

The organization was completed by the election of officers as follows:

Commissioners—Daniel Barker, Samuel Haworth and Alex. Ginder. District Clerk—H. A. Lambert. Commissioners' Clerk—Jonathan Dillon. Recorder—William Ginder. Sheriff—P. P. Henderson. Judge of Probate—D. A. Fraley. Surveyor—Henry Hays. Sealer of Weights and Measures—Joseph Hockett. Constables—Franklin Bengé and Peter Conner. Justices of the Peace—Thomas Hazleton and William Simmons.

This election, it is hardly necessary to say, had nothing of the nature of a political contest. The object was simply to organize the county, and political differences had not yet appeared in the county. But very soon there came a change.

The citizens were then generally quiet, industrious, and peaceable with one another. Occasional differences and disputes arose, which, in the main, were soon overlooked, or forgotten on account of their necessary and mutual dependence for aid and convenience, as well as for common defense in their pioneer homes.

Dissensions and enmities, however, began to creep in gradually, as the settlement progressed, and continued to increase in working mischief very much in proportion as the settlement became more independently situated and more exclusive in their devotion to self-interest and advancement.

This unwelcome spirit of dissension began to manifest itself to the public most clearly, perhaps, about the time the proclamation of the organizing sheriff announced the organization of the county, which would create numerous offices to be filled from the ranks of first voters.

These offices, during the first term, of course, presented no great inducement for being very eagerly sought after so far as salary was concerned; but then they afforded positions of influence and preference, and they might, in the near future, prove very convenient stepping-stones to more

lucrative and influential positions; beside, it was no mean thing to be elected to fill the first offices created in the new county. In this regard they afforded considerable inducement for being sought after by those who were at all inclined toward official distinction, and they called forth numerous aspirants.

At that time as well as now, doubtless, there was a good per cent of worthy, influential citizens who, so far as their own desires for official position were concerned, were entirely disinterested in the political canvass. These persons sought no such positions for themselves, and would not accept one if offered. Public applause and criticism were not at all coveted by them. Nevertheless they were as deeply interested in the welfare of the county as any other citizens, and had a decided preference for those who should receive their votes. They desired to entrust the county government to efficient, trustworthy men, who were willing to assume the responsibility, and capable of conducting it in an efficient and acceptable manner; while they themselves were content to engage in some other department of the county's progress, more congenial to their tastes and dispositions. On the other hand, there were always enough of those who would accept these official positions—more or less reluctantly or cheerfully—if duly elected, or urged a little to fill them; so that it was soon found the various offices were not sufficient to give each of the aspirants a position. Evidently some of these must gain the honored distinction, while others must be left out, part of whom, doubtless, would be disappointed not a little over their defeat.

Who, then, of these various aspirants, were the best qualified to fill these several positions? Who had the most deserved claim on the public support? Who were the shrewdest political tricksters and wire-pullers? Who, of all the number, could wield the most extended and effective influence, either by honorable or, it may be, by unfair means in securing the majority vote. These, and many other questions of similar character, would quite naturally arise, even in the minds of early settlers, as the memorable first election day drew near, when they must each receive a decisive answer at the ballot-box.

Below we give the official vote, as shown by the original poll-books, at this first or organizing election:

HIGHLAND PRECINCT.

Pool-book of an election held at the house of D. A. Felter, in Highland precinct, Warren county, on the first Monday, the first (day) of January, A. D. 1849, William Simmons, W. W. Hurst and Lewis Johnson, judges, and Daniel Barker and D. A. Felter were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Names of voters.—Ulysses Berger, William G. Ball, Thomas J. Hill, William D. Conner, William W. Hurst, Daniel Barker, D. A. Felter, Wm. Simmons and Lewis Johnson.

Tally sheet of votes cast for county officers at an election held at the house of D. A. Felter, Highland precinct, Warren county, on the first Monday, the first day of January, A. D. 1849:

<i>Sheriff:</i>		<i>Recorder:</i>	
P. P. Henderson.....	9	D. A. Felter.....	8
<i>District Clerk:</i>		<i>County Surveyor:</i>	
H. A. Lambert...	3	Henry Hays.....	5
W. G. Ball.....	5	Lewis Johnson.....	4
<i>County Commissioners:</i>		<i>Justice of the Peace:</i>	
D. Barker.....	8	William Simmons.....	4
A. Ginder.....	8	Thomas J. Hill.....	2
S. Haworth.....	8	William D. Conner.....	3
<i>Commissioners' Clerk:</i>		<i>Constables:</i>	
H. Jordon.....	8	Peter Conner.....	6
<i>Judge of Probate:</i>		Wm. Hurst.....	4
Wm. G. Ball.....	1	Wm. D. Conner.....	3
Ulysses Berger.....	6		

For the office of coroner and sealer of weights and measures there were no candidates voted for in this election precinct.

Added to this is the certificate of the result and the oaths of the judges and clerks of election.

UNION PRECINCT.

Poll-book of an election held at the school-house in Union precinct, Warren county, on the first Monday, the first day of January, A. D. 1849, J. M. Haworth, Milton Haworth and William Dillon, judges, and Jonathan Dillon and Harrison Jordon, clerks, were severally sworn as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Names of voters.—Jacob Ginder, Samuel Haworth, William Ginder, Thomas Hazelton, Dillon Haworth, Daniel A. Fraley, Alexander Ginder, David Lair, Thomas Blackford, Given Williams, Robert M. Hightower, A. B. Taylor, Levi Hollingsworth, Harrison Jordon, Thomas Feagins, Franklin Benge, Havila Hockett, Allen Brooks, Isaac Mardock, Milton Haworth, Jeremiah Haworth, Jonathan Dillon, William Dillon, Paris P. Henderson, George Haworth, Harmon Haworth, William Burnet and Strafford Hurst.

Tally sheet of the votes cast for county officers at the election held at the school-house in Union precinct, Warren county, on the first Monday, the first day of January, A. D. 1849:

<i>Sheriff:</i>		<i>County Surveyor:</i>	
Paris P. Henderson.....	26	Henry Hays.....	17
Daniel A. Fraley.....	1	William Dillon.....	7
<i>County Commissioners:</i>		<i>Sealer of Weights and Measures:</i>	
Samuel Haworth.....	24	Joseph Hockett.....	13
Alexander Ginder.....	28	Milton Haworth.....	3
Daniel Barker.....	25	<i>Justice of the Peace:</i>	
John Adamson.....	5	Thomas Hazleton.....	20
<i>District Clerk:</i>		Solomon Moffitt.....	8
Jonathan Dillon.....	17	<i>Constables:</i>	
Harrison Jordon.....	8	Franklin Benge.....	20
<i>Judge of Probate:</i>		Alfred Clark.....	1
Thomas Feagins.....	1	<i>Coroner:</i>	
D. A. Fraley.....	11	David Lair.....	18
<i>Recorder:</i>			
William Ginder.....	24		

Then follows as before the official declaration of the result and the oaths of the judges and clerks of election.

THE FIRST TOWNSHIPS.

At first only two townships were organized. This was before the organization of the county, and among the matters which the board took cognizance of first was this matter.

At their meeting on the 10th of February, 1849, they make the following order:

Commissioners of Warren county, Iowa, met, agreeable to an appointment, on the 10th day of February, 1849, for the purpose of dividing the county of Warren into commissioners' districts; and also to divide into election precincts. Township seventy-six (76), of ranges 22 and 23, shall form the first district; townships 74 and 75, ranges 22 and 23, shall form the second district; townships 74, 75 and 76, of ranges 24 and 25, shall form the third district.

The first district shall form the precinct of Union; the second district shall form the precinct of Otter; the third district shall form the precinct of Highland. The place of holding the election in Union precinct shall be at the Union school-house; the place of holding the election in Otter shall be at the house of D. A. Fraley; and the place of holding (the election) in Highland precinct shall be at the house of D. A. Filter.

JONATHAN DILLON,
Clerk of Board.

ALEX. GINDER, } *County Com'rs War-*
SAMUEL HAWORTH, } *ren Co., Iowa.*

At the session of July 1, 1850, commissioners say:

We have considered that it would be necessary to alter the election precincts and establish some new precincts in said county of Warren.

They establish a township by the name of Union to be bounded as follows, to-wit: The entire township of 76, north, range 22, west, and two miles off the township, south, is attached to this township, and the place of holding elections in said township shall be at Mr. Sandy's.

They establish a township by the name of Washington, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of township 76, range 24, west; thence west to the southwest corner of section 4, township 76, range 24; thence south to the southwest corner of section 9, township 75, range 24; thence east to the southeast corner of section 12, in township 75, range 23; thence north to the place of beginning. The place of holding elections in said township shall be at the town of Indianola.

They establish a township by the name of Jefferson, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of the township of Washington; thence west to the northwest corner of the county of Warren; thence south to the southwest corner of section 7, in township 75, range 25, west; thence east to the southwest corner of Washington township; thence north to the place of beginning. And the place of holding election in said township shall be at the house of William G. Ball.

They establish a township by the name of Taylor, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 13, township 75, range 23, west; thence west to the southwest corner of Jefferson township; thence south to the southwest corner of township 74, range 25, west; thence east to the southeast corner of township 75, range 24; thence north to the place of beginning. The place of holding elections in said township shall be at the house of Michael Richerson in said township.

They establish a township by the name of Otter, to be bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of the township of Washington; thence west to the northeast corner of Taylor township; thence south to the southeast corner of township 74, range 23; thence north to the place

of beginning. The place of holding elections in said township shall be at the house of Levi Hollingsworth, in said township.

They also establish a township by the name of Whitebreast, bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Union township; thence west to the northeast corner of Otter township; thence south to the southeast corner of Otter township; thence east to the southeast corner of township 74, range 22; thence north to the place of beginning. The place of holding elections shall be at the house of Andrew Willis, in said township.

At the March session, 1851, a petition was presented from E. Graham, praying for an alteration in the boundaries of Otter precinct, which was granted, as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of section 31, township 75 north, of range 22, west; thence running north to South river, to the mouth of Otter (creek); thence up Otter creek to the north line of section, range 23, west, township 75, and thence to the old original line. And the place of holding elections shall be at the town of Hammondsburgh in said township.

At the March meeting, 1851, Taylor township was attached to Washington for all purposes.

THE FIRST COURT.

The first court was held in the county in September, 1849. It was held in the old log school-house called the Union School-house. The grand jury sat upon a fallen tree, and the district attorney, Barlow Granger, drew the two indictments, which were found while sitting on a stump, and upon two sheets of paper torn from a book.

The docket is as follows:

At a district court begun and holden at the Union school-house, in said county, in the State of Iowa, on Monday, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1849, present the Hon. William McKay, judge of the Fifth Judicial District, in said State, the following proceedings were had, to-wit: Barlow Granger was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the State of Iowa, in and for Warren county. And there being no legally summoned grand jury for the present term a venire was issued to the sheriff for him to summon a grand jury to serve during the present term. The sheriff returned the venire with the following named persons as grand jurors, to-wit: Mahlon Haworth, D. A. Felter, Ulysses Berger, Samuel Haworth, Morman Haworth, Henry Hays, John M. Laverty, Jonathan Dillon, Alfred Clark, John Adamson, Thos. Blackford, Amos Barker, senior, R. M. Hightower, G. M. Aldrich, Jno. S. Wallace, Wm. Manley, Daniel Barker—seventeen good and lawful men, who being duly elected, charged and sworn to inquire of crimes and misdemeanors committed in the county of Warren, and John M. Laverty was appointed foreman, and then they retired in charge of a sworn officer.

· DOCKET.

PHILEMON MORRIS }
vs. } *Appeal.*
THOMAS J. HILL. }

Now at this time come the parties, and by agreement this cause is dismissed, at the defendant's cost. It is therefore considered that the said plaintiff recover of the said defendant his costs herein expended.

STATE OF IOWA }
vs. } *Recognizance.*
WILLIAM W. HURST. }

Hearing this day come the parties by their attorneys, and the court, after inspecting the case and hearing the evidence of the parties, do adjudge the recognizance in this case shall be dismissed.

To show that our early settlers began unmarried about the same time they were marrying, we insert the following petition:

FRANKLIN BENGE }
 vs. } *Petition for Divorce.*
 ELIZABETH BENGE. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the respondent in this case has been duly served with process according to law, and the said defendant, being three times solemnly called, came not, but made default thereto. And it is considered, adjudged and decreed that said petitioner's bill of complaint be taken as confessed; and that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between said parties be, and the same are, hereby dissolved and held for naught, and that the petitioner pay the costs herein expended.

The grand jury returned indictments as follows:

STATE OF IOWA }
 vs. } *Recognizance.*
 WILLIAM W. HURST. }

This day came the State by her attorneys, and the defendant by his attorney. The court, after inspecting the case and hearing the evidence of the parties, do adjudge the recognizance in this case should be discharged, and the recognizance released from its obligation.

STATE OF IOWA }
 vs. } *Assault.*
 EDWARD BALES. }

Now at this time comes James Bales and Alexander Bales, and acknowledge themselves surety for the appearance of the said defendant at the next term of the District Court, in the penal sum of two hundred dollars.

STATE OF IOWA }
 vs. } *Assault.*
 JAMES BALES. }

Now at this time comes the said defendant and Thomas Bengé, and acknowledge themselves indebted to the State of Iowa in the sum of two hundred dollars, conditioned, that the said James Bales shall appear at the next term of the District Court, and answer to the indictment of an assault with intent to kill.

Ordered that the court adjourn until next term.

WILLIAM MCKAY, Judge.

The second court met in the court-house at Indianola, in September, 1850, and the grand jury was composed of Lewis Johnson, David McClure, William C. Simmons, John Bryant, Thomas J. Linnard, John Crews, Enoch Graham, Levi Hollingsworth, William Shawver, Matthew Millican, Henry Hays, James Arnold, Zachariah Nicholson, Thomas Bengé, Daniel Barker, Thomas Blackford and Joel Scott. Daniel Barker was appointed foreman.

Madison Young was appointed special prosecuting attorney for Warren county.

The first trial by a jury is recorded this term, and is entitled *The State of Iowa v. Samuel Johnson* on indictment for petit larceny.

The jurymen were John Cary, Amos Bogue, Samuel Haworth, Jere M. Haworth, Isaac Mardock, John A. Smith, Richard Thompson, Joseph Hockett, David Taylor, Wm. W. Hurst and Elijah Johnson. They found the defendant guilty, and adjudge a fine of \$12.50 and imprisonment in the county jail forty-eight hours, with costs.

The first man convicted of a felony in the county was James M. Hern, for larceny, at the September term of 1851, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and five months. J. M. Hamilton conducted this first convict to the penitentiary at Fort Madison.

The Cullisons, charged with larceny, were acquitted at this term.

The grand jury for 1851 was composed of James Nicholls, Alex. Ginder,

David Taylor, Ulysses Berger, James Carpenter, Ennion Williams, John C. Campbell, Mark Williams, Henry Hays, E. R. Smith, James Dotson, John Spurgin, Alfred Rhoads, John Goss and William M. Jones. David Taylor was foreman and Robert G. Hammond, bailiff.

The grand jury for 1852 was composed of the following: Eli Posegate, Daniel Barker, John Goss, Samuel Owen, James C. Graham, John Lambert, Alexander Bales, Horton Beeson, Mahlon Haworth, David Taylor, Albert Randolph, James H. Dinwiddie, James Nicholls, Thomas Blackford and Matthew Millican, of which Daniel Barker was appointed foreman.

The name of R. W. Steele is the first which appears as a regular practitioner before the court, and that of George Brinkerhoff is the second.

The first seduction case appears on the docket at the October term of 1852, which was reported as settled. A second case was entered at the same term and the defendant pleaded the absence of a material witness in the case and that he could not proceed to trial.

The first citizens naturalized in the county, so far as shown by the records, were James Serry and William Hastie, at the October term of 1854.

John Wood and Wm. Runciman were next naturalized in 1856, at the March term.

THE FIRST LAND TRANSFERS.

Know all men by these presents:—That I, Harrison Jordon, of the county of Warren, in the State of Iowa, in consideration of the sum of seven hundred dollars, in hand paid by Samuel Owen, of the county of Howard, and State of Indiana, have bargained, sold and conveyed unto the said Samuel Owen, his heirs and assigns, forever, the following premises, situated in the county of Warren, in said State, and bounded and described as follows: The west half section thirty-four, in township seventy-six (76) north, range twenty-three (23) west, in the county of Warren, and State of Iowa.

To have and to hold said premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said Samuel Owen, his heirs and assigns forever, and the said Harrison Jordon for himself and heirs doth covenant with said Samuel Owen, his heirs and assigns, that he is lawfully seized of the premises aforesaid, that the premises are free and clear from all incumbrances whatsoever, and that he will forever warrant and defend the same, with the appurtenances, unto the said Samuel Owen, his heirs and assigns, against the lawful claims of all persons whosoever.

In testimony whereof, the said Harrison Jordon has hereunto set his hand and seal, this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

HARRISON JORDON.

[L. S.] Executed in presence of
J. M. HAWORTH.

STATE OF IOWA, }
WARREN COUNTY. }

Before me, Jeremiah M. Haworth, a Justice of the Peace, personally appeared the above named Harrison Jordon, personally known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the aforesaid deed, as party thereto, and acknowledged the signature and sealing of the above conveyance to be his voluntary act and deed, this eleventh day of October, A. D. 1849.

JEREMIAH M. HAWORTH,
Justice of the Peace.

The second is from Jonathan Dillon to Joseph Cary, on the 14th of November, 1849.

The third is from Mahlon Haworth to Isaac Posegate, on the 28th of January, 1850.

The first entries of lands were made in 1848, the first year the land was in the market.

THE FIRST DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
WARREN COUNTY, IOWA. }

List of land at tax sale for the year 1852, in the county of Warren, State of Iowa:

OWNERS' NAMES	PART OF SEC.	SEC.	TWP.	RNG.	TO WHOM SOLD	PRICE
James Young...	S. W. S. W.....	13.....	76.....	24....	R. W. Steele....	\$.60
Edward Keeler..	{ Lots 4, 5... ..	Block 16 {	Ind'ola	.....	Z. H. Hockett....	.95
"	" 1, 2, 3, 24	" 18				
"	" 6, 7.....	" 7				
John Fitzgerald.	S. E.....	30.....	76.....	24....	R. W. Steele....	1.25

The following is a copy of the notice posted in the townships in which the above land is situated:

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all the land in Warren county, Iowa, on which the taxes for the year 1852 have not been paid, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Indianola, the county seat of Warren county, Iowa, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1852, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M., of said day.

GEO. BRINKERHOFF,
Treasurer Warren County.

I hereby certify that the above notice was posted in the township in which the above land is situated.

GEO. BRINKERHOFF,
Treas.

Sworn and subscribed before me.

P. P. HENDERSON,
County Judge.

FIRST SCHOOL RECORD.

STATE OF IOWA, }
WARREN COUNTY. }

OCT. 23d, 1849.

I, Samuel Haworth, School Fund Commissioner for said county, have this day set off township 76, in range 22, west, in Union precinct in said county, for school district, No. 1, and ordered an election for the board of directors for the same.

SAMUEL HAWORTH,
School Fund Commissioner.

THE FIRST COUNTY ROADS.

At the regular session of July 1, 1850, the board say that they have agreed that they will establish a rule to govern the granting of county roads, the said rule will be as follows: That the petitioners shall pay the expenses of viewing roads and laying out the same, except the surveyor's fee.

At this session they also "grant a view for a road commencing at or near the northeast corner of section 12, in township 76, range 22, west; thence on the nearest and best ground to Carpenter's mill, on Lower (now South) river; and from thence on the nearest and best ground to the seat of justice of Warren county; and appoint Thomas J. Sinnard, H. A. Lambert and James Carpenter, viewers." They grant another road view on a road commencing at or near the north side of Traner Reynolds' farm, at the east side of said county, westward to the south side of Solomon Moffitt's

farm; thence to Jonathan Dillon's; thence to P. P. Henderson's; thence to Indianola, on the nearest and best way.

FIRST MARRIAGE LICENSE.

First marriage license was issued to Franklin Benge to marry Miss Arena Bales, on the 30th day of October, 1849. Benge was the man who, as we have already seen, was divorced from his wife at the first term of court.

The second marriage license was that of John Beeson and Miss Polly Ann Haworth, on March 28, 1850.

TAX LIST FOR 1849.

STATE OF IOWA, }
WARREN COUNTY. }

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK'S OFFICE,

Aug. the 20, 1849.

This is to certify that the following duplicate of the assessments of the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine is correct, as appears from the assessment rolls.

These are, therefore, in the name of the State of Iowa, to command you, Jeremiah M. Haworth, collector of said county, to proceed and collect the same according to law.

Witness my hand and seal, this the 20 of August, A. D. 1849.

JONATHAN DILLON,
Clerk of Board C. Com.
Per PARIS P. HENDERSON,
Deputy.

I, Paris P. Henderson, do hereby certify that the assessment for the year 1849 is correct.
August 20th, 1849.

P. P. HENDERSON,
Sheriff and Ex-Officio Assessor.

TAXES, INCLUDING POLL TAX.

Adamson, John.....	\$ 1.37	Clayton, Commodore.....	\$ 1.142
Aldrich, G. M.	3.02	Clark, Alfred.....	1.85
Aldrich, H. S.....	.608	Conner, Wm. D.....	.647
Anderson, H.....	1.52	Conner, Peter.....	1.043
Barker, Daniel.....	3.95	Dinwiddie, James H.....	1.07
Bales, Edward.....	1.37	Dillon, Jonathan.....	5.339
Bales, James.....	1.415	Devore, Cornelius.....	1.043
Bales, Alexander.....	1.301	Dillon, William.....	5.204
Bersee, Daniel.....	1.394	Farley, James.....	3.00
Billings, Calvin.....	2.40	Freel, James B.....	4.84
Blackford, Thomas.....	.806	Freel, Benoni.....	1.01
Baker, W. W.....	.743	Fraley, D. A.....	5.54
Butcher, Jno. H.....	.50	Feagins, Thomas.....	1.265
Ball, Wm. S.....	2.468	Fetter, D. A.....	1.04
Berger, Ulysses.....	1.628	Fitzgerald, John.....	2.24
Brown, Sanford S.....	.65	Ginder, Alexander.....	4.697
Barnett, William....	1.046	Ginder, William.....	.95
Bogue, Amos M.....	2.36	Gardner, William.....	.50
Clifton, James.....	.86	George, Evan.....	2.496
Clough, Thos. M.....	2.40	Henderson, Paris P.....	.98
Carpenter, James.....	1.51	Haworth, Samuel.....	5.396
Curry, William T.....	1.20	Haworth, Jeremiah M.....	.854
Cunningham, John.....	.782	Haworth, John M.....	.74
Carr, A. J.....	.98	Haworth, John L.....	1.832
Cooper, James.....	1.448	Haworth, Dillon.....	4.804



Capt M C Randleman

Haworth, Morman.....	\$11.276	McClelland, John R.....	\$.563
Haworth, Mahlon.....	7.72	Oreder, John.....	.98
Haworth, Harmon.....	2.18	Posegate, Eli.....	5.15
Haworth, George.....	1.94	Posegate, Isaac.....	1.10
Haworth, Joseph.....	.772	Pile, Alfred.....	1.676
Haworth, Milton.....	.833	Renninger, Michael.....	2.00
Hockett, Joseph.....	.772	Reed, A. D.....	1.898
Hockett, Havila.....	.50	Richardson, Michael.....	1.652
Hollingsworth, Levi.....	3.203	Reeves, Samuel.....	.50
Hammond, R. G.....	1.268	Richard, George.....	1.40
Hill, Thomas J.....	1.46	Richard, Henry.....	.872
Hays, Henry.....	4.182	Richard, Nathan.....	1.20
Higby, Obadiah.....	1.20	Richard, William M.....	1.20
Hackney, Jesse.....	.629	Reynolds, Mathias.....	1.196
Hellam, Squire.....	.812	Sinnard, Thomas S.....	1.205
Hightower, R. M.....	.968	Smith, Elijah B.....	1.07
Hightower, Thomas.....	.572	Smith, William.....	.50
Hazleton, Thomas.....	2.424	Smith, J. A.....	1.679
Hurst, William W.....	1.583	See, Adam.....	1.712
Howard, Daniel.....	.856	See, George.....	.50
Jordon, Harrison.....	3.62	Spray, John C.....	1.208
Johnson, Elijah.....	1.254	Spray, Aquila.....	.98
Johnson, Lewis.....	1.358	Simmons, Wm. C.....	1.157
Johnson, Stephen.....	.50	Spergin, Philip.....	.829
Laverty, James (no poll tax assessed).....	2.64	Spergin, John.....	1.028
Lambert, Philip.....	1.469	Scott, Joel.....	.776
Lambert, H. A.....	1.358	Serry, Edward.....	.71
Lambert, John.....	1.262	Taylor, A. B.....	1.382
Lambert, Hugh.....	1.19	Troy, John W.....	.86
Lair, David.....	.794	Thompson, Samuel.....	.578
Longley, James.....	.785	Teakle, Hiram.....	1.124
Landing, John.....	.65	Updyke, Samuel.....	1.028
Mardock, Isaac.....	2.03	Wallace, Jno. S.....	1.04
Myrick, William.....	.30	Whithed, Thomas.....	.854
Manley, William.....	.50	Woodsides, John.....	1.343
Myers, William.....	2.282	Williams, Ennion.....	1.538
Mills, John P.....	.572	Willis, Anderson.....	3.146
Moffitt, Charles.....	.89	Willis, Martin.....	1.142
Moffitt, Solomon.....	1.055	Willis, Felden.....	.83
Manson, Philo.....	.56	Willis, John.....	1.25
		Willis, Greenberry.....	.74

This first assessment or tax list is written on two sheets of foolscap. It contains one hundred and eleven names, and the total tax is as follows:

State tax.....	\$ 53.814
County tax.....	168.628

Under the head of County Finances the reader will find statistics in regard to the taxation of the present day, and as compared with the above it will present some amusing, if not altogether gratifying, points of comparison. A brief comparison will show that as the world moves the tax

gatherer moves with it; but while the immense increase in taxation is noted, it must not be forgotten that there has been an enormous increase in the wealth of the county and in the extent of its public business.

THE FIRST CLAIMS ALLOWED.

At the April term of 1849 the following claims were allowed:

No. 1.	P. P. Henderson, services as organizing sheriff.....	\$ 5 75
No. 2.	D. A. Felter, returning poll-books of Union precinct ...	1 20

At the July term the following were allowed:

No. 3.	A. D. Jones, services as commissioner for locating county seat	14 00
No. 4.	William Wear, the same.....	14 00

At the October term the following appear:

No. 5.	Jonathan Dillon, services as commissioners' clerk from January 1st	19 50
No. 6.	P. P. Henderson, for serving notice of election.....	2 00
	For assessing the county.....	12 00
	For summoning jurors.....	12 00
	For attending September term of District Court.....	1 00
No. 7.	Daniel Barker, for returning poll-books of April and August elections, and for services as county commissioner..	5 00
No. 8.	Alex. Ginder, services as commissioner, and for going to Des Moines on official business.....	6 00
No. 9.	Harrison Jordon, for clerking two days in term time.....	2 00
No. 10.	Samuel Haworth, for services as commissioner.....	2 00

At the November session:

No. 11.	Thomas Hazleton, returning poll-book of Otter precinct.	50
No. 12.	Joel Scott, services as commissioner.....	1 00
No. 13.	Joseph Hockett, for furnishing stakes for survey, to be paid out of lot-fund	5 00
No. 14.	Ennion Williams, for carrying chain seven days	6 50
No. 15.	Peter Conner, for carrying chain sixteen days.....	16 00
No. 16.	William Gardner, carrying chain one day.....	1 00
No. 17.	Harrison Jordon, for services as clerk, and other official business.....	9 50
No. 18.	Daniel Barker, services as commissioner four days.....	4 00
No. 19.	Joel Scott, services as commissioner three days.....	3 00

Total.....\$135 95

These constitute all the claims allowed during the first year's history of the county.

The second tax list, that for 1850, is acknowledged as follows:

"August 8th, 1850.

"The treasurer of Warren county, State of Iowa, receives the tax list for collection, where he is charged with \$511.40 for county purposes, and \$210.25 for State purposes, and \$45.00 for school purposes."

This is the first school tax which appears on the records of the county.

THE OLD COURT-HOUSE.

A history of the court-house of Warren county would almost be a history of the county itself, and no more vivid picture of the county's growth could be suggested, than that which comes from a comparison of the present magnificent court-house with the old one of pioneer days. But that old house is enshrined in memories that the present can never know. It stood on the ground now occupied by the opera-house, and was used for every possible purpose and had a career of great usefulness. School was taught, the gospel preached and justice dispensed within its substantial old walls. Then it served frequently as a resting place for weary travelers, and indeed its doors always swung on easy hinges.

If the old settlers are to be believed, the old court-house often rang on the pioneer Sabbaths with a more stirring eloquence than enlivens the pulpits of the present time. Many of the earliest ministers have officiated within its walls, and if those old walls could speak, they would tell many a strange pioneer tale of religion, that is now lost forever. The preacher would mount a store box in the center of the room, and the audience would disperse themselves about on the benches.

The old court-house was built soon after Indianola acquired a name and its citizens had made it a habitation, for in the records of the January session of 1851 of the commissioners, we find the following record. It suggests that some previous action in the adoption of a plan had been taken, but what that original plan was we have been unable to discover. The record goes on to say:

"The Board makes the following alteration in the plan of building the court-house, which is not named in the bond between the board and the undertakers, the undertakers is to put a plain cornice on the front and sides of the building, the said undertakers will finish the same to correspond with building, which the board will allow a reasonable compensation. And the stairs to run up on the inside instead of out at the northeast corner of the building, with a good panel door for to lead from the outside of the building to go up the stairs, and the rooms to be altered some, the stairway to be ceiled and separate from the court-room, and the board allow a reasonable compensation for the difference in the work. The doors in the front of the building to be panel doors. Only the front window to have Venetian blinds, the others to be batten."

Levi Chandler was employed by the commissioners at the July meeting of 1851, "to furnish lumber and materials, make and set up in good order, benches, tables and stand for the court-rooms, which the said Chandler shall receive just compensation for said work, to be left to a board of mechanics if they cannot otherwise agree."

To that old log court-house ministers came of different faiths, but all eager to expound the simple truths of a sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty, and the primrose path of dalliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of those who did a song of Zion sing, and many an erring wanderer has had his heart moved to repentance thereby more strongly than ever by the strains of homely eloquence. With Monday morning the old building changed its character, and men came there seeking not the mercy of God, but the justice of man. The scales were held with an even hand. Fine points of law were doubtless often ignored, but those who presided knew every man in

the county, and they dealt out substantial justice, and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed. Children came there to school, and sat at the feet of teachers who knew but little more than themselves, but however humble the teacher's acquirements, he was hailed as a wise man and a benefactor, and his lessons were heeded with attention. The doors of the old court-house were always open, and there the weary traveler often found a resting place. There, too, the people of the settlement met to discuss their own affairs, and learn from visitors the news from the great world so far away to the eastward.

Simple emigrants stood there, and filled listening ears with tales of events over the sea. There the shameful story of the *coup d'etat* was made clear with many explanatory passages and matters of detail never dreamed of on the boulevards of Paris, where the drunken and infuriated soldiery fired upon unresisting, peaceful citizens, merely to create a stupefying terror upon which the Empire might be founded. There, long after this event, was told another story of a different character. The sufferings from the Irish famine were expounded by men and women racy of the soil, who could tell with a shudder of the days when it first became apparent that the food crops of the nation had failed. The story was a truly sickening affair, such as no European people had unfolded for more than a century, and when the first recital was ended the wanderers were urged to begin again. The sad story was continued for days and weeks at intervals, with a pathos which brought tears to the eyes of the strongest men. The doubts that brooded in the air in old Ireland when stories came to the peasants from afar, about crops looking beautiful at night and by morning were a stench over the country side. How the poor creatures said in *Ave Maria* with redoubled faith over their potato fields, but could not postpone the evil day when a smell of putrefaction penetrated every dwelling, and it was known that over millions of acres of food, upon which many millions relied for sustenance, the destroying angel had passed. The famine followed, with its deaths beyond number, reckoned by the ignorant at millions in excess of the whole population of Ireland, but actually carrying off nearly seven hundred thousand men, women and children. Then their eyes would glisten for a moment, says Mr. Tuttle, as they told with tears of joy of the fleets of ships that came over the Atlantic laden with grain, which a noble charity had sent from America to the sufferers. "Even England, the hard-hearted Saxon race, which since the days of the Plantagenet has never ceased to be our oppressor—even England bowed down in the dust by our side to pray for us, and to give us succor." Thus the court-house of the old time was the scene of many an affecting pow-wow.

The old court-house still stands in Indianola, and scarcely that change which would be expected with the lapse of twenty-eight years of time. It was well built and strong and has stood two removals. The first was in the spring of 1867 when it was first bought by Mr. Knox as a home for the *Visitor*. He removed it but a little way north of the present Central House, where it stood some years, when it was finally taken to its present location on the corner of Main and Steam streets, and still continued in use as a printing office until 1874, when it was sold to William Richardson, who now occupies it as a residence. So that the old court-house has had many experiences, and if its old walls could speak might tell many a story of legal eloquence, of the cries of a flogged urchin, the rest of a weary traveler, the proceedings of many a pioneer town meeting, and later the triumph

of some boy in learning the printer's trade, or the fierce onslaught of the aroused journalist as he went forth for his prey.

It had long ceased to answer the purpose of its construction, and the county officers had been compelled to distribute themselves about over the town wherever they could find accommodation.

THE JAIL.

There has never been but one jail in Warren county, and it has never been celebrated for safety. In the early days there was little call for such a building, but as the county has grown crime has increased, and of late years in a very alarming ratio, until the old jail long since ceased to serve the purpose for which it was built. It has been condemned as a nuisance by one grand jury after another, but neither this nor any other kind of appeals have moved the people of the county to vote ten thousand dollars for building a new one. The question has been submitted many times always to receive a very decided negative at the polls.

The erection of the jail was authorized by the commissioners at their meeting in January, 1851, on the following plan, which has not been enlarged or even changed, except to make the necessary repairs:

"And the board have agreed to let out the building of a jail in the town of Indianola, of the following dimensions: Eighteen feet square, two story high, seven foot stories, to be built of hewn timber. The lower story to be built with two walls of eight inches thick, the building to be lined with two-inch plank, well spiked with double ten nails, all the floors to be laid with hewn timber ten inches thick. And the rest of the work to correspond with rest of the building. And will have the same sold to the lowest bidder on the second Monday in March next."

At the March meeting in the same year the board let the contract for building the jail to William J. Moorman for the sum of \$707.56, to be completed in one year from that date.

FIRST FERRY LICENSES.

In May, 1853, the first ferry licenses were granted, one to John Cook & Co. to keep a ferry upon South river at "Hartman & Ackley's mill." Silas Gillaspy was also granted a license to keep a ferry on South river, where the Albia & Fort Des Moines road crosses South river.

The fees are fixed in both cases as follows: Two horse team, 25 cents; four horse teams, 35 cents (ox teams at the same rate); one horse and buggy, 20 cents; man and horse 10 cents; footman, 5 cents; cattle, 3 cents per head.

EARLY RECORDS.

The early official records of Warren county, while they are meager, yet show much care in keeping, while in some cases the spelling and punctuation and penmanship are curiosities to behold, yet it must be borne in mind that they probably only inaugurated the "spelling reform" which is now becoming something of a mania. Some years ago the old records were carefully copied so that the commissioners' proceedings even from the earliest days appear therein. So it is with the court record. Old District

Court record "A," the first part of which is a copy from still earlier times, gives a complete record of the court. In the careful examination of the records of the various offices which we have had occasion to make we find but one or two gaps and these of an insignificant character. Col. P. P. Henderson had much to do with the records from the earliest day, and in all his work we find the same plain penmanship, and the same care which has always characterized his records.

The original of the proceedings of the board of commissioners are perhaps the most faulty, as often the clerk of the board would be absent and some bystanders would be pressed into service. So that the record is as varied as Jacob's coat, and it is hard to tell in some cases just whose work it is. But however disappointing to the historian the old record has its virtues and has many strange and often amusing features. Those who wrote it did not think, perhaps, that they were making history, but the smallest incidents of that early day have now become of interest.

They were kept on foolscap paper, sowed together in the form of a book and covered with the coarsest kind of brown wrapping paper. They are ancient and faded little volumes and afford a remarkable contrast to the elaborate and carefully kept records of the present day. They exist now only as curiosities, their usefulness having long since departed.

GOLD EXCITEMENT.

No doubt the desire for "gold" has been a mainspring of all progress and exertion in Warren county, from the beginning until the present time, and will so continue unto ages remote. But usually this desire has been made manifest only in the usual avenues of thrift, industry and enterprise.

On two occasions, however, it has passed the bounds of reason, and assumed the character of a mania or delusion, which produced nothing but evil effects. The desire for riches is a benefit only when it comes like a gentle and steady rain, sinking into the ground and refreshing the earth; not when like a wild storm, it leaves only wreck and disaster in its path. Such is the moral easily drawn from the experience of Warren county.

The first gold mania here dates back to the fall of 1849, when stories first began to spread of the wondrous richness of the placer mines of California. The excitement grew daily, feeding on the marvelous reports that came from the Eldorado of the West, until at last nothing was talked of but the adventures and achievements of the Argonauts of '49.

Instead of dying out, the fever mounted higher and higher. It was too late that season to attempt to cross the plains, but many of the Warren county people began their preparations for starting early in the coming spring. The one great subject of discussion about the firesides of the log cabins of Warren county that winter was the gold of California. At one time nearly every man in the county was unsettled in mind, and seriously considering the project of starting for California. The more hardy and adventurous impatiently awaited the time when they should abandon the little property and comfortable homes already gained by honest thrift, and join the wild rush for California as soon as the weather and grass would permit. Even the most thoughtful and sober-minded men found it difficult to resist the infection.

Wonderful sights were seen when this great emigration passed through—sights that may never be again seen in the county, perhaps. Some of the

wagons were drawn by cows; other gold-hunters went on foot, and hauled their worldly goods in hand-carts. The gold-hunters generally had left the moralities of life behind them, and were infested with a spirit of disorder and demoralization. The settlers breathed easier when they had passed.

Early in the spring of 1850 the rush began, one line of the California trail passing directly through this county. It must have been a scene to beggar all description. There was one continuous line of wagons from east to west as far as the eye could reach, moving steadily westward, and, like a cyclone, drawing into its course on the right and left many of those along its pathway. The gold-hunters from Warren county crowded eagerly into the gaps in the wagon-trains, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends, and many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many of the gold-hunters left their quiet, peaceful homes only to find in the Far West utter disappointment and death. Very, very few of them ever gained anything, and the great majority lost everything, including even "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." The persons who really gained by the gold excitement were those who remained on their farms and sold their produce to the gold-crazy emigrants. The rush continued until about the first of June, 1850, when the great tide began to abate, although belated gold-hunters kept passing through for some time. But the excitement began to die away, and those citizens who had judgment enough to resist the contagion now settled down in quiet to pursue the even tenor of their way.

The scene along this line, through this vicinity, is thus described by one who was an eye-witness:

"It seemed that Bedlam itself had been let loose. A continuous line of wagons, stretching away to the west as far as the eye could see. If a wagon was detained by being broken down, or by reason of a sick horse or ox, it was dropped out of line and the gap closed up immediately. If a poor mortal should sicken and die, the corpse was buried hurriedly by the wayside, without coffin or burial service. When night came on, the line of wagons was turned aside, and their proprietors would go into camp. Very soon the sound of revelry would begin around the camp-fires thickly set on every hand, first to bottle and then to cards, to the echo of the most horrid oaths and imprecations that were ever conceived or uttered since the fall of man. These poor deluded votaries of Mammon scattered that dreadful scourge, small-pox, everywhere that they came in contact with the settlers on the way. Game cards were strewn all along the line of travel. Glass bottles, after being emptied of their nefarious contents down the throats of the men, were dashed against wagon wheels, pieces of which were thickly strewn all along the road, as if to mock the madness of the advancing column of these fervent janizaries of the golden calf.

"At the time of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, the population of California did not exceed thirty thousand, while at the time of which we are writing (1850) there were more than one hundred and fifty thousand people that had found their way thither, of which number at least one hundred thousand were 'gold-hunters' from the States. There had been taken from the auriferous beds of California, up to January, 1850, over \$40,000,000 in gold.

"Out of a population of a little less than seven hundred, our county lost one-tenth of that population in the tide to California.

"The evil effects of this gold mania upon the moral status of the people of the United States is still seen and felt everywhere, and among all classes of society, and no man can see the end. It has popularized the worship of Mammon to an alarming extent throughout the country, and to this worship may be imputed, to a great extent, the moral declension of to-day."

Years after this Warren county had another gold excitement, which, happily, was not so serious as the first, and did not produce the same evil effects. But it is an equally good illustration to show how quickly men will lose their senses when they hope to gain wealth more rapidly than by honest work and thrift.

In the spring of 1857 small particles of impure gold were found on the farms of John Conner and the Keller boys, in Virginia township, and immediately the excitement became intense. Wild and extravagant stories spread abroad about the rich beds and mines in this county. It is even said that some gold was "planted," along with other metals which resemble it, in yet greater quantities, and that this contributed to keep up the gold fever. This excitement continued for something like a year, after which it came to an end, and no one was left the richer for it.

The excitement of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, in 1859, drew off a large number of the citizens of the county, many of whom returned poorer than they went, and glad and anxious to get home again from that land of high prices and small profits from mining. We have not been able to discover that any of the gold-seekers from the county ever became "bonanza kings."

THE "STRIP."

In the original organization of the county, as we have already seen, it was twenty-four miles square—a little more than it contains at present. However, only four days later the legislature passed a supplementary act, detaching the north tier of townships, those now known as Richland, Allen, Greenfield and Linn, entire, with a portion of Washington, and a large share of Palmyra from this county and attaching them to Polk.

In the early days there was a contest in Polk county for the location of the county seat between what is now Polk City and Fort Des Moines. The great objection to the Fort lay in the fact that it was only four miles from the south line of the county. In order, therefore, to obviate this difficulty, this act of the legislature was passed attaching the "Strip" to Polk county, and the Fort secured the county seat. Polk county was organized before Warren, and it was some years after the division of the "Strip" before an effort was made to wrest the wrongfully taken territory from Polk county. An attempt was made in the legislature of 1850, and had failed. In the Fourth General Assembly, which met in Iowa City in December, 1852, P. Gad Bryan was the representative of this county. The agitation of the question was begun in the county and on the "Strip." It had not entered into the election of Representative, but no better man could have been chosen for the work than the then Dr. P. Gad Bryan. Petitions were circulated on the "Strip," Col. Henderson, Z. H. Hockett, John S. McKimmy, James E. Williamson and others, interesting themselves particularly in the work. They finally secured a majority of the votes residing upon the disputed territory, and sent them forward to the legislature then in session. The contest had been a warm one in the

county—or rather in both counties, because Polk was as much interested in retaining as Warren was in regaining this hundred and forty-four square miles of land, constituting as it did by far the finest section of either county.

The bill was in charge of Mr. Bryan in the house, and passed that body, restoring the entire "Strip," and the opposition was led by Dr. A. Y. Hull, Senator from Polk, and father of Mr. J. A. T. Hull, present Secretary of State, who lived on the "Strip" on the north side of the Des Moines river. He was, therefore, more immediately interested in not being legislated out of his office than his constituents were in retaining the territory. Mr. Bryan, therefore, consented to an amendment to the bill in its passage through the senate by which that portion of territory north of the Des Moines river should remain a part of Polk county. The bill passed, and was Chapter 18, of the Laws of the Fourth General Assembly, and was entitled:

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE BOUNDARIES OF WARREN COUNTY:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That the following shall be the boundaries of Warren county, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Marion county; thence west along the line dividing townships 77 and 78, to the northwest corner of township 77 north, of range 25 west; thence south to the southwest corner of township 74 north, of range 25 west; thence east to the southwest corner of Marion county; thence north to the place of beginning. *Provided*, That all that part of township 77 north, of range 22 west, which lies north of the Des Moines river, shall remain as a part of Polk county.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March, 1853.

Approved Jan'y 14th, 1853.

Stephen Hempstead was Governor; Geo. W. McCleary, Secretary of State; William Pattee, Auditor; and M. L. Morris, Treasurer.

Wm. E. Leffingwell, now of Chicago, was President of the Senate, and Judge James Grant, then, as now, of Davenport was speaker of the lower house.

Since that time there has been nothing but the best of feeling between the two counties, but it was a long time before many of the citizens on the territory in dispute were reconciled to connection with Warren county. They thought their interests attached them to Des Moines and Polk county, and they hoped for a long time that they might be set off again. But since the completion of railroads in Warren county it has no citizens who are better satisfied with their political connection than those on the "Strip."

Col. Bryan was returned to the Legislature after making this contest, and is the only man in the history of the county who has been elected two consecutive terms to the General Assembly.

In our history of the early settlement of this territory we have included the same as if it had always been a portion of it, because the settlement with which we have to do was all made before either county was organized, and because it continued out of the county only three years after its organization. The history of early neighborhoods are at best so closely blended that it is often difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins.

WESTERN STAGE COMPANY.

A history of the county would hardly be complete without mention of this transportation company which preceded the days of railroads. Among the prominent partners in this company were E. S. Alvord, of Indianapolis, president; Kimball Porter, of Iowa City; Messrs. Shoemaker, W. H. Sullivan, D. Tallmadge and Campbell, of Ohio, and Col. E. F. Hooker, of Des Moines. The latter of whom was the manager of the company, and inaugurated it in its new quarters in Des Moines, and, therefore, in Central Iowa, in 1854.

Col. Hooker retired from the superintendency in 1866, and was succeeded by R. Lounsberry, who was the last one filling this office. H. B. Alvord settled up the affairs of the corporation at its close, with great profit to the Company. To give some idea of the business accomplished, it is proper to state in this connection, that the receipts for one year alone, on the line between Des Moines and Boone, reached the large sum of \$100,000. But after the Rock Island Railroad was completed to Council Bluffs, the Boone line fell into insignificance, and the days of the Western Stage Company, so far as Iowa was concerned, were numbered.

The stages of this corporation transported to Davenport, with all their personal equipments, the members of the 23d and 39th Iowa Infantry, requiring just two days to take an entire regiment. In this way, parts of the 2d, 4th, 10th and 15th regiments were taken to their rendezvous. On the day after the adjournment, in old times, the members of the legislature, living abroad, were either at their homes, or were far on their way to their destination.

The last coach belonging to the Company in Des Moines, was sold for \$30 to James Stephenson, of Omaha, in 1874. Mr. Johnson rode on the driver's seat from the stage barn to the freight depot of the R. I. R. R., and as he left the old vehicle to take its journey westward on the cars, he bade it an affectionate farewell.

This Company was an important factor in all Central Iowa. It had two lines through Warren county. One on the main road from Knoxville to Council Bluffs, and the other from Des Moines. They changed from semi-weekly to tri-weekly and daily trips as the country grew and business came to justify it. It was the only public conveyance for passengers and mails, and many are the anxious ones who have waited for news or friends by the old Stage Company. It was like all other human agencies in that it was fallible, and complaints were made about it. It was some of these complaints which provoked the following article in the *Indianola Visitor*, of June 17, 1858:

"We notice a number of our exchanges are raking down the Western Stage Company for the manner in which they convey passengers over their lines. A little reflection will, doubtless, show to those who are censuring the Stage Company that they are wrong in their censures. The Company, we think, deserves the praise of the people of Iowa for their indomitable perseverance in ploughing through snow, rain, sleet and mud for the last eight months; periling the lives of their drivers and horses in crossing swollen streams, to accomodate the traveling public and deliver the mails at the post-offices. But few persons would endure the privations and hardships which this Company have passed through in Iowa during the last

eight months for double the amount they receive. We believe the Company have done more to forward the mails and passengers than the public could expect at their hands, taking into consideration the awful condition of the roads. A little more work on the public highways, and a little patience on the part of passengers, would be a good thing just at this time."

POLITICAL.

There is not, perhaps, another county in Iowa whose political experiences have been less varied than those of Warren county. When the county was first organized the great impending question of American politics was that growing out of slavery, and from whatever State in the Union the early settlers had come they were, as a rule, opposed to the extension of the "peculiar institution" of the South to territory yet unpolluted by it. The first election held in the county was the presidential contest of 1848, when it was merely a precinct of Marion county. There were twenty-six votes cast, thirteen of which were cast for General Cass and thirteen for General Taylor, so that the county began its history as absolutely non-committal between the great political parties, Whig and Democratic, which then occupied the country.

In the early organization there was, of course, no political excitement on the choice of local officers, as fitness for the position was the question oftener asked than, "What are his politics?"

The following table of the votes of the county at all presidential elections since 1848 will show the reader that it has continued on the even tenor of its way without change:

1848.	Taylor electors.....	13	1864.	Lincoln electors.....	1170
	Cass "	13		McClellan "	621
1852.	Scott electors....	95	1868.	Grant electors	1946
	Pierce "	82		Seymour "	933
	Hale "	13	1872.	Grant electors.....	2128
1856.	Fremont electors.....	856		Greeley "	791
	Buchanan "	519		O'Connor "	13
	Fillmore "	112	1876.	Hayes electors.....	2439
1860.	Lincoln electors.....	1152		Tilden "	1415
	Douglas "	795		Cooper "	146
	Bell-Everett "	40			
	Breckenridge-Lane..	2			

It will be seen that the Republican electors have been chosen at every election since 1852—that year being the last contest carried on in the name of the old Whig party—by majorities ranging from 337 for Fremont, in 1856, to 1,337 for Grant in 1872, and 1,024 for Hayes, in 1876. The Republican party has grown up as a distinctive party since the organization of the county, the Democracy being already in existence, and still continuing as one of the two great political parties of the county. The first call which was issued for a Republican county convention was contained in the *Republican*, and was as follows:

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Warren county, and all who are opposed to the administration of Franklin Pierce, are invited to meet in county convention at Indianola, on Saturday, February 9th, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., to appoint delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets February 22d.

W. M. Marshman, Dr. Steele and Wm. M. Stone, Esq., editor of the Knoxville *Journal*, have been invited to address the convention.

By Order of the Republican Committee of Warren County.

Edd. R. McKee, then a mere boy of fourteen, raised the first Republican flag on the northeast corner of the lot upon which he now lives, bearing the names of Fremont and Dayton. Mrs. Wm. Wells, Mrs. Lacy, Mrs. McKee and others made the flag.

The first convention of the Republican party was held at Indianola on the 9th of February, 1856. Judge J. Green was elected chairman, and H. W. Maxwell was chosen secretary. A committee on resolutions, consisting of J. T. Lacy, E. B. Boydston, Dr. Beck, Isaac Posegate and H. W. Maxwell, was appointed, and reported a long platform, demanding, among other things, the establishment of a system of State banks, and protesting against being compelled to receive the money of foreign banks.

J. T. Lacy, Dr. Beck, E. B. Boydston, H. W. Maxwell, W. M. Marshman, J. B. Jones and W. N. Mosher were chosen delegates to the State convention.

Geo. E. Griffith read an address to the voters of the county, which he said was intended to be an "*argumentum ad judicium*."

While this is the record on national politics it has been variable on local politics, and twice in that time has given decided majorities against the Republican State ticket. But in local affairs the discipline of political parties is at times powerless to carry through its candidates, while the results on State elections have been the result of political eruptions which could not be foreseen, and the reason of which it is, perhaps, impossible to divine.

Generally only the two great parties which have divided the country have also been potent in county and State politics, but since 1876 the National Greenback party, which cast 146 votes that year, has been a new element, the strength of which could never be accurately determined. In each year since that time it has effected a union with the Democratic party on the local issues, and once, in 1878, on State issues. On local questions the result has been variable, so that the county is now served by both Republican and Opposition officials, the board of supervisors being entirely under the control of the united Greenback and Democratic vote, as cast for fusion candidates. It long ago became that a Republican nomination was not equivalent to an election, as in the days of the war, but, as will be seen by our table, and by the fuller returns which will follow it, has not been able to affect the result when national politics was in question, but the Opposition now claim that the turning point has been reached, and that Warren county will change from its old moorings. As to this, history not being prophecy cannot deal, and it must be left to time to determine.

OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS.

Under the head of "County Organization" we have given a list of the first officers chosen in the county at the January election of 1849, with the vote for each candidate. These officers held only until the following August, when their places were filled as follows:

County Commissioners—Daniel Barker, Alex. Ginder and Joel Scott. Sheriff—Paris P. Henderson. District Clerk—H. A. Lambert. Collector, Treasurer and Recorder—Jeremiah M. Haworth. Commissioners' Clerk—Harrison Jordon. Prosecuting Attorney—Joseph Hockett. Coroner—David Lair. School Fund Commissioner—Samuel Haworth. Probate Judge—R. G. Hammond. President of board of public works—Wm. H. Allison. Secretary of board of public works—Jesse Williams. Treasurer of board of public works—Henry G. Stewart.

We have been unable to find any abstract of the votes of this election, and the poll-books are not full, so that is impossible to give the vote for each candidate. The same remarks apply to the August election of 1850, where the following officers were chosen:

Clerk District Court—Zebulon H. Hockett. County Commissioner—James Nicholls. Commissioners' Clerk—P. P. Henderson. Judge of Probate Court—Wm. G. Ball.

All these elections were without either political interest or significance, and the contests were not so sharp as to make them of exceeding great interest. Beginning with the election of August, 1851, the abstracts of election for each year are complete, with a slight exception for the year 1861, having been copied from the original record and poll-books many years ago and put into excellent shape.

Abstract of election in Warren county, August, 1851:

<i>County Judge:</i>		<i>County Surveyor:</i>	
P. P. Henderson.....	143	R. W. Steele.....	112
James I. Baber.....	12	James Nicholls.....	45
Squire Botkin.....	1	<i>County Supervisor:</i>	
<i>Sheriff:</i>		Jas. C. Graham.....	115
Levi Chandler.....	83	Samuel Haworth.....	53
J. H. Dinwiddie.....	23	A. H. Barker.....	2
H. C. Gibson.....	40	<i>Coroner:</i>	
D. A. Felter.....	22	Z. H. Hockett.....	1
<i>Treasurer and Recorder:</i>		Hezekiah Fisk.....	68
P. Gad Bryan.....	110	David Lair.....	93
<i>Prosecuting Attorney:</i>			
R. W. Steele.....	155		
G. H. Scoles.....	2		

The election of April, 1852, resulted as follows:

<i>School Fund Commissioner:</i>		<i>Coroner:</i>	
Samuel Haworth.....	74	H. Fisk.....	37
J. M. Hamilton.....	46	M. V. Botkin.....	8
<i>County Supervisor:</i>		William Griffith.....	7
Samuel Haworth.....	70	J. L. Dinwiddie.....	1
A. H. Barker.....	16		
Levi Low.....	35		

The election of August, 1852, is the first we have been able to find giv-

ing the result on congressman and State officers, as well as county offices. The abstract of that election is as follows:

<i>Secretary of State:</i>		<i>For Representative:</i>	
G. W. McCleary.....	106	N. B. Allison.....	95
J. W. Jenkins	128	P. Gad Bryan.....	113
<i>Auditor of State:</i>		William Gentry.....	94
William Pattee.....	102	J. M. Walters	130
A. B. Porter.....	132	Robert W. Steele....	117
<i>Treasurer of State:</i>		Elisha B. Bell.....	128
Martin L. Morris	103	<i>Prosecuting Attorney:</i>	
H. B. Horn	132	J. E. Williamson.....	207
<i>For Senator in the General Assembly in</i>		M. D. Springer.....	163
<i>the district composed of Warren,</i>			
<i>Marion and Madison counties:</i>			
Lysander W. Babbitt	220		
Jefferson D. Hillis.....	130		

Congressional election, 1852:

<i>For Representative:</i>	
Barnhart Henn.....	124
Philip Viele.....	112

Jefferson D. Hillis was elected Senator in the district and James M. Walters, N. B. Allison and P. Gad Bryan were chosen members of the lower house.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

<i>Clerk:</i>		<i>Prosecuting Attorney:</i>	
Z. H. Hockett.....	149	David Lair.....	52
Wm. C. Gibson.....	77	R. W. Steele.....	15
<i>Treasurer and Recorder:</i>		Geo. Brinkerhoff.....	2
Geo. Brinkerhoff.....	147	Cal. Cullison	1
D. A. Felter.....	80	Levi Hollingsworth.....	4
<i>Surveyor:</i>			
James Nicholls....	100		

Presidential electors, November election, 1852:

<i>Elector First District:</i>		<i>Elector Second District:</i>	
Geo. H. Williams.....	82	Jonathan E. Fletcher.....	82
Augustus Hall.....	82	William E. Leffingwell.....	82
Thomas W. Clagett.....	95	William H. Henderson.....	95
John P. Finley.....	95	William A. Warren.....	95
George Shade.....	13	Samuel Howe.....	13
J. M. Robertson.....	13	William A. Willis.....	13

At the April election of 1853, R. W. Steele received 281 votes for district judge, against 147 for John S. Townsend. The county officers chosen were:

Drainage Commissioner—E. G. Crosthwait. Prosecuting Attorney—James E. Williamson.

The August election of 1853 was an animated contest between E. G. Crosthwait and Luke Bryan, rival candidates for sheriff, resulting in the election of Crosthwait, who received 270 to 267 for Bryan, and was consequently elected. The officers chosen were:

Treasurer—Geo. Brinkerhoff. Sheriff—E. G. Crosthwait. Surveyor—James Nicholls. Coroner—Andrew Park.

At the April election of 1854 the vote of the county was cast for I. I. Stewart for superintendent of public instruction, and Samuel Haworth was reelected school fund commissioner.

The August election of 1854 was one of the most exciting political contest ever waged in the State, as it resulted in the defeat of the Democracy by James W. Grimes, who was elected governor by the Free-Soilers, Whigs and all the dissatisfied elements in the State.

The following is the abstract of the election in Warren county that year:

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

I. I. Stewart.....	250
James D. Eads.....	126

School Fund Commissioner:

Samuel Haworth.....	302
Newton Guthrie.....	32
Asa Mosher.....	188
P. P. Henderson.....	12

August election, 1854:

Governor:

James W. Grimes.....	463
Curtis Bates.....	280

Representative in Congress:

Rufus L. B. Clark.....	450
Augustus Hall.....	290

Secretary of State:

Geo. W. McCleary.....	311
R. B. Groff.....	125
J. J. McMakin.....	5

Auditor of State:

Joseph L. Sharp.....	280
Andrew J. Stevens.....	442

Treasurer of State:

Martin L. Morris.....	297
J. J. McMakin.....	125

Attorney General:

David C. Cloud.....	260
James W. Sennett.....	406

For Representative in the district composed of Warren, Madison and Marion counties:

Isaac N. Crum.....	400
Elisha B. Bell.....	429
P. Gad Bryan.....	321
J. E. Neal.....	251

Clerk of the District Court:

H. W. Maxwell.....	398
Geo. R. Stover.....	335

Prosecuting Attorney:

Lewis Todhunter.....	413
J. E. Williamson.....	301

At the April election of 1855, P. Sterling Cocke was elected treasurer and recorder, receiving 420 votes, to 206 for Thomas Farley, 151 for D. B. Rees, and 91 for Lewis Todhunter. Joseph C. Watson was elected prosecuting attorney, receiving 484 votes, to 19 cast for all others.

The August election of this year must have been an exciting one judging from the number of candidates for Coroner, there being fifteen of these.

The abstract of the election is as follows:

Treasurer and Recorder:

P. Sterling Cocke.....	406
J. M. Hamilton.....	143
Asahel Ward.....	99
Clark Posegate.....	7

Sheriff:

Luke Bryan.....	348
Davis Meek.....	290
Thomas Farley.....	182

Surveyor:

James Nicholls.....	368
J. T. Lacy.....	402
William Coffman.....	1

Coroner:

Andrew Park.....	346
J. T. Garrison.....	163
William Coffman.....	42

Dr. B. S. Noble.....	44
A. Killison.....	8
E. G. Crosthwait.....	7
P. S. Cocke & Co.....	9
J. S. Alsop.....	3
B. L. Steele.....	2
S. Anderson.....	3
Wm. Smith.....	1
William Morgan.....	1
P. G. C. Merrill.....	1
Parmalee.....	8
John Paris.....	1

County Judge:

P. P. Henderson.....	611
John T. Moorman.....	184
Dr. Shorts.....	9

At the April election of 1856, Samuel Haworth was again chosen school

fund commissioner, and Charles E. Millard received 675 votes for prosecuting attorney, against 35 for all others.

The elections of this year were important in view of the fact that it was a Presidential year. At that time the State and county elections were held in August and the Presidential elections in November. The following is an abstract of the vote at the August election, the result of the Presidential election having been already published:

<i>Secretary of State:</i>		C. B. Jones.....	506
Elijah Sells.....	853	B. L. Steele.....	330
George Snyder.....	491	<i>Prosecuting Attorney:</i>	
<i>Auditor of State:</i>		G. W. Clark.....	604
John Pattee.....	850	J. E. Williamson.....	511
James Pollard.....	492	William M. Marshman.....	196
<i>Treasurer of State:</i>		G. W. Maxwell.....	1
M. L. Morris.....	842	<i>Clerk of the District Court:</i>	
George Paul.....	492	H. W. Maxwell.....	694
<i>Attorney General:</i>		G. R. Stover.....	552
Samuel A. Rice.....	850	A. Ward.....	1
James Baker.....	488	<i>Delegate to Constitutional Convention:</i>	
<i>State Senator, Eighteenth District:</i>		Lewis Todhunter.....	750
M. L. McPherson.....	862	J. H. Kern.....	565
John Hilton.....	497	P. Gad Bryan.....	34
<i>Representative:</i>		B. L. Steele.....	1
Z. H. Hockett.....	502		

In April of 1857 the following officers were chosen:

County Assessor—William M. Marshman. Drainage Commissioner—Josiah Moores. For Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, in which this county was then situated—William M. Stone received 703 votes, to 522 for P. Gad Bryan.

August, 1857, was the last election under the old constitution, and also the last held in August, and one of the issues of the campaign was the new constitution which had been denied by the convention during the summer. The following is a full abstract of the vote:

<i>Treasurer and Recorder:</i>		<i>Coroner:</i>	
Asabel Ward.....	727	Andrew Park.....	1185
J. M. Hamilton.....	559	J. T. Lacy.....	1
Jas. C. Gardner.....	1	<i>County Judge:</i>	
<i>Sheriff:</i>		P. P. Henderson.....	1151
Tabor W. McKee.....	779	J. T. Lacy.....	1
John Reynolds.....	431	B. L. Steele.....	1
<i>Surveyor:</i>		H. Haley.....	3
Dan. A. Poorman (no opposition).....	1225		

For the New Constitution.....	881
Against the New Constitution.....	361
For striking out the word "white" from the bill of rights...	47
Against striking out the word "white" from the bill of rights	426

This last result is in marked contrast to the vote on this question in 1868, when the vote was:

For striking out the word "white".....	1659
Against striking out the word "white".....	1038



Geo. W. Seaverns

At the October election of 1857 the only officer chosen was Representative in the General Assembly, for which C. E. Millard received 535 votes to 461 for all others; W. G. Ball receiving 100 of these and Dr. B. L. Steele 352.

The election of April, 1858, was the last general election held in that month of the year, and James E. Williamson was elected Superintendent of Common Schools over J. Chapelle Clarke by a majority of 158.

The general elections have since been held in October, at which all the different county officers have been chosen.

The election of 1858 was for State officers and member of Congress. The vote on the latter office being: Samuel R. Curtis, 969; H. H. Trimble, 615; D. B. Dillman, 4.

The vote for District Judge was: John H. Gray, 939; M. M. Crocker, 644.

For District Attorney: C. E. Millard, 780; P. Gad Bryan, 791.

The vote on the question: "Shall swine and sheep be restrained from running at large": For, 336; Against, 1122.

The following officers were elected: Representative, B. L. Steele; Clerk District Court, Charles McKay; Surveyor, S. L. Burlingame.

The election of 1859 was one of the most exciting local elections ever held in the county. In this year there were two newspapers, the *Visitor* and the *Eagle*, and they produced what is natural with two papers of one party, faction and divisions. The *Eagle*, it is said, would be Republican one week and Democratic or Independent the next. The contest at the election was between James E. Williamson, Democrat, and Geo. M. Swan, candidates for representative; and between Joseph C. Watson and Geo. E. Griffith for County Judge. The contest raged hot and heavy for weeks, but the result was the election of Williamson, who received 755 votes to 748 for Swan. For Judge, Watson received 774 votes, and Griffith 672. The contest for Senator was also quite exciting between Judge P. P. Henderson, Republican, and Dr. B. L. Steele, Democrat. The former receiving 794 votes to 734 for the latter. At the same election, Luke Bryan, Democrat, received 806 votes for sheriff, defeating Tabor W. McKee, who received 750 votes. So that the Democrats profited by the divisions in electing the three officers already mentioned, as well as H. A. Huff for Surveyor, and William Coffman for Drainage Commissioner, by handsome majorities. Other officers elected were: Treasurer and Recorder, Asahel Ward; Superintendent of Schools, Wesley M. White; Coroner, W. P. Judkins.

The result of the Presidential election of 1860 has already been given, and the result for Congressman was 1162 votes for Samuel R. Curtis, Republican candidate, and 826 for Chester C. Cole, Democratic candidate. Mr. McKay was re-elected Clerk of the Courts, which was the only county office filled.

The abstract for the election of representatives and county officers in 1861 is missing, so that we are compelled to rely upon memory for the result, which is thought to be as follows:

Senator—John Kern. Representative—Newton Guthrie. Treasurer and Recorder—Tabor W. McKee. County Judge—Joseph C. Watson. Surveyor—S. L. Burlingame. Coroner—W. P. Judkins. Superintendent of Schools—Wesley M. White. Sheriff—Luke Bryan.

The following list gives the county officers as elected each year from 1862 to 1872:

1862.

Clerk—C. McKay.

1863.

Senator—P. G. C. Merrell. Representative—S. B. Lindsay. County Judge—John D. Ingalls. Treasurer and Recorder—Tabor W. McKee. Sheriff—John J. Cozad. County Superintendent—Julius C. Clark. Surveyor—Levi Reeves. Coroner—Perry T. Lake.

1864.

State Senator—Adam Beck. Representative—L. S. Spencer. Clerk of Court—Charles McKay. Recorder—John D. Ingalls. Coroner—E. W. Bryant.

1865.

Representative—Geo. E. Griffith. County Judge—John D. Ingalls. County Treasurer—P. P. Henderson. Sheriff—J. J. Cozad. Surveyor—Levi J. Reeves. Superintendent—J. C. Clark.

1866.

Clerk of the District Court—Charles McKay. Recorder—M. W. Judkins.

1867.

Senator—Geo. E. Griffith. Representative—Mark A. Dashiell. Treasurer—P. P. Henderson. County Judge—John D. Ingalls. Sheriff—E. J. Kuhn. County Superintendent—J. C. Clark. Surveyor—Levi Reeves. Coroner—A. Payne.

1868.

Grant Presidential Electors1946
Seymour " " 933
Clerk of District Court—Charles McKay. Recorder—Miles W. Judkins.

1869.

Representative—Alex. H. Swan. Auditor—John D. Ingalls. Treasurer—P. P. Henderson. Sheriff—E. J. Kuhn. Surveyor—J. S. Hoyt. County Superintendent—A. L. Kimball. Coroner—D. T. Montgomery.

1870.

[Mr. Irion was elected as an independent Republican over G. A. Worth, the regular Republican candidate.]

Clerk of District Court—T. W. Irion. Recorder—Miles W. Judkins. County Supervisors—B. C. Berry, John Wood, Amos Smith.

For Prohibition1214
Against "1045
For restraining stock from running at large 283
Against " " " " " "2111

1871.

Senator—Mark A. Dashiell. Representative—John M. Lee. Treasurer—P. P. Henderson. Auditor—J. L. Wilson. Sheriff—E. J. Kuhn. Supervisor—John Wood. County Superintendent—C. B. Rogers. Surveyor—T. J. Maloy. Coroner—N. R. Weed.

1872.

Clerk of the Courts:

T. W. Irion1994
Thos. S. Parr1027

Recorder:

Miles W. Judkins.....3031
Samuel Scott..... 1

Supervisor:

Samuel Irwin1836
Geo. W. Heiney.....1253

During all this period, of eleven years, not a Democrat was elected to a county or legislative office, and the only contest was for the nomination, which, once conferred, was equivalent to an election.

1873.

Before this year the Republican State, congressional, judicial or general ticket, had never been defeated or even run seriously behind the ticket. This year arose the Anti-Monopoly party, composed largely of Republicans, with whom the Democrats united, and the result was one of the most surprising in the history of politics—surprising not only to the Republicans but to the friends of the new ticket. It not only elected every candidate for the legislature or county office, but carried its State ticket as well. The change from the immense Republican majority of 1872, to the result in 1873, showed one which all knew could not be permanent, and the result of the elections in 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877 showed how difficult it was for such a sudden change to be permanent.

The abstract of this election is as follows:

Anti-Monopoly State ticket..... 1604
Republican State ticket..... 1242

Representative:

William Runciman 1779
James H. Knox..... 954

Auditor:

Isaac C. Wright..... 1493
J. L. Wilson..... 1331

Treasurer:

Jas. H. Millen..... 1830
A. R. Worth..... 957

Sheriff:

J. T. Meek..... 1479
E. J. Kuhn..... 1348

Superintendent:

H. A. Huff..... 1427
C. B. Rogers..... 1361

Supervisor:

Richard Moore..... 1740
R. C. Brazleton..... 1062

Surveyor:

S. L. Burlingame..... 1613
Levi Reeves..... 1223

Coroner:

Eli Townsend 1591
W. P. Judkins..... 1219

1874.

Clerk of the District Court—Jonas E. Lucas. Recorder—M. W. Judkins. Supervisor—Wm. Marshall.

1875.

Senator—William Graham. Representative—Samuel Irwin. Auditor—J. L. Wilson. Treasurer—W. H. Anderson. Sheriff—J. T. Meek. Superintendent—Elizabeth S. Cooke. Surveyor—Levi Reeves. Coroner—W. P. Judkins. Supervisor—B. B. Starbuck.

1876.

Clerk of the Courts—Jonas E. Lucas. Recorder—Miles W. Judkins. Supervisor (to fill vacancy)—Jesse Johnson. Supervisor—E. W. Perry.

For a jail..... 581
Against a jail..... 1255

1877.

Representative—George Wright. Auditor—J. L. Wilson. Treasurer—John Kern. Sheriff—John W. Barns. Surveyor—Levi Reeves. Superintendent—Elizabeth S. Cooke. Coroner—E. L. Baker. Supervisor—J. E. Rawson.

Mr. Kern, for treasurer, and Mr. Rawson, for supervisor, were the only Democrats elected.

1878.

The following is a full abstract of the vote for State and county officers, October, 1878.

<i>Secretary of State:</i>		<i>Reporter of Supreme Court:</i>	
J. A. T. Hull.....	1804	John S. Runnells.....	1800
E. M. Farnsworth.....	1944	John B. Elliott.....	1924
<i>Auditor of State:</i>		<i>Representative in Congress:</i>	
Buren R. Sherman.....	1802	H. J. B. Cummings.....	1761
Joseph Eiboeck.....	1918	E. H. Gillette.....	1969
<i>Treasurer of State:</i>		<i>Judge of District Court Fifth District:</i>	
Geo. W. Bemis.....	1804	John Leonard.....	1717
M. L. Devin.....	1876	W. H. McHenry.....	1995
<i>Register of State Land Office:</i>		<i>District Attorney:</i>	
James K. Powers.....	1804	William Connor.....	1780
M. Farrington.....	1942	A. R. Smalley.....	1971
<i>Attorney General:</i>		<i>Clerk of Courts:</i>	
John F. McJunkin.....	1805	H. J. Sprag.....	1898
John Gibbons.....	1921	J. A. McCluse.....	1832
<i>Judge of Supreme Court:</i>		<i>Recorder:</i>	
James H. Rothrock.....	1803	Miles W. Judkins.....	1864
Joseph C. Knapp.....	1937	J. S. Chittenden.....	1845
<i>Clerk of Supreme Court:</i>		<i>Member of Board of Supervisors:</i>	
E. J. Holmes.....	1803	H. Cool.....	1828
Alex. Runyon.....	1950	H. W. Taylor.....	1894

For the proposition to build a jail..... 1172
Against the proposition to build a jail..... 1497
For the proposition for a tax to build a jail..... 1144
Against the proposition for a tax to build a jail..... 1401

In the year 1861 the system of county board of supervisors was organized in the various counties of the State, by act of the legislature; the following persons composed the

FIRST BOARD IN WARREN COUNTY.

J. H. Kern, S. Perkins, S. Haworth, A. J. Duncan, G. H. Bonney, A. Smith, Wm. Martin, E. Perkins, J. Merrell, R. Barkley, S. Burgess, Obadiah Higbee, George Yount, J. Felton, Peter Hunt and J. Merrell.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN 1863.

Alex. Ginder, Thos. Boyd, A. J. Duncan, Geo. Yount, S. Perkins, R. Barkley, Lewis McGinnis, P. Hunt, J. Felton, F. Kellar, J. H. Kern, A. Smith, W. J. Cochrane, E. J. Nixon, Samuel Burgess and E. Perkins.

1870—LAST BOARD OF SIXTEEN.

D. W. Yount, H. C. Warson, H. C. Johns, John Wood, Wm. Martin, Thos. Proudfoot, A. Randolph, John S. McKiminy, W. Starr, James Laverty, James Tresham, David Lympus, E. J. Monfore, Samuel Irwin, Amos Smith and B. B. Starbuck.

In 1870 the supervisor system was changed, and the number reduced to three, who should be elected by the county at the general election, and the length of their terms to be decided by lot. Since that time the board of supervisors has consisted of the following for each year:

1871—B. C. Berry, Amos Smith and John Wood.

1872—Amos Smith, B. C. Berry and John Wood.

1873—B. C. Berry, John Wood and Samuel Irwin.

1874—John Wood, Samuel Irwin and Richard Moore.

1875—Samuel Irwin, Richard Moore and William Marshall.

1876—Richard Moore, William Marshall, B. B. Starbuck and *Jesse Johnson.

1877—William Marshall, Jesse Johnson and E. W. Perry.

1878—Jesse Johnson, E. W. Perry and J. E. Rawson.

1879—E. W. Perry, J. E. Rawson and H. W. Taylor.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Owing to the one-sidedness of the politics of Warren county but few contested election cases have occurred. So far we have been able to discover but two, one of these a township, and the other a county office.

The first is for the office of assessor of Washington township, and is fully set forth in the following from the records of the county judge before whom the case was tried:

On this, the 4th day of November, 1861, the matter of the contested election of O. M. Ingalls, contestant against A. R. Haynes, incumbent of the office of assessor for Washington township, of said county, came on for hearing, the parties both appearing and waiving time. H. W. Maxwell and J. T. Lacy being duly selected and qualified to act as judges, the parties, by their attorneys, filed their pleadings. The issues being joined, the testimony was given and argument considered by the judges, after hearing which it was adjudged by a majority of the judges that the said A. R. Haynes was duly elected to the said office of township assessor, and it was ordered that the certificate issue to him for said office. J. T. LACY, dissenting from this opinion.

J. C. WATSON, *County Judge*.

*Appointed by the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of B. B. Starbuck.

The other case is a much more important one, and, being the first of its kind, attracted attention all over the State. At the general election of 1875 Howard A. Huff, the incumbent in the office of superintendent of common schools, was nominated by the Democratic county convention as his own successor, while Miss Elizabeth S. Cooke, a graduate of Simpson Centenary College, was placed in nomination by the Republican convention as his competitor. At the election Mr. Huff received 1,410 votes, and Miss Cooke 1,531 votes. The board of supervisors as the canvassers issued a certificate of election to Miss Cooke, and Mr. Huff instituted a suit for contesting the matter on the ground of Miss Cooke's ineligibility. The trial began on the 29th of November, 1875, before Samuel Irwin, chairman of the board of supervisors. Mr. Huff chose as associate judge on his part W. H. Schooley, Esq., and Miss Cooke chose Dr. Alex. Burns, President of Simpson Centenary College. Messrs. Williamson and Parrott, of Indianola, appeared for the contestant, Mr. Huff, and Judge H. W. Maxwell, P. Gad Bryan, Esq., of Des Moines, and Geo. W. Seevers, Esq., for the incumbent, Miss Cooke.

No witnesses were examined, but for bases of argument and trial the following

AGREED ABSTRACT OF EVIDENCE

was adopted:

H. A. HUFF, *Contestant*,
 vs.
 ELIZABETH S. COOKE, *Incumbent*. }

It is hereby agreed in open court by and between the parties hereto, that this cause shall be tried upon the following agreed state of facts, as established by evidence in said cause.

I. That there was held in Warren county, Iowa, a general election on the 12th day of October, 1875, at which a superintendent of common schools for said county was to be elected.

II. That the contestant, H. A. Huff, and the incumbent, Elizabeth S. Cooke, were both candidates at said election for said office of superintendent of common schools.

That at said election fourteen hundred and ten of the legal voters of said county voted for said contestant for said office.

That at said election fifteen hundred and thirty-one of the legal voters of said county voted for said incumbent for said office. That the board of county canvassers of said election in said Warren county canvassed said vote and certified that at said election the said incumbent received a majority of one hundred and twenty-one of the votes cast for said office at said election.

That said contestant, H. A. Huff, is a man, and was at the time of said election an elector in said Warren county, and had resided therein for the twenty years last past, and is a citizen of the United States.

That said incumbent, Elizabeth S. Cooke, is a woman, and had resided in said county for about seven years next preceding said election. That she is still a resident therein.

That the contestant was at the date of aforesaid election of the age of thirty-nine years.

That the incumbent, at the time of said election, was of the age of twenty-one years.

It is further agreed that the clerk of the District court of Warren county, Iowa, may administer the oath of office to the judges of this court.

It is further agreed that the incumbent was born in the United States and has ever since resided therein.

It is further agreed that this is a real matter of litigation for the purpose of testing the question at issue between the parties as shown by the pleadings herein and the above statement of facts, and this agreement is made for the purpose of saving the expense of introducing witnesses.

(Signed)

WILLIAMSON & PARROTT,
Attorneys for Contestant.
 BRYAN, MAXWELL & SEEVERS,
Attorneys for Incumbent.

The proceedings were opened the first day by Mr. Parrott in a statement to the judges, holding that Miss Cooke being a woman, and not an elector, was not eligible to hold office under the law. To this Mr. Seevers, on the part of the incumbent, replied that the rights of a citizen could not be abridged by implication, and that a woman has a right to hold office in the State of Iowa, unless prohibited by statute or unless the duties of the office are incompatible with the condition or circumstances of the party elected.

The next day the case was continued and Mr. Seevers in his opening argument, in behalf of the incumbent, held that the government has no right to restrict the rights to hold office, even by implication, and while all citizens are not voters the distinction is very marked between voters and those voted for, as is shown by women holding office by appointment under the government in many instances, such as the appointment of postmasters and other officials, also the appointment of persons to office who are not naturalized citizens, he argued that it does not require the right of suffrage to constitute citizenship, and that there is no limitation in the constitution as to the qualification for this office.

Judge Maxwell took up the argument for the incumbent, leaving the eligibility of Miss Cooke and discussing the illegality of Mr. Huff holding the office should Miss Cooke be declared ineligible. He cited numerous authorities in support of this position. He also argued at length that voting and eligibility to hold office are not convertible terms. To the support of this proposition he brought quotations from the constitution of the United States and the constitution of this State. His argument, together with a side issue of introducing additional features into the agreement of facts, occupied the entire afternoon of the second day.

On the third day he continued his argument until about eleven o'clock, and he was followed by J. E. Williamson, Esq., in the closing argument on the part of the contestant, starting out with the following proposition: Is a woman a citizen in a political view for election purposes? He maintained that she must be a legally qualified elector before she can hold an elective office and one held by appointment is very marked. He maintained that to be eligible to an elective office she must be a citizen of the United States and an elector. He also held that no warrant was found in common law for a woman to hold office, neither in the constitution of the United States, nor in the letter of the law, or in the spirit, neither in the intention of the law. The only authority that could be claimed by the incumbent being that of implication. He argued that nothing of an affirmative character appeared upon this subject in any of the legislative enactments. He also referred to the appointment by the departments of government of persons who never had been citizens of the United States or resided therein, connected with foreign consulates, in support of his position as to the distinction between an elective and an appointive office.

During the argument of the case the following additional agreed state of facts was embodied as a part of the evidence:

"It is further agreed that said incumbent was nominated by a political convention, that on the ballots cast at the said election for said incumbent in said county, the name of Elizabeth S. Cooke was printed thereon."

The case was then submitted to the judges, a majority of whom rendered the following verdict:

In the Court for Contesting election of County Superintendent of Warren County, Iowa.

HOWARD A. HUFF
vs.
ELIZABETH S. COOKE. } Judgment Entry.

And now on this day, to-wit: the 3d day of December, 1875, it being the fifth day of the sitting of this court upon the trial of this cause, and after a careful examination of the agreed statements of facts herein, upon which this cause is submitted, and after hearing arguments of counsel, and an examination of the authorities cited therein, and the court being fully advised in the premises, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the majority of the court that the incumbent, Elizabeth S. Cooke, is now, and was on the 12th day of October, 1875, eligible to the office of County Superintendent of Warren county, Iowa. That she was duly elected to said office in said county at the general election held therein on the 12th day of October, 1875. It is further ordered and adjudged by the court that the statement of the contestant herein be dismissed, and that a certificate of the election of the said incumbent herein be issued to her as provided by law. That the said contestant, Howard A. Huff, pay all the costs of this contest, and the said incumbent have and recover of said contestant, H. A. Huff, and his sureties on his bond herein filed, to-wit: J. C. Watson and J. C. Clarke, the amount of said costs herein taxed at — dollars, and that this judgment be enforced and said costs collected as provided by law.

SAMUEL IRWIN, Presiding Judge.
ALEXANDER BURNS, Associate Judge.

W. H. Schooley submitted the following

DISSENTING OPINION.

"I can not agree with the majority, that, under our constitution a woman has the right to hold an elective office. True, there is no express prohibition except in two instances, and I am admonished that the right of a citizen can not be abridged by implication. Yet, where there is room for a doubt, we may certainly look for light at the intent of the legislator. Is there, then, room for a doubt of this question? The fact that for many years no such right was claimed under our constitution, and that even now the most ultra advocates of so-called 'woman's rights' are hesitatingly asserting it, is to my mind evidence of very grave doubts. This evidence is strengthened, too, by the opinion of many very able jurists. At the time our constitution was framed the 'woman question' was not. All our offices were filled by men, and to have included in the qualification for office the word 'male' would have been as superfluous as the word 'adult' or 'sane.' When the constitution had been completed, if any member of the convention framing it had been asked the question, 'can a woman hold an elective office under that constitution,' the answer would have been 'No.' That this was the universally received opinion, I think no one can seriously doubt. Then, in the absence of better light, I must conclude that its meaning must be the same yet, and its interpretation should be the same. But, it is argued, I am restricting the rights of a citizen, by implication. Yes, and you are granting the franchise of office, by implication, and in defiance of what you admit to be the intent of the constitution.

"I find no words in the constitution expressly restricting the franchise of office to adults, except in four instances. Yet I cannot be beguiled into saying with one of my associates, that a minor is eligible to an elective office. If this be admitted it necessarily follows that the babe in the cradle is eligible to the office of chief justice of our superior court, and the very same reasoning will make the lunatic or maniac eligible to the same office, because in neither case is it expressly prohibited by the constitution. The

statement of either of which is its own refutation. I must conclude, then, that the rights of citizens may be, and are, restricted by implication. And the exclusion of minors from elective offices was no more patent at common law than was the exclusion of women. Again, it is stated that at common law a woman could hold an administrative office, the duties of which were adapted to her sex, and that the office of county superintendent was especially such an office.

"While I grant the first proposition, I cannot agree with the second. Nor does granting the first help the matter in the least. The office of county superintendent takes a wide range beyond and above simply administrative duties. Neither do I consider the daily duties of this office adapted to her sex. If a woman is peculiarly fitted for the discharge of the duties of county superintendent, in the name of reason what office is she not peculiarly fitted for, and where can the rule be misapplied.

"The duties of county superintendent compel her to be traveling over the county at least two hundred days in the year. The meagerness of the pay compels her to travel alone and unprotected. While we may hope she may escape repeated insult, and may confidently trust that in this county, at least, she will be safe from open violence, yet we can scarcely say that such hope and confidence are based on the record of our public prints. What husband or father, knowing the criminal history our State is now making, would wish to have his wife or daughter engaged in a business that must compel her to travel over the county alone. What tender, loving mother, can consent to have her daughter exposed daily for years to the mercies of the vagabond tramps that are now cursing our country. If nature has fitted her for battling with the elements, which can hardly be claimed, it has not fitted her for exposing and protecting herself alone among all classes of society. I think it must be admitted that woman is peculiarly and emphatically unfitted for the faithful discharge of the duties of this office. But it is claimed that there are precedents that should control. Counsel for incumbent have not adduced, and have failed to find a single precedent wherein an elective office has been held by one not qualified to vote for such office. Nor have they adduced a thoroughly contested and carefully adjudicated case wherein a woman has been held eligible to an elective office. Hence, I say we are without precedent, and their claimed analogies have, to my mind, been a failure. I can then but conclude, that, viewing the question under the constitution, with the ordinary rules of interpretation, giving due weight to the intent of its framers, strengthened by common consent for a very considerable number of years, taking into account the nature of the office, the executive and judicial duties connected with it, the amount of exposure to the elements that its duties entail, the defenseless condition of a lone woman, the lamentable state of society, the significant dearth of precedents, the settled fact that woman has not the elective franchise, the relative rank of the elective franchise and the franchise of elective office, and taking an unimpassioned and reasonable view of the entire case, I can but conclude that the incumbent is not eligible to the office of county superintendent.

"As to the fourth question: 'Is the contestant entitled to the office?' circumstances have rendered it unnecessary for me to examine it, and I have spared myself the trouble of even settling it clearly in my own mind.

"W. H. SCHOOLEY,
"Associate Judge."

The case was appealed from the decision of this court to the March term of the Circuit Court of Warren county, Judge John Mitchell presiding. After full argument on the agreed statement of facts, the Judge decided that Miss Cooke was ineligible to the office of superintendent of common schools because she was a woman, but that Mr. Huff could not, because of this, continue in the office, because he had not received a majority of the votes cast for superintendent, and was, therefore, not elected to that office.

This decision was announced the day previous to the adjournment of the Sixteenth General Assembly, so the following bill was introduced and passed on the last day of the session:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.

SECTION 1. That no person shall be deemed ineligible, by reason of sex, to any school office in the State of Iowa.

SEC. 2. No person who may have been, or shall be, elected or appointed, in the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, or School Director, in the State of Iowa, shall be deprived of office by reason of sex.

The law was thus made retroactive and when the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, Miss Cooke was confirmed in her right to hold the office, because of the operation of this law.

JUDGES AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

As mentioned elsewhere the first judge to hold court in Warren county was the Hon. Wm. McKay, of Des Moines. Hon. P. M. Casady was elected as his successor April 3, 1854, but resigned before holding a single term of court. Hon. John S. Townsend was the next judge and served until 1857, when he was succeeded by Hon. Wm. M. Stone, of Marion county. Judge Stone was elected April 6, 1857, and commissioned April 23, and served until January 1, 1859.

By the constitution of 1857 Warren county became part of the Fifth Judicial District, in connection with Adair, Guthrie, Polk, Dallas and Madison counties, which position it still holds.

Hon. John H. Gray was the first judge of this new district and served more than seven years, until the date of his death, October 14, 1865. His memory is still revered as that of an able and just judge.

Hon. Charles C. Nourse was duly appointed his successor by Governor Wm. M. Stone, October 16, 1865; qualified October 20, and in less than a year resigned; this resignation took effect August 1, 1866.

Hon. Hugh W. Maxwell was appointed to fill the vacancy until October 9, 1866, when he was elected by the people, and was re-elected October 11, 1870, serving out his second full term of office, and occupying the position more than eight years. Judge Maxwell was elected from this county and made his mark upon the bench as a just and upright judge. He was the great enemy of violators of the liquor laws of the State, and his judgments, though warranted by the law, were often thought severe. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Maxwell has removed to Des Moines and engaged in the practice of his profession, having built up a lucrative and honorable business. He is held in high esteem in Warren county as a man, a jurist, and a citizen of the State.

His successor was Hon. John Leonard, of Winterset, who was one of the best qualified men who have ever occupied the bench in this district.

Many important cases came before Judge Leonard, and none of, perhaps, greater importance than the trial of the so-called Tear Down murder cases in this county, and in the last trial of this case since leaving the bench Judge Leonard assisted the District Attorney in the prosecution on the part of the State. Throughout his career Judge Leonard sustained himself nobly and reflected honor upon himself and his county. He held the rules of law with great strictness and unwavering impartiality, while as a man his character is unimpeachable.

Hon. W. H. McHenry was chosen his successor at the general election of 1878. He is an old citizen of Polk county, and is well known in Warren county, having practiced his profession here for many years. He has occupied a seat on the bench only since January 1, 1879.

Hon. John Mitchell was the first judge of the Circuit Court, beginning in 1868. He is still acting in that capacity. In 1869 the Fifth Judicial District was divided into two circuits, and Judge Mitchell held court in the first, which was composed of the counties of Warren, Madison and Dallas. Hon. Frederick Mott was made judge of the second circuit, including the counties of Madison, Adair, Cass, Guthrie, Audubon, Greene and Carroll, and served four years, beginning in 1869, but in 1872 Judge Mott was legislating out of office and Judge Mitchell resumed the work of holding court in the whole circuit. Judge Mitchell is one of the most popular judges in Iowa, so much so that he has never had opposition but once and that not of a serious character.

GRAND JURY FOR 1879, DISTRICT COURT.

J. C. Ash, C. B. Kemple, Lewis Kimmer, N. Corzatt, Fred. Sommers, Oscar Swayne, Robert C. Parr, A. P. Gill, Jabez Burlingame, James Hall, Moses Alfrey, J. W. Wright, James F. Baugh, Wesley Arnold and S. B. Lindsay.

PETIT JURY, JANUARY TERM, DISTRICT COURT.

E. Strube, John Cutter, J. R. Perkins, W. C. Gibbons, D. C. Pearson, O. J. Felton, William Black, Alfred Clark, C. Richey, R. T. Pendry, Michael Cash, Thomas Stewart, John Chew, George Hutt, James H. McEwen, James McVey, J. S. Hufty, Thomas Duff, J. Hollingsworth, J. P. Crosthwait, Enoch Graham, J. A. Henry, James Sherman and George R. Hughes.

PETIT JURY, AUGUST TERM, DISTRICT COURT.

George Stephens, James Laverty, Fred. Johnson, A. M. Badgeley, J. S. Jenkins, Patrick Brownrig, Isaac Peck, C. C. Whitman, Frank Penniston (colored), A. Y. Art, William Butler, James W. Dowell, D. Stoltz, C. L. Anderson, Isaiah Starr, H. A. Huff, F. M. Ellis, Wm. H. McKinney, J. B. Webster, James McClelland, T. A. Bell, Robert Park, J. H. Johnston and Edward S. Silcott.

MARCH TERM, CIRCUIT COURT.

J. J. Swayne, W. B. Bilbo, R. J. Boone, W. S. Glass, D. M. Miller, Hugh Williams, M. H. Hewitt, Benj. Wade, B. F. Young, W. C. Stumbo, Wesley

Van Fleet, J. C. Ferguson, J. T. Bussell, Thomas Barkley, James Cruchelow, Clement Wheeler, A. B. Hastie, S. M. Stark, James Blanchard, William Corbitt, C. B. Kemple, Henry Corbitt and W. Houghtaling.

OCTOBER TERM, CIRCUIT COURT.

V. Cline, Emanuel Shupe, Henry Burmister, J. P. Carleton, Ed. H. Jones, M. W. Park, G. K. Reed, W. Ward, Sr., Ephraim Conklin, L. B. Conant, John Lang, John H. Johnston, Byron Stover, John Bainbridge, W. B. Bilbo, John Thompson No. 2, L. Marks, L. W. Bartlett, M. W. Richards, Sam. Martin, M. Hall, C. Neal, Sanford Thorn and R. C. McNeer.

COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The pride of the county is its court-house. It is among the finest buildings in the State of this character; and is, indeed, a just source of pride to the people of Warren county. It stands in the heart of Indianola, as near the exact center of the county as it was possible to get it, considering the topography of the ground surrounding the town.

For many years before 1864 the want of a court-house had been strongly felt, but the people of the county came here poor, and it seemed a hardship to make even those public improvements, the necessity for which existed even so strongly. Then, too, the northern line of townships, comprising the "strip" never felt that interest in the county which in their view would warrant them in voting many thousands of dollars out of their pockets "for the benefit of Indianola," as they narrowly expressed it. That section was not only the first settled and oldest, but it was and is the section containing more wealth than any other portion of similar size. Therefore, although the question had been agitated for years, it was not formally submitted to the people until the election of November, 1864. At this election the vote resulted as follows: "For a court-house," 526; "against a court-house," 1,070; so that although the soldier vote was almost solid in its favor, it was defeated. "For a tax to build a court-house" there were 394 votes, and against this branch of the proposition, 1,101 votes. The friends of the measure were in nowise discouraged by this result, so they began at once to agitate the question again and to secure its submission to the people at the next election in October, 1865. So at the meeting of the board of supervisors on the 5th day of September, 1865, Supervisor Ball introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, by the Board of Supervisors of Warren county, That there be submitted to the voters of said county, at the October election, 1865, the question of building a court-house at the county seat of said county, and also the question of a tax of forty thousand dollars with which to build said court-house. The question shall be submitted in the following form: "For a court-house," "Against a court-house," "For an annual tax to build court-house," "Against tax to build court-house." Said tax, if voted to be levied as hereinafter provided by said Board of Supervisors, and that the clerk be directed to give necessary notice for the purpose of carrying out the intent of this resolution.

The submission of the questions at the October election, resulted as follows, according to the official canvass of the votes, by the board the 16th of October, 1865: "For a court-house," 1353 votes; "Against a court-house," 423 votes; "For an annual tax to build a court-house," 1392 votes; "Against a tax to build a court-house," 392 votes.

On January 6th, 1866, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, by the Board of Supervisors of Warren county, That the committee on court-house be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter into and perfect a contract with some suitable contractor for the erection of a court-house in Indianola, on the plan now adopted by the board, provided they can contract by the issue of bonds not exceeding forty thousand dollars in amount; and be it further provided that in case a contract cannot be effected on the plan above referred, when the specifications shall be received, then said committee are hereby authorized to contract on an abridged plan; and said committee are hereby authorized to have issued bonds drawing eight per cent interest; to have twenty thousand (dollars) issued within the first year, and twenty thousand (dollars) within the second year. Said bonds shall be issued by the clerk of the board of supervisors by the order of said committee, and bonds to the amount of \$11,000 shall become due by March, 1867, and \$7,000 shall become due by March, 1868, and \$7,000 by March, 1869, and \$8,000 by March, 1870, and the remainder shall become due in 1871.

On the 8th of June, 1866, the following appears of record:

The undersigned committee on public buildings would respectfully report to the Board of Supervisors of Warren county, Iowa, that on the 6th day of February, 1866, we met at Indianola, and examined the abridged plan for a court-house in Warren county, submitted by C. A. Dunham, architect, and after due deliberation ordered the same to be open for sealed proposals until Monday, the 2d day of April, 1866, at which time we met and awarded the contract to Jacob Reichard, of Marion county, Iowa, for the sum of thirty-seven thousand and fifty dollars for the contract, plans and specifications in the clerk's office. The said Jacob Reichard gave bond to the county in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of said contract, with securities which your committee considered amply sufficient, which bond we submit to the board for approval. We also recommend the board to change the rate of interest on the court-house bonds from eight to ten per cent per annum, believing that it would be a saving of money to the county in the end.

(Signed)

JAMES LAVERTY,
N. GUTHRIE,
W. J. COCHRANE,

Committee.

The foregoing report was received, and the recommendations therein adopted by the Board, with instructions that the clerk issue the bonds of the county, for the court-house, to draw ten per cent interest.

On the 17th of July thereafter, the following resolution appears:

Resolved, by the Board of Supervisors, That the court-house committee be required to contract with the court-house builder, Mr. Reichard, to enlarge the same to original plan shown to the board at the January session, 1866, the same being about 109 feet in length, provided they can contract for the work at the same rate as that already let out.

From this time the court-house building work was pushed rapidly along toward completion. Its entire cost was about eighty thousand dollars, and the bonds have all been paid with the exception of a few thousand dollars, which have been funded, and have become a part of the county indebtedness, which is now drawing seven per cent interest.

As a complete description of the court-house and a list of the contractors connected with its construction, we present the article from the *Indianola Visitor* of April 30, 1868, which described the new structure. It was written by Mr. Albert W. Swalm, at that time editor of the paper, and was, perhaps, among the first work of that character which he did. It gives that promise, which he has since fulfilled on the press of the State. It is as follows:

"Much has been said about our fine court-house, but a full, or even a brief description has never been published until now, and this we can

assure all will be done in a rough and unfinished manner. This we say that the reader's expectations may not be raised to a greater height than we feel able to climb, but our intentions are to give merely a general view of the building.

"As is the general rule in describing buildings, and in many other cases where a satisfactory examination is to be made, we shall commence at the foundation and go upward. Taking a long breath and a pen full of ink, we'll 'let on' the descriptive powers of *Ye Ad Interim*, and tilt our lance at the huge foundation, built out of a peculiar strata of sandstone, from the Wheeler quarry, three miles southeast of town. The walls are eight feet in height, being four feet wide at the base, tapering off to two feet eight inches at the top. They rest upon a formation of beaten rock and cement, three feet in depth. The vaults rest upon a solid structure of masonry, 9x18. The walls are all smoothly hewn, and are built in a manner that gives proof of strength and solidity, to bear the enormous burden built upon them. In the basement story are found thirteen rooms which will be used as storage rooms for fuel, and the furnaces, of which it will require three to comfortably heat the building. Some of these rooms can very easily be converted into safe and commodious prison cells, by grating the windows and doors. They are strong enough, we warrant, to safely keep and preserve all the evil doing carcasses that may find their way into them.

"The corners of the building are 'blocked,' up to the second story, with cut stone, we should judge to be about fourteen inches thick, and thirty-six or forty inches long. The ends of these are crossed, and then cut between the joints, which gives the corners a massive appearance, and adds greatly to the beauty of the structure. By 'corners' we mean the base point of the towers, making twelve corners thus 'blocked.' A belting course of cut stone, ten inches thick, runs around the entire building, at the base of the second story.

"The length of the building is one hundred and twelve feet, with a width of sixty feet at the towers, and fifty feet between them. For the information of those unlearned, we will state that this building is located in our public square, which isn't a square at all, but an octagon in form—it is in the center and has a southern front elevation. This front is of finest cut stone, the entrances being through great stone arches, that gives the front a touch of olden time grandeur in architecture. From the vestibule, to the right and left, will run circular stairways to the second floor. On the first floor are located the offices of our county servants, and in size are 18x25, with a fifteen foot story. Attached to these rooms are two vaults, for the safe keeping of the county cash and records. Although there are ten rooms on the first floor, with two large vestibules, and a hall ten feet wide, running the whole length of the building. The windows are very large, and of the best plate glass. When our county officers are installed in these roomy, elegant quarters, they will have no cause of complaint, for they are, prospectively, the finest apartments we have ever seen dedicated to public use. And here let us say, that there is no county anywhere that is blessed with any more obliging and efficient servants than is our dear Warren! We say dear, because we like the people, because they are proverbially honest and attend to their own business, with only a few exceptions, and they in Indianola. But to come back to the subject in hand, our officers are 'hail fellows well met,' deserve the good things of life, and all that

we ask is, that 'when it goes well with them,' they will let a thought wing its way back to the item-hunting individual that penned these lines.

"Let us now go up into the court-room, which we find to be a large, grand, airy hall 50x75 feet, with a twenty-five foot story. This room will be finished in the richest and most elegant style. The wall will be bordered by a heavy line of stucco work—flowers, figures and flourishes entering into its composition. The entrances will be through large double doors at the south end. The windows are very large and have an arch at the upper end—five of these are on each side of the building, and light the room sufficiently for *law* purposes. There will be a double floor in this room—one which is termed a 'deafening-floor,' two inches below the upper, the space between being filled with earth. It will make a beautiful lecture room, and the Indianolians can reasonably expect a course of lecturers during next winter. Native talent we have amongst us—hence there is no need to engage foreign talent. It don't pay! Off the track again—but we now direct the reader's attention to the lower towers, of which there are three. When completed they will be sixty-eight feet in height. The finishing of these towers will be decidedly beautiful. The roof over them is of half-horse-shoe shape, and is called the Mansard pattern. On each side a dormer window will appear, that will give them an indescribably beautiful appearance. There will be a four foot projection over the wall, beneath which will run a line of heavy double-scroll brackets, projecting three feet, and resting on the foot-mould. In each of these towers are three rooms, which will be used as jury rooms, etc.

"This is about as near as we can describe these towers, and next in order we come to the main tower, which, when completed, will be one hundred and twenty-one feet in height, and from the pinnacle of which *all* of Warren county is brought under the eye, by the aid of a good field-glass. There will be sixty feet of frame work above the walls, and the whole surmounted by a monster gilded ball. The plan at first was that the surmounting be a figure representing Justice, but the architect, with a fine taste for the grand and loftily beautiful, changed the whole plan to a composition of the architectural orders, and when finished will present an appearance worth a day's journey to see. At the first section, immediately under the bell-room, there is a four foot projection, with an open balustrade surrounding it. The second section is over the clock, and here will another projection appear, two and a-half feet in width. This will be the highest point of ascension, as the lofty pinnacle rises from here, and we cannot give it a just description, but suffice it to say, that when completed, all will praise it as a triumph in architectural skill and beauty.

"The roof on the main building is of the self-supporting pattern, and is covered with first-class pine shingles. Below the eaves will run a line of brackets similar to those around the towers. In the front over the entrances will be a balcony, five by twenty-four feet. The same will be at the rear, also. This will make an excellent rostrum, and our sons and daughters that will follow after us will listen to, and pour forth, eloquence, bright and glowing with truth and logic, and—well, we're single, and we'll drop the future, for undoubtedly it will *squall* itself into notice in the regions hereabout.

"In the foundation there are twelve hundred perches of stone. In the walls above them are cemented one million one hundred thousand brick.

Of lumber it will require the enormous pile of two hundred thousand feet. These are the actual figures.

"The floors are being laid in the first story by W. P. Judkins, a great portion of which is finished. The windows are glazed and in—friend John M. Folger having the contract to do all the painting and glazing required on the work. This insures a tip-top job in that department.

"The building is to be completed by the 15th of October next, and we confidently expect to see it in that state at that time.

"The wages paid last season were good—two dollars per day for laborers, and from five to seven dollars for brick-layers. There were about thirty men thus engaged for three or four months.

"The architect, Mr. C. A. Dunham, of Burlington, Iowa, has here proven himself an artist of acknowledged skill and ability, and needs no better commendation than a view of Indianola court-house.

"The contractor, Mr. Jacob Reichard, is a full-fledged man of business, and possesses as much energy and tact as any two men commonly have. That which he wills, he performs, whatever be the obstacles in the way to impede him. He is ever alert, and always has some designs on his trestle-board. As a contractor, he has had a long experience, and is entitled to the confidence of the people wherever he may contract to do work for them. Besides our court-house, he has under contract Simpson Centenary College, located in this place, cost about \$18,000; the State Agricultural College, \$100,000; Madison county court-house at Winterset, \$76,000; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs, some \$200,000 or \$300,000. The cost of our building when completed, will range from \$70,000 to \$75,000. Seemingly he has his hands full, yet everything works smoothly and with clock-work regularity. He was ably seconded in the masonry and brick-work by good and efficient master-workmen. Mr. D. Dambrun had charge of the masonry, while Capt. Stanley 'bossed' the brick-work. The work speaks for them, and they may feel proud of it. The master-builder is Mr. Charles Nicholas, who is an old and experienced workman, and is carrying out his part of the plan in a complete and satisfactory manner. He has under him a corps of good and careful workmen, and the work moves along at a lively pace.

"Two large work-shops have been erected near the main building, one for the use of the carpenters, and the other contains the machinery, consisting of scroll-saws, teneting machines, moulding and planing machines, they being run by a six-horse power engine, a perfect little beauty. It gives the rear of the building a business 'cut,' and from the time of 'the rising to the setting of the sun,' it puffs and throbs away as steadily as rattle the tongues of some of our beloved young lady friends. This ends our story, our 'case' is 'out,' our finger-ends sore, and tipping our new five-dollar hat to the court-house folk, and all the rest of the people, we bow ourself out. Adieu!"

The building has been kept in good repair, and now eleven years after its completion and occupation, looks as well as it did the day it was built. The people of the county take pride in it, as well they may, and the officials see to it that it remains in good condition. With proper care it is a building which will serve the county for generations yet, when the struggles over its construction have long been forgotten.



Joel Jacoby

POOR FARM.

Asylums for the poor, the disabled and the unfortunate, are peculiarly Christian institutions, it has been said, and they become more common with the growth of civilization. None of the heathen nations, Rome, Greece or Macedon, in their times of greatest wealth and power, ever established any public institutions for the relief of the destitute, but in this age a State, or even a county of any considerable size or prosperity, would be considered far behind in all the elements of progress unless some provision was made for the care of paupers and other unfortunates.

Warren county has been rather remarkably free from abject poverty, but nevertheless has been diligent and generous in providing a place for those too poor to have any other. Care is taken to make the institution adopted to its purpose and to keep it always in good order.

The first poor farm purchased in the county was in the James Laverty neighborhood, and contained 120 acres. It was not, however, fitted up for the reception of paupers, but they were boarded out. It was soon found to be too small, and the Board sold it some ten years ago and bought 320 acres of land in Washington township, about five and a-half miles southwest of Indianola. The land cost about \$10 per acre. We subjoin herewith an excellent account of the poor farm, its management, crops, inmates, etc., written by Mr. A. J. Graham, editor of the *Herald*, and published in that paper in June, 1879. We present this in preference to giving the regular annual report of the Poor Farm Committee, because it is both later and fuller of details concerning the matter in hand. The article is as follows:

"Last week, in company with the ex-junior editor of this paper, we paid a visit to the county house and farm, now under charge of Mr. M. E. Young and lady. The farm consists of 320 acres of land lying five miles west and one and one-half miles south of Indianola. The soil is of good quality, being sufficiently level for cultivation.

"There are in cultivation this year, 38 acres of wheat, 23 acres of oats, 70 acres of corn, 4 acres in potatoes and 1 acre in beans and onions. There are also 50 acres in meadow and 80 acres in pasture. The crops of all kinds are good, showing that the farming has been well done.

"The productions of the farm for 1878 were 390 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats, 2,900 bushels of corn, and 140 bushels of potatoes, with a considerable amount of beans and vegetables. There were sold off the farm, in 1878, 61 hogs, bringing to the county \$354.00, and cattle to the amount of \$406.37. The whole income last year from the sales of products of the county farm was \$1,067.12. This is to be understood as the product of the farm after furnishing all of the inmates with wheat, meat, corn, etc. The net expense to the county of the farm for 1878 was about \$1,500.

"The improvements on the farm consist of the main building first erected, 30x40 and four stories high. Only the lower story of this building is used by the paupers. This building has five rooms in each of the first, second and third stories, and two rooms in the fourth story. During this season three new buildings, one story high, have been erected at an expense of about seven hundred dollars. These buildings are 14x40. One is situated a short distance northwest of the main building. The second is about the same distance northeast, containing three rooms. Just east of the latter and in connection with it is the insane building containing four rooms.

The other improvements on the farm are a barn 40x52 and a granary copious enough to contain 400 bushels of wheat and 1,600 bushels of corn. The buildings are all in good order and everything seemed to be running smoothly.

"For the first four or five years after the opening of the county house it was under charge of Mr. R. Zarly, of Liberty township. On the first day of January, 1877, Mr. Young assumed charge and has continued in control up to the present time. He agreeing to give all his time and furnish all the female help unless such as paupers could give, receiving for the same five hundred dollars per annum with board and house room. The number of inmates when Mr. Young assumed charge were eleven, but since then enough have been received, had they all remained, to raise the number to fifty. The highest number of inmates at any one time since Mr. Young assumed charge was twenty-six, and the number now present is twenty, as follows: James Davis, admitted from Greenfield township March 28, 1879, aged 67 years; Mary Ann Surber, admitted from the same township August 3, 1877, aged 34 years; Sam Johns, in the house since it was at first opened and was admitted from Washington township and is about 50 years old; Mary White, admitted from Washington township in April, 1877, aged 54 years; Rebecca Hinshaw has been in the house about six years and was admitted from Jackson township, aged 46 years; Anderson Brafford, admitted April 11, 1879, from Allen township, at the age of 45 years; Joseph Alexander, admitted January 8, 1879, from Washington township, aged 76 years; Dora Knotts has been on the home about six years, being admitted from Virginia township, aged 26 years; Melissa Flinn and child were admitted about two years ago from Washington township; Mrs. Christy and child, admitted from Union township October 16, 1879, aged 21 years; Mary Fisher, admitted February 9, 1879, from Washington township, aged 22 years; Old Mrs. Lewis has been an inmate ever since the home was opened, being admitted from Palmyra township—her age, as near as can be ascertained, is about 60 years; Mary Ann Rogers, admitted from Richland township, has been in the home since the first opening, aged 27 years; Mary Lewis, admitted May 30, 1878, from Washington township, aged 23 years; Mary Wilkinson, or 'Old Mary,' as she is generally termed, was admitted at the first opening of the home, from Liberty township, age unknown; Mary Linsley was received into the home, about five years since, from Whitebreast township, over 30 years old; Sarah Wagner, admitted from Linn township March 4, 1879, at the age of 49 years; Charlie Casen, received from Union township nearly six years ago.

"Of the male inmates few are able to do anything, and several of them require much attention. Of the female inmates one is gardener and another milkmaid. The female inmates, in connection with Mr. Young's family, do all the work of the house, including their own cooking and attending of persons unable to assist themselves. A number of the inmates are wholly or partially insane, and six or seven have fits very frequently. But few of them are physically able to earn a living, and one or two of them will soon cease to be a charge to any one in this world.

"The home, with the new additions built, has a capacity for nearly double the number of present inmates. All the arrangements and plans now in operation would require little, if any, change or additional cost if the number of inmates was largely increased.

"The county supervisors and the steward appear to be doing all they can

to promote the comfort and welfare of the inmates. The inmates were all well clad and had an abundance of good, plain, substantial, and well-cooked food.

"With such facilities for receiving inmates it is certainly proper that parties requiring aid from the county be removed to that place just as soon as possible, and that in all possible cases the payment of money to out door paupers should cease. There may be certain cases in which it may be proper to pay a weekly sum to an individual or family for support, but these cases are very few. This is especially the case when the county house has facilities for accommodating a much larger number of inmates. Township trustees should see that our poor fund is not depleted by such heavy payments, as in times past, to those outside of the county house. Economy demands this, and in most cases humanity also, for it cannot but be admitted that persons in want or insane can be much better accommodated on a county farm than in private residences. This is a question that lies with our township trustees and almost beyond control of our board of supervisors. The funds for the support of the inmates of the county house have been exhausted largely by the heavy drafts for assistance to persons outside of the county house; but the abundant crops on the farm will do much toward sustaining the whole concern during the present year."

We have ourselves examined Mr. Young's books and find that he is keeping them on a scientific basis, showing cost of every item, as also revenue from each and every source itemized. This is setting a good example, one which might well be followed by many farmers on their own account. Mr. Young has proven himself so efficient that the Board has contracted with him for another year—a very wise action and one which is a practical civil service of itself.

The above figures show that the affairs of the farm are managed with care and good judgment. "Over the hills to the poor-house" is a sad story at best, but there is one far sadder. A painting at the Centennial portrayed an aged Indian squaw left to perish on the plains, while those of her own tribe—her own family and children even—were wending their way out of sight, followed by the despairing, worn out, deserted old woman. Such is life among those who know nothing of charity.

The following article, from the *Indianola Daily Tribune* of September 26th, 1879, shows that coincidences happen in the poor-house as well as in higher life:

"At a little after dark, Wednesday evening, a man drove up to the poor-house and inquired if there was an inmate there by the name of Sam Johns. Being answered in the affirmative, he announced himself as a brother, and said he had come to take him away. The two brothers had not met for twenty years, just the length of time that Sam had been supported by this county. The stranger was allowed to see his brother, to whom he communicated his purpose. Sam was glad to see the brother, but it was not until about eight o'clock yesterday morning that he consented to accompany him to his home in Henry county. He had lived here twenty years, and during that time he had formed an attachment for the place, and the poor farm seemed as dear a home to Sam as would a palatial residence of his own to many another man. His brother said he would take care of him the balance of his life, and besides would give him fifty dollars cash in hand. The offer was accepted, and with sadness Sam Johns bade farewell to the superintendent and family and all the inmates of the poor-

house, to accompany his noble young brother to his home in Henry county.

"Mr. Young started with them to this city. He had come but a little way when a young man met him and inquired for the poor farm superintendent. He stated that his business was to take from the farm his old uncle, Father Alexander, a decrepit old gentleman known to most of our citizens. Mr. Young went back with him, and when the old man was told of his good fortune, he fairly wept with joy. It was a touching scene, that of a helpless old gentleman being taken from the poor farm by a worthy nephew, after having been thrown in by a son who had taken from him his all. Another sad farewell was said, and Mr. Young again started for the city. The old gentleman remarked that he believed Providence was in it. 'I had been saying to myself,' said he, 'Oh, that some one would come and take me, and now I am being taken home.'

"Mr. Young bought a new overcoat for Mr. Johns, advised him to accept his brother's kindness and show his appreciation of it. As they came to town, Mr. Alexander and his nephew were met by a son of the one and uncle of the other. This gentleman had come across the country from Des Moines, while the other had gone ahead to get the old gentleman in readiness. Neither called to see their relative in west part of town, known as 'Sweet Potato Alexander.' They could not forget his cruelty in taking from his father his little wealth, and then casting him upon the county. The nephew's name is Anderson. He takes his uncle to his home near Polk City, in Polk county, and where the old man will be taken care of. While at the poor farm, he was tenderly attended to by a woman known to many of our readers as 'Mother White,' whose kindness the feeble man will long remember. It isn't often that two such examples of nobility in man are witnessed in one day."

RAILWAYS.

The importance of railways was early appreciated in Warren county, and projects of that nature have been under discussion since 1853, or about the time that their great importance to a country became manifest. As a consequence the county has very good railway connection with the outside world—which bids fair to increase even in the immediate future.

The first railway projected was the "Air Line" road through the State, from New Boston, on the Mississippi, to Council Bluffs. The agitation of the question was quite active, as is shown by the notice by P. P. Henderson, county judge, submitting the question to the people whether or not aid should be extended to this line. The following is the notice:

On this 28th day of November, 1853, the petition of a large portion of the county was presented, asking that the question be submitted to a vote of the people of Warren county, Iowa, whether the county of Warren, aforesaid, will aid in the construction of the "Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne & Platte River Air Line Railroad" by subscribing the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the said road.

Now, therefore, in order that the sense of the voters of said county may be taken in the premises, it is hereby ordered that a special election be held on Saturday, the 31st day of December, 1853, for the purpose of voting "for" or "against" the following proposition to-wit: That the county of Warren, in the State of Iowa, will aid in the construction of said road, to-wit: the "Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne & Platte River Air Line Railroad," by subscribing one hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the company of said road, provided that Indianola be made a point on said road. That county bonds be issued therefor, payable in twenty years of their date, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and that whenever said

company has obtained a sufficient amount of subscription to its stock as will, in the opinion of the county judge, secure the completion of the road, then that county bonds shall be issued to the company of said road. That in addition to the taxes usually levied an annual tax not to exceed one per cent upon the county valuation be levied from year to year so long as the same is required to be applied to the liquidation of the interest and principal of the bonds aforesaid, unless it is found that the interest and principal can be satisfied by the dividends arising from, or sale of, stock above mentioned. That the county judge of Warren county represent in person, or by proxy, the stock taken by said county. That the form of ballots for said elections shall be "For the county subscription" or "Against the county subscription," a majority of votes for the county subscription will be considered as adopting the above proposition entire. It is further directed that the law governing elections shall, so far as compatible, be applied to this election.

P. P. HENDERSON,

County Judge.

In the *Indianola Republican* of December 27th, 1855, the following, pertaining to this road, appears:

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Philadelphia, Fort Wayne & Platte River Air Line Railroad Company will take notice that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of said company, held on the 26th day of May, 1855, there was a levy of ten per cent made on the capital stock of said company, payable every three months thereafter until said stock is paid in. A strict compliance with the above notice is requested. By order of the Board of Directors.

LEWIS KISSEY, Sec'y.

This proposition was defeated, there being 250 votes in favor of the issue of bonds and 286 votes against it, and the early settlers were compelled to do without a railroad.

We do not find that anything more was done by way of agitating railroads until 1856, and then nothing of great moment, but from the *Indianola Republican* of September 4, 1856, we take the following article, approving a project for a north and south road: "We published last week a call for a railroad convention, to be held at Chariton on the 21st of September, and we urge the citizens of this county to deliberate and act in response to this call. Everyone acknowledges the importance of a railroad, and it is evident now, since the late donation of public lands to this State does not directly benefit us, that if we get a road our own means must construct it. No road would be more advantageous to this county than the North Missouri, which they propose to build to Ft. Des Moines. Its southern terminus is at St. Louis, which will bring us within a few hours ride of the great metropolis of the West, and its intersection with roads across the State would give us the advantage of an eastern and western outlet. Besides, this is the only road we have any probability of getting for a few years. We hope the citizens of Warren county will show that interest in this matter that its importance demands. Who will be foremost in the cause? There should be a meeting held here for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Chariton convention, to be held on the 21st of September."

About 1864 a project for building a road from Chariton to Iowa City, to be called the Iowa Southwestern, was agitated in the county, but it came to nothing.

It was not until about 1865 or 1866 that a railroad was projected, which finally succeeded. The Des Moines, Indianola and Missouri railway was the title selected, and the name itself represented pretty well what the originators hoped to make it. The line was surveyed and located from Indianola to Des Moines, and considerable grading done upon during 1868 and 1869, but it was not until it was taken in hand by the Rock Island road that it was completed to Indianola. The struggle was a hard one.

Differences arose between the citizens of Polk county, especially in Des Moines, owing to injunctions served upon its officers to restrain them from the collection of the tax, which had been voted by the people, but which was said to increase the debt of the capital city to an amount greater than the constitution permitted. The question was thrown into politics, and much acrimonious discussion followed.

In the issue of the *Indianola Journal* of February 25th, 1869, Mr. Brady thus calls down anathema on Des Moines. This was immediately following the application for an injunction:

"Judging the public spirit of Des Moines by the action of a number of her business men, we must conclude she is bound to commit financial suicide. Is Des Moines aware that the permanent location of the capital of Iowa is not yet fixed? Is she apprised that the last legislature did not make any appropriations for public buildings? Can she not see that other points want it? Marshalltown, Montana, Oskaloosa, and other cities, all want the capital, and will make heavy bids for it. Is Des Moines aware that all the northern part of the State will vote for Montana or Marshalltown being the capital? Is Des Moines apprised of what these other points have offered in the way of financial help, if the capital is located at any one of them? Is Des Moines blind to the fact that if a few counties south of her vote for locating the capital at some other point, she will lose it as she lost the State Fair? Is Des Moines apprised that since her injunctions have found a being, the Des Moines Valley railroad threatens to remove its machine shops to Pella, and will do it certain, if the injunction against paying to that road what was promised is sustained? The Valley Road is not under obligation to the city of Des Moines; can build her road without a dime from that city; she can get all the funds she wants from the Pennsylvania Central, and if Des Moines breaks faith, by a lack of public spirit, in not paying what she promised, the machine shops of that road go to Pella, making, what is now called the Capital, a station on that road. Is Des Moines aware that by her action in the late injunction cases, and by some of her other acts, not necessary to refer to now, she is fast gaining a reputation over the State of lacking in public spirit, and, that if she continues to manifest the same lack of public enterprise, she will cut her financial throat, lose the capital, and become a dead city? Des Moines can yet redeem herself, but if she does not, her glory is departed. Some other location will get the capital, and Des Moines will have the glorious privilege of sitting down in the midst of her *injunctions* to weep. Then a strong voice, crying mightily, shall be heard saying: 'Des Moines, the great, is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of *injunctions*, and the hold of ten cent merchants!' And another voice shall be heard, saying: 'Come out of her, ye enterprising people, that ye be not partakers of her *injunctions*, and that ye receive not of her plagues, for her lack of public spirit is known all over the State, and the people have remembered how she breaks faith. Reward her even as she rewarded others, and double the *injunctions* she hath laid on others; in the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double. How much she hath glorified herself, and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her: for she saith in her heart, I sit a queen, and am no widow, and shall get up as many *injunctions* as I please. Therefore shall her plagues come in one day, ruin, and mourning, and famine; and she shall no longer be the capital; for strong is the people who judgeth her. Then shall her *injunction* merchants and business men,

their aiders and abettors bewail her, and lament for her, when they see she is the capital no more. Standing afar off for fear of her *injunctons*, saying, alas, alas, that great city of Des Moines, that mighty city, for in one hour thy judgment is come! And her *injunction* merchants and business men, and all their backers, shall weep and mourn over her; for no man buyeth their merchandise anymore.'"

Again, on the 2d of September, 1869, he opened the vials of his wrath, and poured them out on the heads of the people of Des Moines. He said:

"We hear that a portion of the citizens of Des Moines complain at Warren county's action, in the Republican Convention, in instructing our Senator and Representative to vote against a capitol appropriation, if that eight miles of railroad is not completed in Polk county. These complain-ers say: 'We can be coaxed and entreated, but not driven.' That is an 'old dodge' which has been played for nearly six thousand years by 'do nothings.' 'We can be coaxed and entreated to do our duty, but not driven,' is their cry. All such tell that which they know is not true. Those men of Des Moines who assert they will not give a cent toward this road because of the action of this county on appropriation, never did intend to give anything, and now make our action a pretext to excuse themselves. That 'dodge' won't do. Be a man and flatly refuse, if you have no interest in the prosperity of your city, but don't make a pretext of our refusing to work for Des Moines, when Des Moines won't work for us, the ground of your refusal to give to this railroad. All that we have done is: 'If Des Moines won't work for our interests, we will refuse to work for Des Moines interests.' That is all. Again, if Des Moines works for our interests this county is pledged to work for the interest of Des Moines. Is there anything wrong in that? What, must this county work for the interest of Des Moines, when that city *flatly* refuses to work for our interests, as she will if she refuses to build that eight miles of railroad? The idea is preposterous. And then, because we won't work in the interest of Des Moines, she refusing to work for our interests, certain citizens of that city claim they will not give a cent to the railroad. Be it so. Those men never would have given under any circumstances. Never. Their excuse is a cowardly shirking of duty. We want that road. We want Des Moines to give us a chance to work for her interests. We will do it if Des Moines will do her duty. If she refuses to do her duty we will not work for her interests. Never, no never. We make the offer to Des Moines, benefit yourselves and us by the construction of the road south, and we will work for capitol appropriation when the time comes. Refuse, and we refuse to so work. This is all we have done in this county in the way of trying to *drive* Des Moines. This county has no conscience on this matter—has no nothing but an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. The counties south of us are in precisely the same fix. If Des Moines refuses to work for us and herself, we would be a great set of fools to work for her."

Finally, all difficulties were smoothed over, and on the 11th day of August, 1871, the first rail was laid in Warren county, the principal part of the distance between the north line and Indianola being already graded.

Shortly after this Mr. Brady, for the people of the county, put off the severe aspect he had worn for some time and made a "joyful noise" in the *Journal*, after this fashion:

"Eight cars of railroad iron arrived in Des Moines, on last Monday, for our railroad. The construction train, with a large corps of workmen, is

on the track, putting the iron down at the rate of half a mile per day. The iron is down on the track as far as Carlisle. There will be no relaxing of the iron laying until the cars are in our city. Five weeks will bring them to Indianola. Hon. B. F. Allen, who has control of the finishing of the road—putting the iron and rolling stock on it, and through whose influence, as Director, on the Rock Island road, it is being constructed—will push it to a speedy completion. A telegraph will be finished to our city as soon as the road is, or in a few days afterward. Mr. Bush has his grain elevator about finished, and will ship it to this city as soon as the cars are here, and will be ready, as he stated last Monday, to ship grain from Indianola as soon as the cars are running. Think of it! The iron horse, dragging the cars of progress, at twenty miles an hour, snorting into our city, a telegraph bringing us news with a speed that outstrikes the lightning's flashing level best; and a grain elevator likewise. Out of the woods at last! No use in any longer whistling to keep our courage up—the cars are coming, so is the telegraph and a good time."

The road was pushed rapidly through to Indianola, although not so quickly as the *Journal* predicted, and reached the county seat in the last days of October, 1871, the first business being transacted at the station on the first day of November, as shown by the books of the Rock Island Company.

The completion of the road was celebrated by an excursion from Indianola to Des Moines, of which we take the following account from the *Iowa State Register*, of November 2, 1871:

"For many years Indianola and Des Moines have been most closely united in bonds of mutual regard and in business ties. Their interests have been in common, and it was, therefore, with no common zest that they met, last evening in the halls and parlors of the Savery House, to congratulate each other over the completion of the iron band of railroad which now unites them. The train from Indianola arrived at 8 o'clock, and consisted of three large coaches filled to overflowing with the best and most influential citizens of that city. They were two hundred in number. Among them were the representatives of Warren county in the General Assembly, the county officers of that county, and other officials. A large number of ladies accompanied the party, and the Indianola Silver Cornet Band furnished the music. Arriving at the depot the excursionists made their way to the Savery House, where they passed the evening in social converse, or strayed away by one's and two's to the theater and other places of amusement. At half-past 10 o'clock they re-assembled at the Savery House, the dining room doors were thrown open, and our Indianola guests were ushered into the hall and to a table spread with every delicacy the good taste and known skill of so able a caterer as mine host Brown could procure.

"There have been few pleasanter sights known to Des Moines than that presented at the table last evening. There were gathered the men who have Warren county, one of the very best in the State; the men who have labored so earnestly and so long for everything tending to its advancement; the men who toiled so faithfully to bring about the building of the railroad, whose completion they had come to our hearthstones to celebrate. Who could have a better, nay so good a right to be jolly over a fact so substantial to them as the welding of the last link in the chain which bound the capital of Warren county with the capital of Iowa together.

"Of the entertainment given them at the Savery House, we heard but one expression—that of unqualified approval. After the tables were cleared away a dance was improvised in the dining hall. The decorations for the New England Banquet being still in the room added materially to its charms as a dancing hall, and the beauty of Indianola, set off with the graces of toilets all *a-la-mode*, and fitted to grace any parlor, floated in and out amid the National colors, the evergreens and mottoes, to the tones of the music of the Indianola band, with an earnest pleasure well worth beholding. All too soon came the parting hour when the shrill whistle of the locomotive gave the homeward signal.

"The party left at two o'clock for home, and though the air was of the biting zero sort, when grades are icy and rails are brittle, we know they got home safely, for the train was drawn by 'Engine 20,' with Charley Smith, as good a boy as ever had hand on a throttle, for engineer. Conductor Perigo had charge of the train. He is a general favorite with the patrons of the road, and enjoyed the honor of conducting the excursion train as well as those who composed it enjoyed the excursion."

Soon after the completion of the main line from Des Moines to Indianola, the Rock Island Road began the construction of the Winterset branch from Summerset Junction, running along the valley of Middle river, through Greenfield and Jefferson townships, and leaving the county at Bevington, on the line between Madison and Warren counties, reaching Winterset sometime in 1872.

The stations on the Rock Island Road in Warren county are Carlisle, Summerset Junction, Summerset and Indianola on the main line from Des Moines to Indianola; and Spring Hill, Lothrop and Bevington on the Winterset branch from Summerset Junction to Winterset.

The length of road belonging to this company in Warren county is shown in the following from the proceedings of the board of supervisors:

In accordance with Chapter 5, Sec. 1321, Code of 1873, the Board of Supervisors of Warren county, on April 8, 1879, made the following division of railroad lines in Warren county, Iowa:

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TOWNSHIPS.	MILES.	TOWNSHIPS.	MILES.
Allen.....	4.75	Jefferson.....	6.87
Washington.....	8.03		
Greenfield.....	6.58	Total length.....	26.23

LESSER DIVISIONS.

TOWNS AND DISTRICTS.	MILES.	TOWNS AND DISTRICTS.	MILES.
Ind. Dist. of Carlisle.....	3.00	Ind. Dist., Spring Hill, Greenfield Tp.....	2.50
Sub-Dist. No. 2, Allen Tp....	1.75	Ind. Dist., Brush College, Jefferson Tp.....	1.12
Ind. Dist., Rural Hill, Washington Tp.....	3.25	Ind. Dist., Spring, Jefferson Tp.....	2.60
Ind. Dist., Gunning, Washington Tp.....	1.00	Ind. Dist., Middle Valley, Jefferson Tp.....	1.07
Ind. Dist., Oak Grove, Washington Tp.....	1.25	Ind. Dist., Spencer, Jefferson Tp.....	1.50
Ind. Dist., Washington Center, Washington Tp.....	1.53	Ind. Dist., Bevington, Jefferson Tp.....	.58
Ind. Dist., Indianola, Washington Tp.....	1.00		

The next road to be completed was that from Chariton to Indianola under the name of the Chariton, Des Moines & Southern Railroad. The matter of a southern connection has been agitated for many years, but only took shape last year. Mr. S. H. Mallory, of Chariton, was the president of the road, and perhaps the most active spirit in its construction; but the principal credit for the work in this county belongs to Mr. Joel Jacoby, of Indianola. The road was completed and opened for business in January last. After it was built, the new road was bought by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company.

The stations on the road in this county are Lacona, Milo, Ackworth and Indianola.

The total length of line in the county is about twenty-three miles, besides four miles of side track, as we have obtained from the agent at Indianola.

Aside from giving a south outlet, the new road enables the merchants and shippers of the county to secure competition from two great lines, thus saving many dollars to the people, and affording greater conveniences and accommodations for the transaction of their business.

The third and last railroad to be built in the county is not yet completed, but so nearly so as to warrant us in treating it as though it were. This is the Knoxville & Des Moines branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, which enters the county near the northeast corner of Richland township, following the Des Moines river, and crossing Middle river not far from its mouth, thence in a northeasterly direction through Richland and Allen townships, leaving the county on the north line of Allen township, about a mile and a-half from its eastern line.

There will probably be two stations on the new road in Warren county. One at or near Taylor's, about two miles north of Hartford, and the other near the farm of W. H. Hartman, in Allen township, about two miles east of Carlisle.

The county will then have something like sixty miles of railroad, with a prospect at no very distant day of an extension of the Knoxville branch of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., westward, to Indianola, and probably its farther extension westward in the direction of Winterset.

Whatever the future may have in store for the county in this region, it has already secured such an outlet for its agricultural and mineral productions as give them the very highest attainable value, and to show in very marked contrast the difference in the conveniences of transportation of the early settlers of the county and those who now constitute its citizens.

COUNTY FINANCES.

There is very little cause for complaint in regard to the financial management of the county. There has been an absence of extravagance from the beginning, and in the main county affairs have been managed in an economical and judicious manner. Indeed, many are of the opinion that the management of county affairs has been too conservative. The greatest expenditures have always been those voted by the people themselves. The county is in debt at the present time for a balance on the court-house loan, and because of immense costs of criminal matters in the county since the year 1876, but it is thought this will be entirely paid off during the present year, and the county freed from all local indebtedness. This once ac-

complished there would seem to be no good reason why it should not be maintained.

Elsewhere we have given statistics of the earlier financial affairs of the county. They will afford interesting points of comparison with statements of the present time and a few years back.

The permanent improvements have been quite generally made, and with the one exception, of keeping up the immense bridge system of the county, there is no reason why expenses may not yet be considerably reduced.

The following is the total valuation of lands and personal property, and also the aggregate amount of each tax levied in the county for the year 1878, as shown by the tax-books when the same was delivered to the county treasurer for collection:

Total valuation.....		\$ 4,905,937
TAXES.	LEVY.	AMOUNT.
County.....	4 mills.	\$ 19,607.03
State.....	2 "	9,803.50
School.....	1 mill.	4,901.75
Bridge.....	1½ "	7,352.59
Poor Farm.....	1½ "	2,450.85
Bond.....	1½ "	2,450.85
Insane.....	1½ "	2,450.85
Poll.....		2,158.00
Road.....		4,915.88
District.....		18,185.16
School-house.....		5,708.12
Contingent.....		8,567.46
City.....		2,118.99
Total.....		\$ 90,733.03

The following table will show the tax levied for the ten years beginning with 1869 and ending with 1878:

Total tax for 1869.....	\$105,416.57	Total tax for 1874.....	97,846.02
Total tax for 1870.....	*135,177.09	Total tax for 1875.....	114,696.11
Total tax for 1871.....	120,475.27	Total tax for 1876.....	126,600.64
Total tax for 1872.....	112,166.01	Total tax for 1877.....	104,530.44
Total tax for 1873.....	99,930.47	Total tax for 1878.....	90,733.03

*The tax levy was large this year because of the fact that a railroad tax of \$20,468.86 was voted by the people and levied and collected that year, so that the real tax was only \$114,708.23.

The general expenses of the county for 1878, as set forth on the Auditor's books, are shown by the following exhibit of warrants issued:

Courts.....	\$12,390.34
Grand jury.....	876.25
Township officers.....	1,419.55
Supervisors and county officers.....	7,508.68
Collection delinquent taxes..	50.90
Roads.....	23.50
Certificate of balance.....	5,219.76
Assessors.....	991.00
Fuel for court-house and jail.....	315.29
Goods for court-house and jail.....	181.29
Jail expense.....	644.55
Books, stationery and printing.....	3,036.97
Janitor.....	520.00
Miscellaneous.....	2,541.34
Total county fund.....	14,044.76
Total bridge fund.....	5,580.10
Total poor farm fund.....	1,784.03
Total insane fund.....	357.55
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Total warrants issued.....	\$41,158.10

The indebtedness of the county on the first of January, 1879, is shown in the treasurer's report submitted to the board of supervisors to be as follows:

COUNTY FUND.

Warrants for 1868.....	\$ 9.70
Warrants for 1869.....	11.95
Warrants for 1870.....	7.84
Warrants for 1871.....	2.50
Warrants for 1872.....	...
Warrants for 1873.....	8.50
Warrants for 1874.....	...
Warrants for 1875.....	6.00
Warrants for 1876.....	4.75
Warrants for 1877.....	2,415.45
Warrants for 1878.....	8,202.78
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Total county warrants.....	\$10,769.49
Bonds, third issue.....	12,000.00
Amount overpaid on county fund.....	916.72
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Total county fund.....	\$23,686.21
Poor farm warrants.....	6.17
Warrants on school fund.....	5,736.07
Warrants on bridge fund.....	3,736.89
Amount overpaid on bridge fund.....	716.38
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Total indebtedness.....	\$33,881.72

RELIGIOUS.

You raised these hallowed walls; the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild.—*Pope.*

The first settlement of the county was scarcely completed before the servants of the Lord were at work in the new vineyard. Within the last fifty years the agents of the Christian religion have been taught and trained to accompany the first advance of civilization, and such was their advent here. In the rude cabins and huts of the pioneers they proclaimed the same gospel that is preached in the gorgeous palaces that, under the name of churches, decorate the great cities. It was the same gospel, but the surroundings made it appear different, in the effect produced, at least.

The Christian religion had its rise, and the days of its purest practice, among an humble, simple-minded people, and it is among similar surroundings in modern times that it seems to approach the purity of its source. This is the best shown in the days of pioneer life. It is true, indeed, that in succeeding times the church attains greater wealth and practices a wider benevolence. Further, it may be admitted that it gains a firmer discipline and wields a more general influence on society, but it remains true that in pioneer times we find a manifestation of Christianity that we seek in vain at a later time and under contrasted circumstances. The meek and lowly spirit of the Christian faith—the placing of spiritual things above vain pomp and show—appear more earnest amid the simple life and toil of a pioneer people than it can when surrounded with the splendors of wealth and fashion. But we may take a comparison less wide, and instead of contrasting the Christian appearances of a great city with that of the pioneers, we may compare that of thirty years ago here in the West with that in the present time of moderately developed wealth and taste for display, and we find much of the same result.

The comparison is, perhaps, superficial to some extent, and does not fully weigh the elements involved, nor analyze them properly. We simply take the broad fact, not to decry the present, but to illustrate the past. So that looking back to the early religious meetings in the log cabins we may say: "Here was a faith, earnest and simple, like that of the early Christian."

The first religious meetings in the county were held in the cabins of the settlers, with two or three families for a congregation. On pleasant days they would gather outside in the shade of the cabin or under the branches of a tree, and here the Word would be expounded and a song of Zion sung. The first preacher in the county was, probably, Ezra Rathbun, a Methodist. This was probably as early as 1847. George W. Teas and V. P. Fink came from Des Moines and held meetings at the houses of the settlers in 1849. The Methodists were the pioneers, and for a short time they had the only religious organization in the county.

The first Methodist church, the first of any kind in Warren county, was organized in Indianola in the summer of 1850. At that time all of the State of Iowa was included in one conference, and Indianola formed a part of the Three Rivers Mission, Iowa City District, Iowa Conference. Rev. Andrew Coleman was presiding elder of the district, and Rev. G. W. Teas, preacher in charge of the Mission. Three Rivers Mission included the following appointments, located in Madison, Warren and Polk counties, viz: Linden's, Laverty's, Allcock's, Smith's, Fleming's, Winterset and

Linn Grove. The records of the first quarterly conference of this year are lost, but at the third, Felter's appointment and Indianola had been added to the Mission. In September, 1850, Rev David Worthington, now gone to his reward, was appointed presiding elder of the district, and the pastoral charge of the Mission was supplied by Rev. V. P. Fink, a local preacher belonging to the Mission.

At the session of the Iowa conference, in 1851, Rev. James Hayden was appointed presiding elder of Ft. Des Moines district, and Rev. D. T. Sweem, pastor of Three Rivers Mission.

Rev. Geo. W. Teas, the first Methodist preacher, was something of a character. He had the affectation, without the reality of learning, and had not that positiveness of character, which generally characterized the early adherents of Methodism. At one time he left the Methodists, and joined some other denomination, emphasizing his departure with the following couplet:

"Let the news spread from shore to shore,
That Geo. W. Teas is a Methodist no more."

It was only a short time, however, until he returned to the fold, and then some brother celebrated this event by supplying this couplet to complete the stanza:

"Let the news spread from Georgia to Maine,
That Geo. W. Teas is a Methodist again."

Teas came from New London, Henry county, and gave most of his time to the early religious work in this section of the new settlements.

The first *organized* Methodist church in the county was at Laverty's in 1850, and was really the foundation of that church, as at present constituted in the county with its great strength of membership, and large number of church buildings.

In Winterset all the early religious services were held in the old courthouse.

The Methodist church in Indianola was organized in 1850, and the present church building erected in 1855.

The Presbyterians began their work in the county in 1848. The services were conducted by Rev. Thompson Bird, of Des Moines, at the residence of Boston I. Taylor, about two miles north of Hartford. The services were changed to the village, after it was laid out in 1849.

The Baptists founded churches at rather an early day, in the neighborhood of Carlisle and Hartford.

Other denominations followed rapidly as the settlement increased, and the time of the organization of each separate church will be more fully developed in the history of each town or township, in the county, to where it more properly belongs.

EDUCATIONAL.

The schools of the county are sharing with the contents of the news-boy's bundle the title of universities of the poor. A close observation of the working of the public schools shows that if the induction of facts be complete, it could be demonstrated that the public schools turn out more better fitted for business, and for usefulness, than most of our colleges.

The freedom and liberty of our public schools, affords less room for the growth of effeminacy and pedantry; it educates the youth among the people, and not among a caste or class, and since the man or woman is called upon to do with a nation in which the people are the only factor, the education which the common schools afford, especially where they are of the superior standard reached in this county, do fit their recipients for a sphere of usefulness nearer the public heart than can be attained by private schools or academies.

Warren county educational affairs are in a flourishing condition. The contrast between the settler's school and the present accommodations has been marked. The puncheon floor and desks, and doorless aperture for entrance, have given place to more finished edifices, in some cases elegant ones, possibly not more thoroughly ventilated, but more comfortably so.

The county has now become well supplied with comfortable, commodious school-houses, and good schools are being taught in all the townships and towns, sufficiently numerous and convenient for the accommodation of all parts of the county. Educational interests have been considered as of the highest importance by the majority of the citizens, and means and efforts have not been spared to make their public schools a success; and under the efficient management of the present county superintendent the schools and educational interests in the county are attaining a high standard.

The county teachers believe in the interchange of thought, also in the community of effort, and are making the profession of teaching a study as well as practice. Teachers' institutes are now becoming of regular and frequent occurrence, and are well attended by those who take a special interest in the work. The superintendents' examination grade is now of such a standard that all applicants do not attain it, and for those who are successful, after diligent study and preparation, it shows a much more creditable standing, besides furnishing a more efficient class of teachers.

The last teachers' institute was held in the chapel of Simpson Centenary College, beginning on the 21st of July, and continuing three weeks. It was conducted by J. D. Hornby, Superintendent of Harrison county, assisted by Mrs. M. A. Peck, of Ottumwa. The number of teachers registered was 115, of whom only 29 were males.

The interest was good, and it was by far the best and most profitable institute ever held in the county.

It is interesting to note the growth of the schools of this county, as well as the added interest which accompanies it. From the humble beginning of one school-house, we see one in every neighborhood of the county, accommodating every child in its midst, whether it be rich or poor. We, therefore, give below returns for the years 1849, 1859, 1869, 1878, and those for 1879, so far as they have been prepared up to the first of October of this year:

1849.

Number of organized districts.....	3
Number of districts unorganized.....	5
Number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years..	115
Number of school-houses.....	1
Cost of school-house.....	\$ 60
Amount of school fund invested as a loan on real estate.....	185
Acres of land sold on credit.....	240
Amount on hand.....	\$5.00

This was the first report ever made from the county.

1851.

Number of organized school districts.....	9
Number of persons of school age.....	306
Number of schools.....	1
Number of days taught....	100
Salaries paid teachers per month, male.....	\$17.50
Salaries paid teachers per month, female.....	10.00
In 1852, \$165 was expended in building school-houses and \$7.50 for contingent expenses.	

1854.

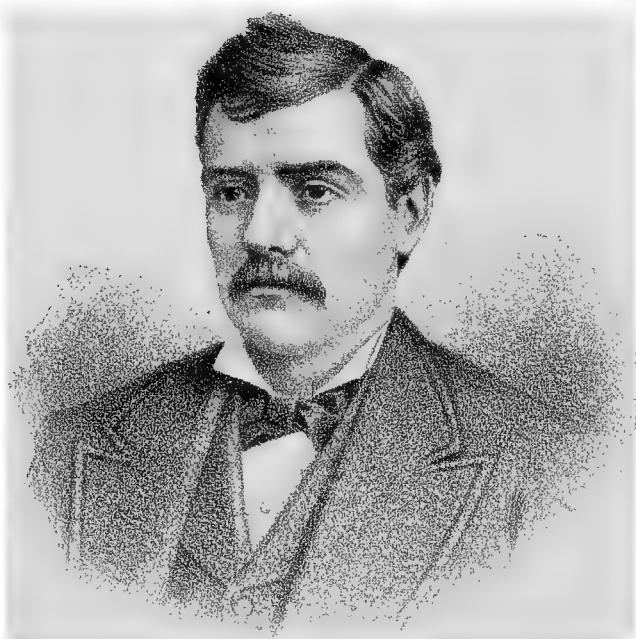
Number of persons of school age.....	1,079
Amount of permanent school fund apportioned to the county was...	\$763.01

1859.

Number of sub-districts.....	76
Number of persons of school age.....	4,304
Number of schools.....	54
Number of teachers.....	58
Salary of teachers, males, per week.....	\$13.55
Salary of teachers, female, per week.....	4.49
Number of days taught.....	3,941
Amount paid teachers.....	\$3,860.65
Amount of teachers' fund in hand of the District treasurer.....	1,089.87
Number of school-houses.....	42
Value of school-houses.....	\$12,052

1869.

Number of district townships and independent districts.....	21
Number of sub-districts.....	106
Number of persons of school age.....	6,597
Number of schools.....	104
Number of teachers, males.....	58
Number of teachers, females.....	117
Average compensation per week, males.....	\$9.38
Average compensation per week, females.....	7.00
Aggregate number of days taught.....	11,292
Average cost of tuition per week each pupil, winter.....	24 cts
Average cost of tuition per week each pupil, summer.....	24 cts
Aggregate amount paid teachers.....	\$21,613.30
Number of school-houses.....	101
Value.....	\$60,568
Applicants examined for certificates, males.....	68
Applicants examined for certificates, females.....	98
Number receiving first-class certificates, males.....	2
Number receiving first-class certificates, females.....	10
Number receiving second-class certificates, males.....	44
Number receiving second-class certificates, females.....	68



John H. Henderson

The first report discussing the school interests of the county is for the year 1860-1, by Wesley M. White, county superintendent. He says:

"I herewith submit to you my annual report of our public schools, from which you will see that we believe in progression. I can truly speak encouragingly of our schools, and of the commendable spirit manifested by our people in the educational interests of the rising generation. I can assure you that it is not a small item for the county superintendent to find in his labors for the advancement of schools, that the sympathies of the people are with him in the cause of education. This is worth to him more than all the pecuniary reward which he receives.

"As a general thing, I think the people of this county are very well satisfied with our school law. Of course, there are a few people whose fault-finding propensities are constitutional, and they are seldom pleased with anything, but this is a class of people whose opinions have but little weight. My observation is, that just in proportion as the people became acquainted with the school law they are in favor of its main features.

"The people of this county are almost unanimously in favor of giving the county superintendent more work to do—of his spending all his time in advancing the interests of schools, by conferring with teachers in regard to the best methods of teaching and managing their schools, and encouraging the pupils in their respective schools. My observation leads me to say that no feature of the law is more satisfactory than would be an efficient county superintendency. Require the county superintendent to devote all his time in personally superintending our schools and attending to the matters necessarily connected therewith, and our people will be still better pleased with the school law."

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF WARREN COUNTY FOR 1878.

No. of district townships.....	6
" independent districts.....	95
" sub-districts.....	40
" ungraded schools....	126
" graded.....	5
Average number of months taught in 1878.....	6½
No. of male teachers employed.....	114
" female " ".....	158
Average compensation of males, per month.....	\$32.58
" " females, ".....	26.11
No. of male pupils between ages of five and twenty-one.....	4,004
" female " " " ".....	3,650
" pupils enrolled.....	6,115
Aggregate attendance.....	3,598
" cost of tuition per month.....	\$1.29
No. of school-houses, frame.....	134
" " brick.....	3
Total..	137
Value " ".....	\$96,015
" apparatus.....	1,040

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

No. of professional certificates issued.....	None
“ 1st grade certificates issued to males.....	51
“ 1st “ “ “ females.....	40
“ 2d “ “ “ males.....	43
“ 2d “ “ “ females.....	66
“ 3d “ “ “ males.....	15
“ 3d “ “ “ females.....	52
Total number of certificates issued to males.....	109
“ “ “ “ females.....	158
No. of applicants examined, males.....	141
“ “ “ “ females.....	266
“ “ rejected, males.....	32
“ “ “ “ females.....	58
Average age of applicants, males.....	26
“ “ “ “ females.....	22
No. having no experience, males.....	23
“ “ “ “ females.....	30
No. taught less than one year, males.....	17
“ “ “ “ “ females.....	23

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, ETC.

No. of Schools visited by the superintendent.....	62
“ cases of appeal decided.....	1
Compensation of Superintendent.....	\$ 843.00

SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.

On hand at last report.....	\$ 4,505.90
Received from district tax.....	7,920.31
“ “ other sources.....	2,464.92
Total debit.....	\$ 14,891.13
Paid for school-houses and sites.....	\$ 5,941.72
“ on bonds and interests.....	4,242.68
On hand.....	4,127.60
Paid for libraries, apparatus, etc.....	579.13
Total credit.....	\$ 14,891.31

CONTINGENT FUND.

On hand from last report.....	\$ 3,865.25
Received from district tax.....	8,236.58
“ “ other sources.....	497.45
Total debit.....	\$ 12,599.28

Paid for rent of school-houses and repairs.....	\$ 1,394.90
“ fuel.....	2,226.89
“ secretary and treasurer.....	1,034.00
“ records, apparatus, etc.....	159.71
“ other purposes.....	2,485.75
“ for insurance.....	433.09
“ janitors.....	418.65
On hand.....	4,446.29
Total credit.....	\$ 12,599.28

TEACHERS' FUND.

On hand at last report.....	\$ 21,274.92
Received from semi-annual apportionments.....	8,860.78
“ “ district taxes.....	23,398.78
“ “ other sources.....	749.54
Total debit.....	\$ 54,276.00
Paid to teachers.....	\$ 30,445.02
On hand.....	23,832.00
Total credit.....	\$ 54,276.02

In order to show the improvement which Miss Cooke is making in her department, we append herewith that portion of her report for 1879, which pertains to the examination of teachers and the visitation of schools:

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, 1879.

No. of 1st grade certificates issued to males.....	48
No. of 1st grade certificates issued to females.....	44
No. of 2d grade certificates issued to males.....	38
No. of 2d grade certificates issued to females.....	68
No. of 3d grade certificates, males.....	9
No. of 3d grade certificates, females.....	36
Total number of certificates issued to males.....	95
Total number of certificates issued to females.....	148
No. of applicants examined, males.....	100
No. of applicants examined, females.....	178
No. of applicants rejected, males.....	5
No. of applicants rejected, females.....	30
Average age of applicants, males.....	26
Average age of applicants, females.....	23
No. having no experience, males.....	13
No. having no experience, females.....	24
No. who have taught less than one year, males.....	23
No. who have taught less than one year, females.....	29

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, ETC., 1879.

No of schools visited by the superintendent.....	82
No. of cases of appeal decided.....	1
Compensation of superintendent, 1879.....	\$ 876.00

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

Apportionment of permanent school fund, April, 1879.....	\$ 5,662.26
Apportionment of permanent school fund, September, 1879...	3,442.05
Total.....	\$ 9,108.31

Amount of principal of school fund invested in Warren Co., about.....	\$ 28,000.00
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THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

From the very earliest settlement of this county there has always been a desire to accomplish everything possible for forwarding the interests of higher education. For many years, of course, there was neither the population nor the wealth which could justify the establishment of educational institutions higher than the common school. But, so soon as it became evident that the county was to take a magnificent position from a material point of view, then the demand for better educational facilities than were afforded by the common schools became a positive one, and it was not long until the want was supplied.

The first institution of this order was called the "Indianola Male and Female High School," and from the columns of the *Indianola Republican* of December 6th, 1855, soon after its publication was begun, we take the following commendatory article of the institution and the higher education generally. The article appears under the name of the institution itself:

"The proprietors of this institution, C. C. Griffith and R. W. Manley, have purchased the building known as the district school-house and town hall, situated on Main street and the State road from Chariton to Ft. Des Moines, and have opened a high school for the reception of scholars of grades, where the entire English course is taught; also, the Latin and Greek languages to those who desire it. The school is conducted at present by the proprietors. Mr. Griffith is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and Mr. Manley was also a member of the same institution. They will be assisted, when necessary, by Miss Smith, from Pennsylvania, whose qualifications as an assistant are of the first class. There are at present fifty-two scholars in regular attendance, and an accession of from three to four every week. Besides several classes in each of the primary branches, and arithmetic, geography and English grammar, classes are also formed in the higher branches, such as philosophy, algebra, chemistry, physiology, Latin, etc. A literary society will be formed by the students, where debating, declamation and essay writing will be attended to. Books for students can be obtained at school at Keokuk prices. Ten weeks, or about half of the present term, are expired, so that those wishing to attend this institution would do well to commence soon. We bid success to the institution. We hope that the proprietors will not only be benefitted themselves, in a pecuniary point of view, will not only be remunerated for

the years of labor and toil in preparing their own minds for usefulness, but will eventually build up here on these delightful plains a temple dedicated to knowledge, which shall shed a lustre all around our town and all over our country. It may be said by some that such institutions will have a tendency to break down the common school system of this country by detracting therefrom the interest of common schools and lending it to higher schools. But we think it is an erroneous idea. Where there is no rivalry there is no enterprise. When one portion of community stands equal or a little in advance of others, they are contented without higher attainments, but let there be high schools and seminaries built up throughout the country where there is not only energy, but talent employed, and it will immediately create an interest in the district school department. They will feel that others are trying to excel, hence a spirit of competition will arise, and as a natural consequence our common schools will become more lively, be better supported, and become schools of a higher grade themselves. It is not to be understood that a high school must neglect first principles, and teach only those who are of the wealthy and nobility. But, on the contrary, where first and last principles can be taught, where high and low, rich and poor, alike may advance hand in hand to the temple of knowledge. Not only has it been the wealthy who has stood high in the literary world, but a vast multitude, who might be enumerated, who have toiled through all the frowns occasioned by poverty, stooped to the most servile labor while attending colleges, and now stand in the most prominent places in the Union. Therefore, while we express our deepest regard for the prosperity of the common schools, we also look with pleasing anticipation upon the establishment of high schools."

This school was kept up only for a few years, and we have been unable to trace the proprietors further in order to know what became of them.

They were succeeded by others, however, and there was probably never a time since that day when Warren county had not some institution representing the higher education.

Upon these foundations, although they have no direct connection with the institution of to-day, have been built the collegiate facilities which are afforded to our people.

INDIANOLA MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

At the first session of the Western Iowa Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Indianola, Warren county, Iowa, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1860, action was had on a petition presented by a committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference of Indianola, Warren county, Iowa, for a Seminary, to be under the control and patronage of said Conference, and for the election of a joint-board of trustees therefor. Whereupon the Conference did on the fourth day of its session, elect said board of trustees, as follows: E. M. H. Fleming, B. S. Noble, J. C. Read, G. W. Jones, J. W. Bundy, Thomas Thompson, Lewis Todhunter, C. W. Davis, L. E. Silcott, P. Gad Bryan, Albert Randolph, Rev. Sanford Haines, Rev. E. Wood, Rev. H. H. Badley, Rev. E. H. Winans and the Rev. R. S. Robinson.

The Conference also elected three visitors, viz.: Rev. S. Haines, Rev. E. H. Winans, and Rev. E. M. H. Fleming.

The Conference also agreed on their part that so soon as the citizens of

Indianola and vicinity erected suitable buildings, worth at least three thousand dollars, presenting the same to the Conference free from pecuniary liability, then the Western Iowa Conference would accept the same.

At the first meeting of the board of trustees, on the 26th of August, 1860, Rev. E. M. H. Fleming was chosen president; B. S. Noble, vice-president; J. C. Read, secretary; and Geo. W. Jones, treasurer.

By the articles of incorporation adopted by the board on the 10th of September, 1860, the institution was called "The Indianola Male and Female Seminary."

At a meeting on January 9, 1861, the committee to select a site for building, reported in favor of that offered by Windle & Jones, in their addition to the town of Indianola, and the report was unanimously adopted.

Prof. E. W. Gray was the first principal, and the school was opened in the fall of 1860, in the old Seminary building on East Main street. Prof. Gray neglected his duties, and before the close of the first year left without warning, and the board proceeded to pass resolutions of censure against him.

On the first of August, 1861, Rev. E. H. Winans was unanimously elected principal of the Seminary, with a salary of five hundred dollars a year, and allowed an assistant with a salary of two hundred dollars.

In 1862 the Conference chose the following board of trustees, which the reader will observe was quite a radical change: G. R. Stover, Geo. E. Griffith, G. N. Elliott, J. W. Bundy, J. C. Read, V. P. Fink, Hon. J. H. Gray, James Laverty, Lewis Todhunter, Rev. S. Haines, E. Wood, E. H. Winans, T. Thompson, R. S. Robinson and H. W. Maxwell. Geo. E. Griffith was elected president of the board; James Laverty, vice-president; J. C. Read, secretary; and Lewis Todhunter, treasurer; and these, with J. W. Bundy, were to form the executive board.

At the close of the school year of 1863, Rev. E. H. Winans tendered his resignation as principal, and Prof. O. H. Baker, A. M., of Cherry Grove Seminary, in Illinois, was elected to the position, with Mrs. Mary R. Baker, A. M., as assistant.

In 1866 Mrs. L. H. Boothby was secured as additional teacher in the Seminary.

During the vacation following the school year of 1866, Prof. Baker resigned after having been three years principal of the Seminary, and on his departure resolutions very complimentary to his management were passed and presented to him.

At the same time Rev. S. M. Vernon was elected principal at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, which the board promised to increase so soon as the condition of the Seminary would justify the same.

On the 11th of August, 1866, previous to the meeting of the Conference, the board of trustees met and adopted articles of incorporation as a collegiate institution under the name of "Ames College." Bishop Ames was a man of considerable wealth, and, as he was to preside at the approaching Conference, the board thought, perhaps, to catch him for a good round subscription. But when they presented the matter to the Conference, Bishop Ames snubbed the matter, and the name was changed to "Simpson Centenary College," in honor of Bishop Simpson.

SIMPSON CENTENARY COLLEGE.

The Des Moines Annual Conference, at its session of 1867, in pursuance of the articles of incorporation of "The Indianola Male and Female Seminary," appointed a board of trustees, with authority to raise the school to a collegiate grade under the name of Simpson Centenary College.

At a meeting of this board, held October 1, 1867, a committee consisting of P. Gad Bryan, J. D. McCleary and P. P. Henderson, was appointed to prepare articles of incorporation. By special motion Prof. Vernon was added to this committee. Geo. E. Griffith was instructed to proceed to collect funds for endowment.

As early as November 5th this committee reported. The articles of incorporation now in force were then adopted. At the same meeting the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, P. Gad Bryan; vice-president, John A. Olive; secretary, J. D. McCleary; treasurer, John Cheshire. Prof. Vernon was elected president of the College. Committees were also appointed to draft by-laws and rules for the government of the institution, and conduct correspondence with a view to securing additional teachers.

Prof. Bugbee, president of the Northwestern Female College, was at once addressed, and the result was the election of Miss M. J. McKean to the chair of English literature. Several tutors were also employed, and thus was constituted the first faculty.

At a meeting held February 29, 1868, the college record shows that the resignation of the president, S. M. Vernon, was presented and accepted, and that Prof. W. E. Hamilton was elected president, *pro tem*. Steps were, however, at once taken to secure a permanent president. The name of Prof. Alex. Burns, of the Iowa Wesleyan University, having been presented he was unanimously elected.

The eminent scholarship of the gentleman who was elected to the presidency inspired all with new zeal. The new college building was rapidly pushed forward. Neither the repeated failures of the contractor nor any difficulties sufficed to abate the zeal of the friends of the enterprise. The result was that in a short time a fine brick building was completed, affording abundant facilities for classes, societies, etc.

As early as September, 1868, the faculty consisted of four regular professors, and a number of tutors. Rev. Alexander Burns, M. A., was president, and occupied the chair of mental and moral philosophy; Rev. Orlando H. Baker, M. A., that of Latin and Greek languages and literature; Henry F. Douthart, B. S., that of mathematics and natural sciences; Miss M. J. McKean that of English literature; modern languages were taught by the president; music, by Miss Florence Winkley; and Leonard Cary and Brenton H. Badley served as classical tutors. Besides, four tutors were employed to assist in the preparatory department.

During this year Freshman, Sophomore and Junior classes were organized, and a thorough and liberal course of study was adopted, as shown by the catalogue of '68-69. The number of students in attendance during the year was 161, of which six were Juniors, seven Sophomores, and thirteen Freshmen.

Toward the close of the year Prof. H. F. Douthart resigned on account of ill-health, and W. A. Lynch, B. A., succeeded to his chair to fill out the unexpired term.

The faculty remained the same throughout the year, beginning September, 1869, with one exception. Prof. Geo. C. Carpenter, of the Wesleyan University, was elected to the chair of natural science, and also assumed charge of the classes in French.

At the annual Conference of 1870, held in Boone, Prof. C. M. Grumbling, of Mount Union College, Ohio, was elected to the chair of mathematics and astronomy, and took charge also of the department of German. The modern languages are still taught by these two gentlemen. Professors Grumbling and Carpenter have proven to be very efficient in their work, and have contributed much to the success of the College.

During the previous two years the friends of the institution were actively engaged in raising endowment and completing the edifice already begun. Marked progress was made by the pupils of the College, and the people of the town and vicinity vied with each other in furnishing them the facilities of a first-class school.

At first commencement, June, 1870, B. H. Badley received first honor; Emma M. Cary second honor.

At the commencement of June, 1871, W. C. Smith, salutatorian; S. C. Foster, valedictorian.

At the close of the year ending June, 1871, Professor Baker withdrew from the college, and was succeeded by A. F. Nightingale, A. M., of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, as Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature. The coming of Professor Nightingale marked a noted revival in the art of elocution. Great interest in literary societies and public exhibitions was aroused. Hitherto there existed two literary societies known as the Everett and Zetaethan, the former composed exclusively of gentlemen; the latter, of ladies.

Now, for the first time in the history of the college, an attempt was made to establish "mixed literary societies." A meeting of all the friends of such societies was called. Professors Nightingale and Grumbling made speeches in favor of organizing at once. There being no opposition from other members of the faculty, two societies were established by the students, but soon failed. Several subsequent efforts in the same direction proved futile.

It was now generally believed that "mixed literary societies" could not flourish in the academic shades of Simpson Centenary College. Through the heroism of a few, however, who had never lost faith in the scheme, a society was finally organized under the title of "Literary Union," and survived until it gave birth to the "Smithsonian Literary Institute." This society has two divisions: an undergraduate and a preparatory, and is now in successful operation, engaged in a wholesome rivalry with the old and popular societies known as Everett and Zetaethan. All are now in equal favor with the faculty, and students are at liberty to choose either.

At the close of the year ending June, 1872, Professor Nightingale resigned to assume the superintendency of the public schools of Omaha, and was succeeded by Rev. C. G. Hudson, a graduate of the Washington University, having also had the benefits of training at the University of Berlin, Germany.

COMMENCEMENT, JUNE, 1872.

Alice M. Barker, Valadictorian,
Clarence B. Kennedy, Salutatorian,

W. H. Berry, 1st Honor Science,
John A. Everett, 2d Honor Science.

The spring term of 1873 witnessed a number of changes in the faculty. Miss McKean, who had been a member of it since the first organization, now resigned, and was succeeded by Miss Emma M. Cary, of the class of 1870, being a member of the first class which graduated from the institution.

Professor Hudson also resigned for the purpose of entering the ministry, and was succeeded by Wm. King, a graduate of the Northwestern University.

LAW SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the executive committee held in Des Moines, July 12, 1875, the expediency of establishing a law department in connection with the college, was discussed.

All the members of the committee, including Dr. Burns, B. C. Berry, Bryan, Phillips, ex-United States Senator George G. Wright, and Governor C. C. Carpenter, favored the enterprise, provided its financial features were satisfactory.

The department was established and a faculty elected, consisting of Judge Cole, as Dean, and Senator Wright, Col. Bissell and John S. Runnells, Reporter of the Supreme Court, as professors.

The school, in 1876, graduated its first class, numbering twenty-four, and is still in successful operation, graduating each year a large class of students.

At this time its faculty consists of Hon. W. E. Miller, as Dean, Hon. C. C. Cole, professor of commercial law, etc., Hon. George G. Wright, professor of constitutional law, and Hon. John Mitchell, professor of bailments.

The chair of ancient languages having become vacant at the close of the year 1875-6, Prof. C. H. Burke, a graduate of the Northwestern University, was elected to fill the vacancy.

During the vacation of 1876-7 Miss Emma M. Cary was prostrated by illness and died. Her record as a student, as well as a teacher, was an enviable one.

Miss Felicia Jones, a graduate of the Pittsburgh Female College, was elected to fill the place of the deceased.

At the close of the first year Miss Jones tendered her resignation, and in August following Miss Ida M. Pierce, of Sedalia, Mo., was elected to the chair of English Literature, which position she still holds, having proved herself an efficient teacher.

During the latter part of the year 1877-8 the president, Dr. Burns, was elected Principal of the Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton, Ontario, and consequently resigned. His resignation was accepted and Prof. T. S. Berry, an alumnus, both of the Northwestern University and of the Garrett Biblical Institute, was promptly elected to the presidency.

At the meeting of July 24, 1878, the board accepted Dr. Burns' resignation and passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Rev. A. Burns, D. D., has resigned his position as President of Simpson Centenary College and accepted the charge of an institution in the East, therefore,

Resolved, That the long period of the Doctor's connection with this college as its President, embracing a decade from the beginning of the institution as a conference college until date, through years of unparalleled success in growth and usefulness, has united us as a bond to him in personal esteem and high regard for his fitness for the position he has so ably filled. And that we consent to the severance of his relations with sincere regret.

Resolved, That the great success that has attended the institution since Dr. Burns has been associated with it has been very largely due to the earnest, faithful work he has given the College and his executive ability as its President.

Resolved, That we commend Dr. Burns to any educational institution with which he may become connected, as an educator of scholarly attainments, possessing in a high degree qualifications for educational work in any position to which he may be called, and a Christian gentleman of rich endowments and a man of rare social worth.

Under the new administration the college has maintained its former efficiency and grown in favor of the people generally. A most commendable spirit has been manifested, especially by the people of Indianola and vicinity, in providing means for the liquidation of the debt that accumulated in former years. This town and vicinity alone have pledged, within the last year, some \$6,000 toward meeting present liabilities. Much of this has already been paid and appropriated. The last annual conference appointed one of its most energetic ministers, and one especially qualified to manage large financial interests, as college agent. With such an agent as Rev. L. M. Walters, and such a treasurer as G. A. Worth, cashier of the First National Bank, Indianola, together with the enthusiastic support of the community, the friends of the college are confident of success, not only in removing all indebtedness, but in enlarging the sphere of usefulness of the college itself.

The available permanent endowment fund is now over \$40,000 besides \$3,000 in due, but unpaid interest.

The entire indebtedness of the institution is about \$24,000, for the payment of which \$15,000 in new notes have been pledged for its redemption, and the agent, Rev. L. M. Walters, a very efficient worker, will probably secure the remainder ere the close of the year.

The current expenses of the college are about \$52,000, which is met by the interest collected on endowment notes and by tuition paid by students, which latter amounted last year to \$2,677.92.

The attendance has generally been good, and for the fall term of 1879 is about one hundred.

Considering that if Mr. Berry has been called to the presidency of the college it is interesting to know that he has always been its friend when he himself was a student of another institution, pursuing his theological course. It is from a letter to the editor of the *Indianola Journal*, dated Evanston, Illinois, October 14, 1869, and the portion referring to Simpson Centenary College is as follows:

"Unless some providential cause shall change my purpose, I hope to become a permanent citizen of Iowa in one year. I am glad that Simpson Centenary is moving so grandly—hope the friends of the institution will come on with the endowment, and put it beyond the reach of embarrassment. I do not know of a single institution in the church which was anything like as good at the same age. The course of study in Centenary is substantially as extensive as that of the oldest colleges in our churches, and having enjoyed one term's instruction in your course, I am satisfied that the ladies and gentlemen who complete the course will compare with the graduates of any of our institutions. If anyone should ask my advice as to going further East for a course of study, I should, without hesitation, recommend him to stay at home. Peculiar circumstances might alter the case. Some advantages might be gained in some cases, but in almost every case, real disadvantages would be experienced in more respects than the bill of expenses. Of course a young and partially endowed in-

stitution can not afford large libraries and extensive apparatus; but after all, libraries and apparatus will not educate a man, and not even do they help to such an extent as many suppose. Good brains and a mind to work, on the part of students, with efficiency in instructors, are the important factors in working out a good result. I mean this to be a private note, but I make these remarks because students are apt to become restless and desire change. If anyone asks your opinion, give him mine in addition. Change of pasture may be good for sheep, but change of school is rarely good for students. American education is better for Americans than European, and in its degree, Iowa education is better for the man who intends to figure in Iowa, than the same thing taken from Illinois. I hope the young people of Des Moines Conference will be loyal to their own institution. Diplomas well earned there will be as great an honor to them as to have them from anywhere else. Moreover, the people represented in the institution are bound by honor to come up and make the institution perfectly permanent, that its paper will always represent a living soul.

"Yours indeed,

"THOMAS S. BERRY."

GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE.

1870.

Brenton H. Bradley, M. A., B. D., Lucknow, India, Missionary.
 Emma M. Cary, A. M.,* Prof. Simp. Cen. Col.
 Leonard B. Cary, A. M., Hampton, Principal of School.
 Louisa Anderson, A. M. Dexter, wife of Rev. W. F. Burke.
 Imogene Hallam, A. M., Indianola, wife of H. McNeil, Lawyer.
 Martha Posegate, A. M., Evanston, Ill., Teacher.
 1871.
 S. C. Foster, M. A., Kirkwood, Ill., Druggist.
 W. C. Smith, A. M., Scranton, Minister.
 Ella Ford, S. M., Des Moines, Teacher.

1872.

Alice M. Barker, A. M., Indianola, wife of W. H. Berry, M. S., Lawyer.
 Clarence B. Kennedy, A. M., Villisca, Journalist.
 D. O. Stuart, A. M., Des Moines, Lawyer.
 Herman J. Lauder, A. M., Muscatine, Lawyer.
 John T. McFarland, A. M., Minister.
 Smith D. Fry, A. B., Minister.
 T. McKendree Stuart, A. M., Chariton, Minister.
 Wm. H. Berry, S. M., Indianola, Lawyer.
 John A. Everett, S. M., Des Moines, Real Estate Agent.
 Harriet Walker, S. B.,* Lecturer.
 Wilber D. Sheetz, S. M., Indianola, Lawyer.
 Loue Dimmitt, S. M., Chicago, wife of J. S. Richards, Esq.
 Peter S. Smith, S. M., Des Moines, Real Estate Agent.

1873.

Sarah Roberts, A. M., Des Moines, wife of D. O. Stuart, A. M., Lawyer.
 Philena Everett, S. M., Indianola, Teacher.
 W. Fred. Powell, S. M., Indianola, Lawyer.
 Ch. Wesley Honnold, S. M., Indianola, Merchant.
 Albert Jewett, S. M., Indianola, Farmer.

1874.

Thos. Everett, A. M., Boston, Divinity Student.
 George A. Gilbert, A. B.,* Preparing for Ministry.
 Rebecca Braucht, A. M., wife of the Rev. C. Hager, LL. B.
 Irene McCleary, A. M., Oskaloosa, wife of the Rev. Jos. Cooke.
 Samuel W. Morris, A. M., Palmyra, Farmer.
 Emma M. Sheetz, S. M., Indianola, Teacher.
 Susan Winchell, S. M., wife of C. L. Bare, Missionary in India.

1875.

Dora Gifford, A. M., Indianola, wife of C. W. Honnold, S. M., LL. B.

Whiting Carpenter, M. S., Nelson, N. Y., Teacher.
 Madison Cart, M. S., Knoxville, Iowa, Principal of High School.
 Elizabeth E. Cooke, M. S., Indianola, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.
 Louella Greene, M. S., Villisca, wife of Clarence B. Kennedy, A. M.

1876.

Edwin D. Samson, A. M., Indianola, Lawyer.
 Alice Braught, M. S., Indianola, Teacher.
 Evelyn M. Chapman, M. S., Des Moines, Teacher.
 Anna Hamilton, M. S., Des Moines, Teacher.
 Frank B. Taylor, M. S., Indianola, Journalist.
 Estella E. Walter, M. S., Des Moines, Teacher.

1877.

Charles L. Bare, B. A., Missionary in India.
 Fletcher Brown, B. A., Boston, Divinity Student.
 John B. Fisk, M. A., Keokuk, Medical Student.
 Hattie M. Johnson, B. A., Indianola, Teacher.
 Ross P. Anderson, B. S., Indianola, Student at Law.
 Louisa K. Barker, B. S., Boone, wife of C. H. McCune, Merchant.
 J. M. Brown, B. S., Springhill, Student at Law.
 Clara H. Clark, B. S., Boone.
 Ch. W. Eno, B. S., New York, Student in Eng'r.
 Ida P. Howard, B. S., Indianola, wife of R. J. Graham, Lawyer.
 Addis F. Lacy, B. S., Indianola, Student at Law.
 Cora E. Murphy, B. S., Derby, Teacher.
 Louisa E. Noble, B. S., Des Moines, wife of C. W. Curtis, Hardware Mer.

1878.

Ira DeLong, B. A., Monroe, Prof. Maths. Pella Univ., Iowa.
 A. G. Foreman, B. A., Liberty, Minister.
 Bessie Guyer, B. A., Indianola.
 Susan F. Morrison, B. A., Indianola, wife of G. W. Samson.
 Mary E. Hamilton, B. S., Indianola, Teacher.
 Ervilla Holmes, B. S., Chariton.
 Emma Patton, B. S., Newton, wife of Chas. Noble, Grocer.
 George W. Samson, B. S., Patriot, Prin. Pub. Schools, Corydon.

1879.

C. W. Fisk, A. B., Indianola.
 Laura Hoffman, A. B., Des Moines.
 Sarah E. Johnson, B. S., Indianola.
 Kate A. Page, B. S., Boone, Teacher.
 J. F. McClure, B. S., Indianola.
 O. E. Smith, B. S.

*Deceased.

GRADUATES OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

1876.

Martha Angle, LL. B., Randolph, N. Y.
 James F. Brooks, LL. B., Des Moines.
 D. B. Burton, LL. B., Marseilles, Ill.
 A. P. Chamberlin, LL. B., Des Moines.
 W. T. Dillon, LL. B., Mitchellville.
 C. W. Dorsett, LL. B., Sinclairville, N. Y.
 E. G. Grinrod, LL. B., Knoxville.
 E. J. Hainer, LL. B., Aurora, Neb.
 D. W. Henley, LL. B., Hampton.
 R. P. Kelley, LL. B., Bangor, Maine.
 H. M. Kellogg, LL. B., Des Moines.
 J. N. Kierulff, LL. B., Marshalltown.
 S. I. King, LL. B., Logan.
 S. M. Miller, LL. B., Blacksburg.
 L. M. Shaw, LL. B., Denison.
 J. S. Sniffin, LL. B., Peoria, Ill.
 P. B. Tolles, LL. B., Des Moines.
 C. H. Turner, LL. B., Des Moines.
 D. J. Vinje, LL. B., La Grande.
 J. H. Whitman, LL. B., Adel.
 W. H. Wilson, LL. B., Shenandoah.
 D. F. Witter, LL. B., Des Moines.
 J. W. Wolf, LL. B., Des Moines.
 Ch. S. Chase, LL. B., Shenandoah.

1877.

T. M. Askren, LL. B., Goshen.
 W. W. Askren, LL. B., Goshen.
 D. M. Butler, LL. B., Des Moines.
 Frank Butler, LL. B., Des Moines.
 J. W. Carver, LL. B. (B. A. of Ind. Ash. Univ.), Boone.
 G. H. Crosby, LL. B., Grinnell.
 J. E. Cobby, LL. B. (B. S. of I. Ag. Coll.), Beatrice, Neb.
 J. M. Earle, LL. B. (B. A. of Cent. Univ.), Pella.
 W. H. Eddy, LL. B., Ames.
 N. W. Guthrie, LL. B., Des Moines.
 H. K. Horning, LL. B., Des Moines.
 W. T. Hoff, LL. B., Dallas.
 J. Ledwich, LL. B., Shelby.
 J. A. Mattern, LL. B., Mitchellville.
 J. A. Nash, LL. B., Stuart.
 G. W. Pollock, LL. B. (B. A., Wash. & Jeff. Coll. Pa.), Scott Co.

J. A. Schmidt, LL. B., Davenport.
 W. R. Thomas, LL. B., Sioux Rapids.
 C. H. Turner, LL. B., Des Moines.

1878.

L. J. Blum, Des Moines.
 Miss Jennie Brown, Sterling, Ill.
 Eugene Bryan, Des Moines.
 D. W. Burt, Marshalltown.
 S. C. Davidson, Rochester, Ind.
 Geo. A. Gerard (B. S. Ag. Coll., Iowa), Des Moines.
 J. F. Hardin (B. S. Ag. Coll., Iowa), Steamboat Rock.
 Miss Annie Holland, Sterling, Ill.
 E. L. King, (B. S. Ag. Coll., Iowa), Vinton.
 R. R. Leech, Mechanicsville.
 R. E. Logue, Memphis, Tenn.
 W. C. Munk, Alliance, Ohio.
 O. O. Roe, Roland.
 H. H. Russell, Corning.
 S. O. Simonds, Dexter.
 L. E. Spencer, Grinnell.
 B. F. Thacher, Exira.
 H. M. White (B. S. Ag. Coll., Iowa), Des Moines.

1879.

Henry J. App, Felin's Grove, Pa.
 Frank F. Brown, Des Moines.
 Stephen S. Bonbright, Des Moines.
 Thomas D. Cobby, Vinton, Iowa.
 Fred W. Craig, Des Moines.
 Chas. E. Cragin, Colfax.
 A. G. Field, M. D., Des Moines.
 Joseph C. Finch, Des Moines.
 Weston A. Goodspeed, Lexington, Iowa.
 William A. Helsel (B. S. Ag. Coll., Iowa), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Michael Holland, Princeton, Ill.
 Richard F. Jordan (B. S. Ag. Coll., Iowa), Ames, Iowa.
 Orlando C. Kent, Bryan, Iowa.
 John W. McCormick, Topeka, Kansas.
 D. C. Martin (A. B. Harvard Coll.), Des Moines.
 Chas. W. Stewart, Indianola, Iowa.
 Andrew D. Storrs, Springville, Iowa.
 Wallace L. Turner, Des Moines.
 Frank M. Van Pelt, Des Moines.
 Samuel A. Wells, Sterling, Ill.
 A. Herman F. Ziegler, Felin's Grove, Pa.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED BY THE COLLEGE.

D. D. on Rev. C. R. Pomeroy, M. A., President of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.
 D. D. on Rev. U. F. Golliday, M. D., Mt. Ayr.
 M. A. on S. G. A. Reed, M. D., Algona.
 M. A. on C. W. Davis, M. A., M. D., Indianola.
 M. A. on Rev. F. M. Chaffee, Illinois

M. A. on W. R. Nugent, M. D., Oskaloosa.
 M. S. on J. W. Severs, LL. B., Indianola.
 M. S. on Mrs. Lou Severs, M. L. A., Indianola.
 M. S. on A. B. Smith, M. D., Winterset.
 LL. D. on Hon. Chas. C. Nourse, LL. B., Des Moines.

NEWSPAPERS.

It is generally considered that there is no education which surpasses in practical benefit the newspaper which visits the home, and dealing with home matters, home interests and local surroundings, appeals to the intellect and the pride of the family by making its readers acquainted with that which immediately surrounds them. The influence of the local newspaper is generally underrated. Its treatment of great questions may be weak, but its appeals in behalf of its county or city seldom fall unheeded, or are cast aside as useless. It is gratifying that we can enter upon the history of newspapers in this county, after a careful examination of them at every period in the history of the county since they were established, and see the good they have done, and find that they have been so strong and influential as they have. Other counties have had a larger number of papers, but there has been no time in its history, in Warren county, but its newspapers have compared most favorably with the best which sur-

rounded them in other counties of greater population and pretensions. They have been found always on the right side of the great questions which affect the morals of a community: temperance, Sunday-schools, schools, and the higher education, and with every movement looking to progress.

The first paper published in Warren county was issued in Indianola, on the 24th day of August, 1855, by Mr. John W. Murphy, of Oskaloosa. Mr. Murphy had been connected with the *Herald* at Oskaloosa, as a printer, and branched out for himself in the publication of a newspaper. The paper was called the *Republican*, and the salutatory was written in Oskaloosa, by Mr. John R. Needham of the *Herald*. The office was over the store now occupied by Hughes Brothers as a grocery. The paper was Republican in politics, but Mr. Murphy gave it a Know Nothing cast, as he was a member of that order, and the new party was then only in the swaddling bands of extreme infancy.

Mr. Murphy continued with the *Republican* until sometime about the beginning of the year 1856, when it passed into the hands of Henderson, Millard & Co., with Mr. C. E. Millard as editor, and Col. P. P. Henderson as proprietor. Mr. Murphy, it seems, had become rather careless of his work, and it was thought he was hardly giving the county so good a paper as it deserved. As evidence of this, the following, under the title of "excuses," appears in the issue of December 27, 1875: "Our excuse for being several days behind hand with our paper, is unavoidable. One of our hands accidentally got his hand cut, and the other sick, which only left myself and the *devil* to do the work. This, we hope, will be satisfactory to our many readers. Next week we will not issue any paper. Our hands claim the old 'maxim,' a week for holidays, which will prevent us from issuing. We will try and be on hands hereafter."

Mr. Millard, it also appears, was rather neglectful of the paper, and he only continued its editor until the 26th of June, 1865, when he was succeeded by Mr. Geo. W. Clark. In the issue when Mr. Millard's name disappears, the following notice, explaining itself, is to be found:

To his Excellency, James W. Grimes, Governor of Iowa:

SIR:—I received on yesterday a proclamation signed by you, convening the General Assembly on the 2d day of July next. I am sorry to inform you that I will not be able to attend till near the close of the session on account of *Two Circus Shows*, which we expect here in July.

Respectfully,

P. GAD BRYAN.

INDIANOLA, June 14, 1856.

About this time the columns of the *Republican* contained several notable political articles by H. W. Maxwell, the clerk of the courts, afterward Judge of the District Court for nine years, now one of the leading attorneys of the State. They show the same hard work, and conscientious treatment of his subject, which has ever characterized his course in these late and more prominent days.

Mr. Geo. W. Clark, who, during the war, became Gen. Geo. W. Clark, and after its close, United States Marshal for Iowa, became editor of the *Republican* as above mentioned, and the publishing firm became Henderson, Clark & Barnes. Colonel Henderson still remaining practically the owner of the paper; Mr. Clark, editor, and Mr. Barnes, the printer. We

have fortunately found Mr. Clark's "Salutatory", and here give it in full. It will be seen that it is fully as stilted as the usual documents of its sort:

"There is an old, and imperious custom, in newspaperdom, that exacts from persons assuming the editorial sanctum, a kind of formal bow, in salutation to the public. We shall comply with this custom, only so far as to introduce ourselves, define our position, and set forth our object. When we recognize the dignity and talent of the editorial fraternity of our country, we feel no small degree of diffidence, in presuming to enroll our names among theirs. We should say to our readers that however unexpected our introduction may be to them, we not only hope, but we are determined, if our efforts are sufficient, to make our acquaintance mutually agreeable and advantageous. Whether this proprietary change in the *Republican* will be for its improvement, or not, we are willing to abide the verdict of its patrons. Nor is it our province to promise with what ability we will conduct it; but it is our province and pleasure to promise that all the ability we can command will be most heartily and sedulously devoted to its columns. Being hitherto recognized as a county paper, we aspire to make it nothing else. To promote the best interests of Warren county will be our first consideration. The growing and prosperous agricultural interests of the county shall have our respectful attention, and the politics of the county shall have our fearless voice.

"In a political crisis like the present, when the industry of partisan feeling transcends that of any former period in the history of our country, we deem it as impossible, as it would be despicable, for a journal to shield itself under the cloak of neutrality. An equivocal, vacillating position on the political issues of the day is no position, and a neutral position at present can only be imputed to imbecility of judgment, or dishonesty of purpose. Then you are ready to ask, which side will the *Republican* take? In answer to that, we would inquire, what is the one and only position for a Northern journal, true to itself, true to its country, and true to freedom? Answer this, and you define the position of the *Republican*.

"We are now entering into a political contest of the most thrilling interest. The campaign is now fairly open. The standard bearers of the respective parties are nearly all in the field. The one great over-shadowing question now to be determined is the extension or non-extension of American slavery. Shall the blighting curse of human bondage be restricted to its present boundaries? or shall it pour itself out, without restraint, and find no limits but the Pacific Ocean? The *Republican* will take the proud stand that the 'peculiar institution' of the South should be addressed and met in the peremptory tone of 'thus far and no farther.' Its best efforts will be devoted to the support of Free Kansas and to the election of men to office who will sympathize with her, and exert their energies to deliver her from the incubus imposed on her by Missouri conspiracy and corruption. Kansas is the battle-field between Slavery and Freedom. The result of the controversy on her broad prairies will determine the permanent ascendancy of liberty or bondage in our National Councils. The exclusion of slavery from Kansas will put a final quietus on the slavery propaganda. With Kansas free, every State hereafter formed out of territory north and west of her will be forever free. The slave power realizes this extremity. The administration feels the desperation of the exigency. The propagandists invade Kansas, debauch her

ballot boxes, usurp entire control, the minions of the legislature legalize slavery in that free Territory, and impose on her citizens the bloodiest and most tyrannical code the world ever knew. The President has the effrontery to uphold this blasphemous code as valid, and proclaims that, all its impudent and tyrannical mandates *shall* be obeyed. Where, now, is the grand truth uttered by Algernon Sydney that, 'resistance to tyrants is obedience to God'? What, now, would the modern democracy think of Jefferson, could he stand up before them and repeat that noble sentiment, 'I have sworn upon the altar of my God, eternal hostility to tyranny in every form over the mind and body of man'?

"We are most sensibly impressed with the vastness of the issues, and the responsibility of a journalist in such times; but with truth for our guide and freedom for our cause, we enter the contest with confiding hopes of success.

"G. W. CLARK."

The *Republican* lived just ten weeks after this, and Mr. Clark complained that when he "had just got himself some carpet slippers, and a comfortable room, and fixed up for business the thing should go and bust." Nevertheless, "bust" it did, at number 49, never to be revived, nor any of the men connected with it to reappear in the work of journalism.

Mr. Murphy, it is said, now lives in Missouri; Mr. Millard remained a citizen of the county for several years, and was elected district attorney and member of the legislature, finally removing to Clarke county, where he remained until some four or five years ago, when he removed to Texas, where he died about 1877. Gen. Clark is engaged in mining in Utah.

On the first of January, 1856, it issued a carrier's address, the first ever published in the county. It was written by Mrs. T. G. Davis, daughter of Mrs. McCreary, who still lives in the county. Mrs. Davis lived only a short time after the appearance of this address, and it was probably the last thing she ever wrote for publication. The address is as follows:

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE INDIANOLA REPUBLICAN, JANUARY 1st, 1856.

All hail! to INDIANOLA that now
Wears proudly on her youthful brow
The matron's badge, the first and best
Of all the cities of the West.

Go where you will you'll hear her name,
Each swelling zephyr wafts her fame,
Her fields with rich abundance swell,
And flowers are strewn o'er lawn and dell.

Her Editors and Printers rare,
And Merchants who deal fair,
Mechanics skillful, Teachers wise,
And Lawyers famed for telling [no] lies.

Her Landlords shrewd, but fair and true,
Her Doctors, skilled and skillful too,
And like the bees in field and bower,
All gather honey from each flower.

Our lands are rich, our prairies green,
Our landscapes bright as e'er were seen;
Wild flowers in wide abundance bloom,
And yield the zephyr's sweet perfume.

Our forests groan with sturdy oaks,
Wild fruits abound in shady nooks,
Where merry warblers swell their throats
With joyous strains of heaven-born notes.

With joyous notes the gleeful throng
Of youthful prattlers join
To swell the chorus of the song,
A Happy New Year's morn.

From tender youth to sober age,
The weak, the wise, the good,
The school-boy, and the deep learned sage,
All seem in joyous mood.

And I am glad when others are,
Nor ask the reason why;
But humbly pray that naught shall mar
This good year's jollity.

But gently may its seasons fall,
And pleasantly its hours,
And peace and plenty bring to all,
In this good land of ours.

May good old Time his soothing balm
Apply to every heart,
Each troubled spirit gently calm
And heal each bosom's smart.

And when another year shall add
Its number to the last,
May no regrets or memories sad
With sorrow mar the past.

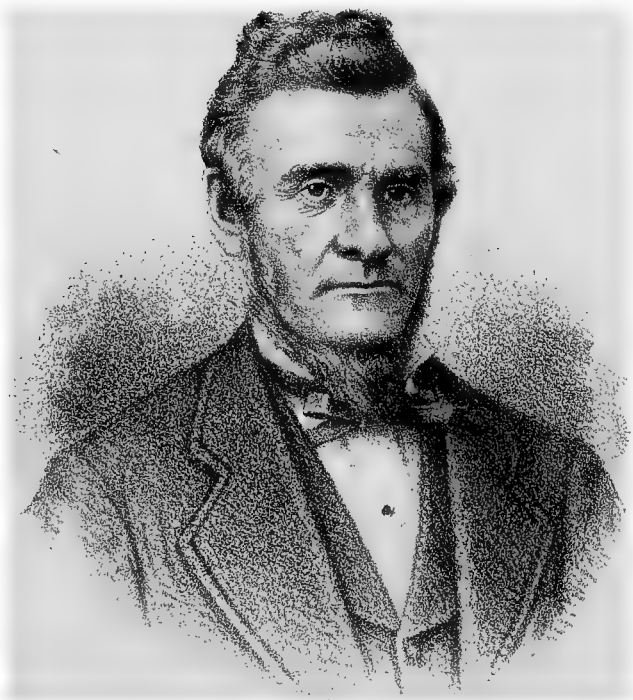
May conscience sweet approval smile,
Her influence still impart,
To save us from temptation's wiles,
That haunt the human heart.

But when of future good we speak,
And hope for health and cheer,
And blessing we should humbly seek
From Him who rules the year.

Up to the great Omnipotent
Our fervent thanks should go,
For all the gracious gifts He sent
To bless the world below.

In this our beauteous Western land,
What countless blessings come.
From His all powerful, gracious hand
To cheer our prairie home.

Abundance crowns the laborer's toil—
He need not wish for more,
For like the widow's precious oil,
His vessels all run o'er.



Wm Burton

The gospel church and school-house stand
 Like sisters, side by side,
 The bulwarks strong of this fair land
 That ever must abide.

We daily welcome to our side
 Intelligence and worth,
 The hope, the glory and the pride
 Of the homes that gave them birth.

With buoyant hopes and prospects bright,
 We hail the New Year's dawn,
 As still we watch with calm delight
 Our ship of State sail on.

Kind patrons, friends, good health to all,
 And peace without alloy,
 And lightly may Time's footprints fall,
 Is the wish of the CARRIER boy.

The carrier boy on this occasion was Newton Vestal, who had entered the office about the time the *Republican* was started, and who, being the latest acquisition, was the "devil" in the establishment. He did not remain much longer in the office, but returned to Indiana, where he connected himself with journalism.

Warren county was without a newspaper again until April 2, 1857, when Mr. J. H. Knox, who had bought the material of the *Republican* office, issued the first number of the *Indianola Visitor*. Mr. Knox had learned the printer's trade in his boyhood days, and had been associated with E. A. Higgins in the publication of the *Western Home Visitor*, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. In 1854 he started west, and came first to Newton, Jasper county, where he remained, however, but a short time, but removed to Oskaloosa about the beginning of the year 1855, and bought a half interest in the *Oskaloosa Herald*, and remained in that place, as one of its editors and proprietors, until the autumn of 1856. In February, 1857, he came to Indianola, and in April issued the first number of his paper, as already stated. His first office was located on the west side of the square, in the building now occupied by Mrs. Hamilton as a millinery store. He was a good printer, and therefore had a very good job and newspaper outfit, and from the very first did job printing. The following is Mr. Knox's salutatory:

"Having purchased the material upon which was formerly printed *The Indianola Republican*, we, this week, commence the publication of a paper, under the name and title of *The Weekly Iowa Visitor*. It being a time-honored custom for an editor, just launching out upon the uncertain sea of public life, to give his readers an idea of the course he intends to pursue, we will briefly set forth the principles we intend to advocate, and the ends for which we shall labor:

"*First*. We shall aim to make our paper a welcome *Visitor* to the citizens of Warren and adjoining counties.

"*Second*. As we do not wish to sail under false colors we will here state that we are Republican in sentiment, and will advocate the true Democratic doctrine that 'all mankind are born equal.' We shall, therefore, urge the adoption, by our National Government, of such measures as will tend to the settling up of our territories with Free Men and Free Labor. The

party with which we act is opposed to the further extension of slavery, and discards the modern doctrine that the Constitution of the United States carries Slavery with it into the Territories. We believe it to be a local institution, belonging to the States in which it now exists, and that Congress has no power over it in those States.

"*Third.* A large portion of our paper will be devoted to literature. Choice selections from the best authors of the day, will be found in our columns. Agriculture, too, shall have a space in our paper, and we ask the farmers of our county to contribute to our agricultural department. A mutual interchange of sentiments and experience will do much for their good, and for the general interest of the county. In a word, we shall exert our best energies to make our paper worthy of your support and influence. We believe the citizens of Warren county are able to support a county paper. Do you want to see your county prosper? if so, support, and that *well*, too, your paper. There is not any one thing that tends to the building up of your county than a well-conducted press. It tells in after years, and wields a power that to-day, perhaps, is lightly felt; but like the constant dropping of water upon the rock, it *wears* away vice, iniquity and crime of every grade."

In No. 3, of the *Visitor*, for April 16, 1857, the following apology appeared, which is a model of its kind:

'No leader this week. Cause: 1st. We had to labor too hard at the case. 2d. Hadn't anything to say, nohow. 3d. Couldn't get it up to suit us if we had. 4th. 'Stole' all the editorial we wanted from the *Iowa City Republican* and *Keokuk Gate City*."

The *Visitor* for August 6, 1857, has the following agricultural paragraph, which will recall the days of old to many an early settler:

"HUNGARIAN GRASS.—This grass is attracting much attention in Iowa, and is, we believe, destined to supercede all other grasses. Mr. Ingalls, of this place, has a small patch of this grass, and it promises a large yield. We would advise farmers of this county to procure the seed of this grass and try it. It is said, by those who have tried it, that it is superior to timothy, and will harvest about four tons to the acre. The hardy nature of this plant, and its immense yield, added to the fact that stock are excessively fond of its juices, give it an important position in agriculture, and render it worthy the attention of our farmers and stock-raisers. We predict for it much celebrity and usefulness. It is being rapidly introduced in our State."

The circulation of the paper was good even in those days, but Mr. Knox says he was compelled to take his pay in corn, hay, turnips, potatoes, cabbage, wood, logs, etc., anything to get it, and much of it was neglected and never paid at all.

Mr. Knox, however, kept the paper through good and ill report, although the hard times following the crash of 1857 was a great blow to the *Visitor* as it was to most western newspapers and other business men. Mr. Knox went twice to the mountains during the gold excitement, and on one of these occasions Mr. John D. Ingalls was its editor, as he was also in 1862, when Mr. Knox had accepted a commission as Captain in the army. At one time in 1858, during the absence of Mr. Knox, it was conducted by Mr. John C. Brown as an independent paper, but resumed its position in the Republican ranks when Mr. Knox again took charge of it. In March, 1864, he sold it to M. Henry Money, who changed its name to the *Warren*

County Banner, and who, with the assistance of his wife, conducted it until September, 1866, when Mr. Knox bought it again and re-named it *Visitor*, always his favorite name. It was under this name that it became known in the State as one of the brightest papers in the State and which laid the foundation for the prosperity of the newspaper which succeeded it.

Mr. Knox retained control of the *Visitor* this time until April, 1868, when he sold it to George E. Griffith and others, for whom it was well conducted for about two months by Mr. Albert W. Swalm. Mr. E. W. Brady, of the Mt. Pleasant *Journal*, became its editor in June of that year and changed its name again, this time to the Indianola *Journal*. Mr. Brady was a Methodist clergyman, but he made the *Journal* very lively, and entered into an aggressive fight for one of the factions then dividing the Republican party in Warren county.

In 1871 he associated with him Mr. W. H. Schooley, who bought out the entire concern some time in 1872, and this gentleman soon after sold a half interest to Mr. A. J. Graham, of Madison county.

In September, 1873, Mr. Knox again bought a half interest in the paper, and the firm became Graham & Knox. The name, however, was again changed, this time to the Indianola *Herald*, some time about the beginning of the year 1874, and this name it still retains.

Mr. Brady returned to the ministry, and Mr. Schooley is now engaged in the practice of the law in Indianola.

During Mr. Knox's connection with the *Visitor* he has turned out many apprentices, and among them we may recount the more deserving, and those who have since made their mark in business or in journalism.

Newton Vestal, who was about the first printer's apprentice to complete his trade, was the youngest boy in the office at a time when Judge John D. Ingalls was the foreman. He was a faithful boy, and became a good printer. It is told of him that at one time, when some wedding cake was brought to the office, he was told that it must not be touched until it was blessed, and that this was the duty of the youngest boy in the office. He hesitated for a time, but being finally convinced that the boys in the office were in earnest, he dropped on his knees and in perfect sincerity and trust asked the blessing. It is said that the boys in the office were astonished at his credulity in believing their representations, and with his earnestness in complying with their demand. He returned to Indiana, his native State, entered the army, and fought his way to an honorable rank in the great civil war. He is now editor of a weekly paper in that State.

His brother, Warner L. Vestal, also entered the *Visitor* office and learned the trade. He went into the army and came out as Colonel of the 53d Indiana regiment. He is now editor of the *Pilot*, at Storm Lake, Buena Vista county, and has occupied several positions of trust in the State.

William Young, who became a brother-in-law of W. L. Vestal, and is associated with him in the conduct of the *Pilot*, is a graduate from the *Visitor* office.

Woodford B. Evans, who learned his trade in this office, was formerly recorder in Ida county, and editor of the *Press* in the same county.

J. J. Cozad, who was at one time the champion runner in the United States, was another *Visitor* office graduate. He is now living in California.

Albert W. Swalm, who has already been mentioned, came here from Oskaloosa, having began his trade there, and entered the *Visitor* office. He

was a hard worker, and soon became foreman of the entire office, and did his first writing on the paper, and in the interval of Mr. Brady's appearance, edited the *Visitor* for about ten months. He left the office to take the position of city editor of the *State Register*; then established the Grand Junction *Headlight*, which he sold to buy the *Jefferson Bee*, which he sold in turn to purchase, in company with his wife, Mrs. Paulina Given Swalm, the Fort Dodge *Messenger*. He occupied several important positions on government commissions in the western Territories. In July, 1877, his health had failed to that extent that he was compelled to dispose of his interest, and spend some time traveling in Europe. He returned in August, 1878, and is now residing on a farm near Des Moines, for the benefit of his health. He will probably resume, at no distant day, that place in Iowa journalism which he is so well qualified to fill.

Edward H. H. Jones, now foreman of the *State Register* news-room, was also a graduate from under Mr. Knox's eye.

Others are Mr. John H. Clark, now a prominent business man of Indianola, and Mr. John W. Wells, now foreman of the Creston *Gazette* office.


In June last the *Herald* made another temporary change. Mr. Knox leasing his interest to Mr. John W. Jones for one year from that time. Mr. Jones has control of the city page.

The *Herald* is an excellent paper and thoroughly devoted to the interests of the county. It has a fine office, its outfit composing a Campbell power press, and steam power. It occupies an office in one of Mr. Knox's buildings, southeast of the public square, well situated for business. Mr. Graham has general control of the paper, and his editorial articles are thoughtful views of public questions, devoid of those personalities which are often adopted by the press.

The next paper started in the county was the *Warren Eagle*, on the 3d of May, 1849. Its proprietor and publisher was I. R. Sherwood, of whom we have been able to discover but little. On the 7th of June, following, Mr. J. M. Dixon was associated in its management and continued as its editor during the remainder of its existence, which was short and fitful. The *Eagle* was independent nominally, *i. e.*, it was sometimes independent, which then meant Democratic one week and Republican the next, although it was consistently Republican in its treatment of national questions, the uncertainty or independence applying only to its position on county or local affairs. Its contest with the *Visitor* was spirited, from many points of view, but the latter had already established itself and could not be shaken, while there was not room at that time for two county papers. The *Eagle*, therefore, lived only two weeks after the October election, and the county was left with but one paper. Mr. Dixon afterward became more distinguished as city editor of the *Daily Iowa State Register*, where he remained until an affection of his eyes produced total blindness, since which time he has been engaged in literary work and lecturing.

The *Warren Eagle* in its issue of June 20, 1859, contains a greeting to a daily paper announced to be published in Des Moines, which, after the lapse of only twenty years, and considering the position of the daily journals of the capital city at the present time, deserves a place in our record of events. It was as follows:

"Friend Porter, of the *Iowa State Journal*, is about to establish—no, *start* a daily in Des Moines. With all his excellent financial qualities, Mr. Porter, we fear, will not be able to make his daily live beyond a month.

He advises our *Eagle* to be moderate in his sky-ward flights; and we advise him to note the time when our proud bird *goes up* in the same direction which the Daily Iowa State *Journal* is destined to take. Notwithstanding our apprehensions about the fate of the *Journal*, we wish Mr. Porter success in his new enterprise; and although he is an incorrigible Locofoco, bound fast to the car of Buchanan, pro-slaveryism and political damnation; we speak for an exchange with the Daily. Here's our  for thirty days. At the end of this time we will have, from his own pen, friend Porter's business experience in daily journalism at the Capital."

We have no interest in following the fortunes of the *Journal* further than the registry of this prophecy, but, then, in the course of a few months, the *Eagle* did "*go up*" in the sense predicted by Mr. Porter.

The next newspaper venture was made on the 14th of July, 1870, by G. N. Udell, and was called the *Independent*. He was, at that time, the champion projector of newspapers in the State of Iowa, having indulged in twenty or thirty efforts of that kind. He as usual, remained but a short time, and in the midst of the campaign, on the first of September, he sold out to a company which desired to conduct a Republican newspaper.

The following is the announcement of the purchase and change of the *Independent*:

"To the citizens of Warren county:

"We, the undersigned, having purchased the press and material known as the '*Independent* office,' have formed a stock company, to be known under the name of the 'Indianola Publishing Company'—the paper hereafter to be published under the caption of '*The Warren County Leader*.'

"That all may know what our aspirations and hopes are, if earnest, honest endeavor, backed by capital enough to place the enterprise above any pecuniary embarrassments, can accomplish it, we make the following short and concise statement:

"We shall endeavor to make the *Leader* worthy of the support and patronage of the reading and advertising public. It will be *radically* Republican in politics, striving at all times to maintain the *right*, as God gives us to see the *right*. It will take an active part in all questions for the advancement of a higher morality, and to that end (we) believe that none but those morally, politically and every other way qualified, should be chosen for places of either higher or lower degree. It will always be found upon the side of education and temperance; it will be a warm advocate of all public improvements calculated to advance the interests of the citizens of the county. It will advocate the careful and honest disposition of the public moneys, by county, State and national officials, thereby curtailing the expenditures and lessening the burdens of taxation. We hope we have built upon the Rock, and, therefore, that the enterprise will stand. We shall strive, earnestly, to make a success of the undertaking by making the *Leader* a welcome visitor to every household in Warren county.

"John D. Ingalls, A. H. Swan, E. W. Hartman, George E. Griffith, B. C. Berry, J. N. Andrew, W. A. Noble, G. A. Worth, P. P. Henderson, William Christy, M. A. Dashiell, William Buxton, James Laverty, H. W. Maxwell, M. R. Barker and John H. Henderson."

These gentlemen conducted the paper for some time, Judge John D. Ingalls or Mr. John H. Henderson acting as editors for a few weeks until Mr. M. G. Carleton, formerly of the *Oskaloosa Citizen*, was employed to

conduct the paper. Mr. Carleton was a writer of much experience, and an excellent printer, and soon made the office, from a printer's standpoint, one of the best in the State. The contest with the *Journal* was warm and personal. Politics never took so strong a hold upon the county as during the continuance of that quarrel between these two journals, nearly all the Republicans of the county being ranged on the side of one faction or the other. After a time the different proprietors tired of the work of trying to conduct a newspaper, and sold out their shares to Mr. Carleton, who finally became full proprietor as well as editor of the paper. Mr. Carleton continued to conduct the *Leader* until August, 1873, when he sold it to Mr. John A. Everett, who kept it as the *Leader* until 1875, when he changed its name to *Record*. He conducted it under this name as a Republican paper until the political campaign of 1878, when it became the organ of the Greenbackers, though still remaining under Mr. Everett's control and editorship. About the first of January, 1879, he sold it to Messrs. J. W. Jones and J. W. Wells, who changed its name and politics to *Republican*. Thus it continued until the 1st of July following, when they turned it over to Mr. Everett again. He soon after sold it to Dr. C. B. Lake, and on the 17th of June thereafter, it appeared as *The People's Advocate*, and again became the organ of the Greenbackers. Mr. Frank B. Taylor became its editor, temporarily, and in September assumed complete control of the editorial and business departments, with Dr. Lake as proprietor. Mr. Taylor makes a dignified journal, singularly free from slang or abuse, and bids fair to put the *Advocate* upon a good business basis.

The first number of the *Simpsonian*, a journal devoted to the interests of Simpson Centenary College, was issued on the first of October, 1870. William Christie Smith was elected editor-in-chief, with Louie M. Dimmitt, Hattie N. Walker, Alice M. Barker, C. K. Kennedy, W. H. Berry, Will A. Park, J. N. Reynolds and John A. Everett, as associate editors. It was issued first as a semi-monthly, but was changed to a monthly during the school year of 1873. It is conducted entirely by students of the College, the editors and business managers being selected from the different College classes. Many young men have developed a fitness for journalism while working on the *Simpsonian*, and have gone forth to enter upon the work in a less contracted field. In its issue for October, 1879, it appears in magazine form, and presents a neat appearance, quite creditable to its editors and to the College. Its circulation is about three hundred.

The Indianola *Tribune* was issued October 2, 1875, by Mr. Geo. F. Parker, as an exponent of the anti-monopoly movement, to which the Democratic party surrendered its organization that and the following year. It was the first paper in the county to espouse the cause of opposition to the Republican party, and previous to the Democratic nomination of 1875 gave a warm support to that party, which course it has continued to advocate ever since. In August, 1876, during the Presidential campaign Mr. Parker sold the *Tribune* to Mr. W. E. Andrews, and assumed the position of editor of the *Daily State Leader*, from which he retired on the 1st of January, 1878. Mr. Andrews was connected with the paper until about the beginning of the year 1877, when he sold it to Mr. John E. Clarey, of the Des Moines *Leader*, and Mr. Charles McElroy. The latter remained in the office only a few months, when he sold his interest to Mr. Clarey, who continued as sole proprietor until January 1, 1879, when Mr. Massom Bilderback became a part owner.

Mr. Clarey is a native of Vermont, and is one of the most conscientious, fearless writers on the press of the State. His strength lies in his skill in directing the shafts of irony, sarcasm and ridicule with almost unerring certainty at the man, or men, or organization who excite and deserve this attention on his part. He gives little attention to politics, but devotes his time principally to the local page and to attending to the business of the paper. He is also quite active in the church and Sunday-school, and is one among the most useful citizens of the county.

Mr. Bilderback is one of the best printers in Iowa, and has made the *Tribune* among the neatest of the weekly papers of the State. He has also made the office one of the finest in this section for job work, and it does even more than its full share of the job printing of the county.

With all, the *Tribune* is one of the most influential journals in its party among the weekly press of the State, and has won its position by deserving it.

About the first of September, 1879, there was issued at Lacona a little paper called the *Lacona Record*, published by a company of the citizens of that place. It is the first paper ever published in Warren county outside of Indianola. It has recently enlarged and improved, and it appears probable that it has come to stay.

The newspapers of Warren county have ever been creditable to the intelligence and business of its people, and it is to be hoped that they may always continue to bear the good name and exercise that influence which has marked their past history.

TEMPERANCE.

In the early history of Warren county there was more or less use of ardent spirits as has characterized every Western community.

Some of the first business places in the new settlement, bearing the name of "groceries," were nothing but whisky shops, and were kept, for a great part, by men who have since become reputable citizens, and have fully atoned for their wrong-doing by earnest work in the cause of temperance.

The cause of prohibition, which is allied by many with that of temperance or abstention from alcoholic drinks, early took strong hold upon the people of this county, and many earnest workers have come forth for this cause.

They have been in deep earnest and determined to stop short of nothing but the prohibition, by law, the sale of intoxicating liquors. For many years, however, they fought a losing battle. But they have gained converts steadily, and have continually made a change in public opinion by this steady and persistent effort.

The first temperance movement in the county was in connection with the Sons of Temperance, at Hartford, in 1850, and next in Indianola, in 1853.

In 1858 the Good Templars became numerous in Indianola and in different parts of the county, and the work was kept up with considerable activity until the breaking out of the war, in 1861.

The press of the county has always been active in its support of temperance and generally in support of prohibition. The first article of this kind we have found is from the *Indianola Republican* of December 27, 1855, under the heading, "Liquor Dealers," and though somewhat crude, will serve to show the feeling at that time. It is as follows:—

"The liquor traffic never puts money into a man's pocket who freely makes use of it, but it snatches its thousand from the hard earnings of honest labor in the shape of taxes. It never brings happiness or responsibility to a family, but it *often* clothes poor, neglected children with rags. It never has been known to build up good society. It never has been known to educate the orphan or feed the hungry, but it has been known to obliterate every spark of intelligence in the minds of men when intoxicated. It has made fools of men while living, and fitted them for the society of 'devils.' In short, its evils are legion without a single palliating virtue. To remove this monster evil will be a great work. Who is it that forgets the wise teaching of a beloved father, or the kind admonitions of an endeared mother? Whatever the changes or vicissitudes of life, these are never lost—never erased from that memory. How important, then, that every parent should set a good example before his children, and teach them to 'shun the unholy cup as he would a life of shame.' Those who have been indulging in this abominable business of late, will please take notice before it is too *late*."

From 1865 to 1869, the temperance movement again overspread the county and there was a great revival of interest in the subject. The Good Templars re-organized their lodges, prohibition ordinances were passed in the incorporated towns, and the question came into politics, as every such question will come. Rev. E. W. Brady was editor of the *Journal* at that time, and the following article on "Temperance in Indianola," published in the issue of that paper on February 11, 1869, will both show the feeling on the question at that time and Mr. Brady's characteristic method of treating it. The article is as follows:

"Friends, countrymen, if you have ears to hear, prepare to listen now. Hear us on the question of temperance. Let criticism and censure be hushed till you read this article through. We have no quarrel to make with the motives of those who differ from us in opinion, while battling for the cause of temperance and sobriety. We believe in temperance. We believe in prohibition. We believe in announcing our principles. We always have had the moral courage to proclaim them, and we believe we always will have. We believe that a manly, out-spoken declaration of views on a question in which every individual in community is interested, in the end, is not a vain waste of words. The question of temperance, of prohibition, deals with high political, as well as with high religious, aims. In our views of that question we may err in this or that particular, according to each critic's judgment; in one point, or in more points than one, in the estimation of some we may yield too much to alcoholic liquors; in the estimation of others we may not yield enough. Reason, our moral sense, our accountability to God, and the respect to the laws of our commonwealth, shall be our guiding stars. To successfully battle the monster, intoxicating liquors, *all* these things must be taken into the account. We have had many fights in the cause of temperance in the past. In those fights, especially in bringing prohibition down to a practical, living reality, we often erred—erred in not being guided by reason, and in not apprehending the nature of the laws on the question of prohibition. Yes, so erred in judgment, in some of those fights, so as to do the cause of temperance more harm at that particular time, than good. We took no comprehensive view of the law, the different bearings of the law, nor the circumstances of case, but pitched in, and came out, almost alone, most ingloriously thrashed. It

may be asked, 'Had you no rank and file to assist you in the beginning of the fight?' Yes, but precious few at its end. As soon as the disaster became apparent, scores of those who were most urgent in shouting us forward found shelter far in the rear. This was the case in two such fights. We remember how, upon those two occasions, we were urged to go in on our muscle; how our temperament was worked up to the enthusiasm of an old-fashioned camp-meeting; how our blood was hot as boiling water; how we tried to out-smite the lightning, and out-dig the earthquake; how we tried to tear up the ground by the roots—but we remember how *we* got tore up by the roots, and was then torn to pieces by friend and foe. We were radically courageous, and had about as much common sense and courage as the bull that attempted to butt the advancing locomotive off the track. Two such fights and our wisdom teeth began to cut the gums. But this is wandering. We believe that intoxicating liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes, in many cases, are absolutely necessary, and, that somebody should make them, and, that somebody should sell them. The laws of Iowa, and the laws of Massachusetts, under its radical prohibitory laws, now just being enacted, make provision for their sale, for such purposes, by men of well-known respectability, under careful restrictions. The restrictions in Massachusetts, thrown around the men legally appointed to sell liquor for the arts, and for medicinal and sacramental purposes, are more stringent, we believe, than in Iowa. But Iowa, in her incorporated cities, if we mistake not the law, can throw many safeguards around its sale even by those licensed to sell it for the purposes above named. Such cities, if we mistake not, have authority delegated them by the statutes of the State, to pass an ordinance, forbidding any druggist to sell a drop of intoxicating liquors to any man for medicinal use unless the applicant has a written order from a regular practicing physician. Also requiring of the druggist to put the amount sold down in his book, by what doctor ordered, who got it and for what purpose, his books to be open, according to the State law, for the inspection of the proper officers. Such laws are passed and are acted upon by some cities in Iowa. All honest druggists will agree to such an ordinance. This thing of allowing Tom, Dick, and Harry, to turn physicians, and go to the druggists, prescribe medicine for themselves, and that medicine intoxicating liquors, is no restriction in its sale. There is not a drunkard living, though he knows the whisky he is drinking is eating out his very vitals, but can very easily persuade himself that a pint of whisky is very needful medicine, and, if the druggist is not honest, get it upon that plea. If the man could not get it without an order from a regular practicing physician he would more likely go without whisky medicine. Even then, in some cases, he might get it. There is no prohibitory law in the present state of public opinions but what may, in some cases, be violated. We believe, that all druggists licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, in said sales, should be compelled, by the most stringent laws imaginable, to deal it out alone, and that too, in reasonable quantities, for medicine and the arts. As to its use for culinary purposes, we don't believe it is of any necessary benefit at all. This is our opinion, and if we had the framing of the law, we would give no man the privilege to sell it to make mince pies or to aid in any kind of cooking. As to sacramental purposes we hardly think it necessary to license a drug store or stores for that purpose.

"In the above remarks we cast no reflections upon the druggists of our

city. We don't know that they do not deal it out lawfully. Rumor in law amounts to nothing. Yet it can do no harm to throw around druggists the most stringent safeguards, in their sale of liquor, which the law gives us the privilege of making. But the very moment we step beyond the letter and spirit of the law we are going too far, and by such a course may lose ground.

"Now, as to the sale of liquors by saloons or druggists, to be used as a beverage, we believe that it will be everlastingly and perpetually productive of evil and only evil; hence, every city should see to it, as all cities in Iowa have the authority, that no saloon for the sale of wine and beer should be opened. Here we stand. Here we labor. More, we believe the laws of the State might be bettered—might be a little more prohibitory and be productive of more good. We now should labor to live up to our present laws—to see that they are executed—to avail ourselves of the protection they afford, and labor if they are not prohibitory enough to make them more so."

In the crusades of 1874, which, taking their start in Ohio, spread rapidly over the country, there was little excitement in Warren county because there was little opportunity, being only one licensed saloon in its borders, and that in Indianola. The prohibition sentiment had become dormant, and so on this and some local issues, city councils were elected which reduced the price of licenses, and saloons were kept up in Indianola, from time to time, for three or four years. But so soon as the agitation of the question was re-opened, the saloons were quickly abolished. The prohibitory law has, perhaps, been more strictly enforced in Warren county than in any other in Central Iowa. Druggists have been prosecuted to the bitterest extremity of the law, and violators of every order and degree have been compelled to give up the traffic until there are very few places in the county where even beer and wine are sold, except under the law for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes.

The man who has been most active in the agitation of this question is Hon. Lewis Todhunter. Ever since his residence in the county he has waged war unceasing, against the liquor traffic and in favor of the enforcement of the law. He has borne the brunt of the hard work, and has doubtless prosecuted a greater number of men who were charged with violating the law than any other attorney in the State. Regardless of all questioning of his motives in denunciation of himself, he has gone fearlessly about the work, determined to do everything in his power, not only to enforce those laws which he has thought right, though too lenient, and to carry out his views on this question.

Other active workers have been George E. Griffith, E. W. Bryant, John Reed, John Felton, John B. Gifford, Thomas Proudfoot, Sr., Wesley Cheshein, H. Cool, E. W. Perry, Ed. R. McKee, Rev. Henry Warson, Dr. M. A. Dashiell, ex-Senator William Graham, Robert Nicholson, and many others whose names do not now occur to us.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in the spring of 1855, by Samuel Haworth, George E. Griffith, John Bramhall and P. P. Henderson. The following officers were elected: President, H. Fisk; Secretary, P. P. Henderson; Treasurer, Samuel Haworth; Directors, H. Hastie, Dr. W. G. Ball, J. T. Moorman, A. Gruder, J. Bramhall.

The first fair was held at Indianola, October 1 and 2, 1855.

Received on membership.....	\$204.00
“ from State.....	200.00
Amount donated.....	22.00

\$426.00

Amount paid in premiums.....	\$426.00
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Next year the officers elect were: President, B. S. Noble; Secretary, P. P. Henderson; Treasurer, James Green. The society this year (1856) bought twenty acres of ground, one-half mile west of Indianola, for fair ground purposes, for which they paid \$320. The society enclosed a portion with a temporary fence.

The fair this year was held on the 2d and 3d of October, 1856, and was very interesting.

Received for membership.....	\$240.00
Amount donated for grounds.....	320.00
Amount donated on premiums.....	281.00

\$841.00

Amount paid on premiums.....	\$385.00
“ “ grounds.....	320.00

\$705.00

Amount in treasurer's hands, donated for furnishing of fair grounds..	\$146.00
Amount due from the State, which was not drawn.....	200.00
Amount due the society.....	346.00

This year (1857) the officers were: President, G. E. Griffith; Secretary, P. P. Henderson; Treasurer, E. G. Crosthwait. This year the fair was held on the 24th and 25th of September, 1857. The society this year also fenced their grounds with good permanent fence; value, \$700.

Received for membership.....	\$250.00
Amount in treasurer's hands last year.....	146.00
Amount due from State.....	400.00

\$796.00

Cost of fence.....	\$ 700.00
Amount awarded in premiums.....	347.00

\$1,047.00

Amount society is in debt.....	\$251.00
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Col. Henderson, in his report for 1857, says:

“ A large portion of the premiums will be donated, and soon as we draw from the State, our society will be out of debt. This fair was well attended, and passed off with good feeling to all concerned. There was more interest manifested than usual. For so new a county as this, the effect produced was good. Our grounds are now fitted up nice, and will accommodate all that will attend. It has been with some difficulty that we have kept it up, but we have it now on a fine basis.

"This part of the State is quite new, and but little wheat raised here as yet. The average crop is about eighteen bushels. Corn crops are very good: average about fifty bushels. There has been but little grain raised more than what has been needed for home consumption. There has been as yet but few meadows. The Hungarian grass has been tried here, and has done well, yielding about three tons per acre, and some higher. The farmers of this portion of the State pay more attention to stock than anything else. We have some of the finest cattle in the West. There are something over 1,200 head of beef cattle driven from this county this year. Messrs. Haworth, Alex Roberts, J. Bramhall, and D. Hallam, all have fine stock, that was brought from Ohio. There have been but few good horses in the county, and but little doing, as yet, to improve their breeds, but our farmers talk of sending and getting a good horse. There are but few mules raised. Our farmers have brought several farm implements into the county this season. We have four or five different threshers, and some two or three different kinds of reapers, but our farmers like Manny's best. There are twenty-two steam saw-mills in operation, five flouring mills, and three steam and two water-mills. There is an abundance of coal in the county; the largest veins are about four feet (in thickness). The soil is fine, and easily brought into cultivation, but little attention has been paid to it. There are some farmers who are improving the soil very much, and are reaping their reward. This portion of the State is in the center of the great land speculation, and agriculture has consequently been neglected."

This was the first report made from the county, and makes a good showing considering its undeveloped condition at that time, and that it had been settled only ten years.

The society has since added to its grounds until they are large and well appointed.

It has held fairs each year, and is in a reasonably flourishing condition.

The present officers of the society are: President, M. H. Hewitt; Vice-President, James Lavery; Secretary, Mel. W. Park; Treasurer, Joel Jacoby. Directors: D. H. Van Pelt, Wesley Cheshire, Hugh Shepherd, Geo. W. Heiney, W. F. Brown, Geo. Pilmer, M. Shook, J. A. Henry, Wm. Hastie, Weir Cassady, Eli Townsend, J. B. Read, Geo. W. Pearson, Wm. Bilbo, J. Lough, J. T. Bussell, D. Nutting. Superintendent of grounds, J. A. Henry; of hall, Wm. Graham.

THE GRANGE.

The great movement of the Patrons of Husbandry, which began about 1870, or 1871, and reached such great proportions throughout the West, and in which Iowa, the leading State in membership and influence, had a large membership in this county.

The first lodges in the State were organized by Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson, who was the State deputy, and it is thought the first one was organized at Hartford, probably in the winter of 1872.

Mr. J. H. Norton, of Belmont township, was the first county deputy, although several granges had been organized by Mr. Orr, of Woodburn, Clark county, who was organizing deputy over a district containing three or four counties.

The total number organized in the county since the beginning of the

movement is forty-four, and the entire membership somewhere about 1,800 or 2,000. The number of lodges now in actual operation is small, and we have not been able to find out. Mr. J. H. Neineyer is the present county deputy.

The order made its way into politics quite extensively, and this was the impelling cause of its decline. This departure from its original intentions was unfortunate, yet it did a great work in the reduction of the cost of machinery, and exercised a great influence in squeezing out many unnecessary elements in business.

THE GREAT STORM.

On the night of the 4th of July, 1876, after the Centennial of American Independence had been celebrated by the people of Warren county, they retired to rest, little thinking that, ere many hours were passed, one of the most destructive storms which ever visited the State would pass over them.

The damage in Indianola itself was slight, consisting in the unroofing of one or two buildings, the destruction of Burh's elevator, and other damages of minor importance. We present below a full and graphic account of the storm, written by Mr. Frank B. Taylor, now editor of the *Advocate*:

The main current traversed the county from west to east in almost a straight line, entering at Bevington, passing just north of Indianola and Sandyville, bearing north about a mile. It assumed the character of a destructive hurricane at its entrance into the county, and maintained it in different degrees all the way through. Another current eight miles south of the first, was much less destructive, but by itself would have been called a hurricane. The line of demolition of buildings in the first commences at a mile wide and gradually widens to four miles. Half the dwellings and barns in this strip are blown down, or unroofed and badly shattered, to say nothing of the stables, sheds, etc. Orchards and groves are terribly mangled, and the crops are much damaged. The fences are leveled for a half a mile or more on either side of this; heavy timber is more than half down. In the south strip houses are only unroofed, and other damages in proportion. Where the destruction is so general, it would be impossible to particularize, and it is attempted only in the cases where buildings are damaged.

The elevator at Bevington, the first building to mention, was blown over. East of Bevington, Patrick Brownrig's house was demolished; also Patrick Swift's house completely destroyed, and Mr. Swift's thigh dislocated and his back badly hurt. An old lady in the same house was also seriously injured.

The first death scene was at Mr. Eudaley's, seven miles west of town, and a little north. There were in the house Mr. and Mrs. Eudaley and their children, Mrs. Ogden (Mrs. Eudaley's sister) and her three children. Mrs. Ogden was sleeping in the west room with her children. When the storm commenced she got up and took one of Mr. Eudaley's children to its parents, then stepped through the door into the east room, when the house fell, she being caught under the partition, with most of the roof on top of it. A part of the roof fell on the bed, rolling the bedding half over, and holding the little girl, seven or eight years old, with her face pressed down into the covers until she was smothered. The baby, two months old,

was rolled to the foot of the bed without being hurt. Mr. Eudaley tried to lift the sections of roof and wall off of Mrs. Ogden, but only succeeded in making way enough to know that she was certainly dead, and then went for help. None of the Eudaleys were seriously hurt. Mr. Ogden was at Des Moines, and came out on the first train at seven o'clock Wednesday evening. The train was stopped at Lothrop and the river could not be crossed. He went back to Spring Hill, crossed in a skiff, got a team, and met the procession bearing his wife and child to the grave, at Mr. Parr's, Thursday afternoon. This was the first that he knew certainly of their fate. When he recognized his friends he cried out, "O, where are my wife and children?" and was pointed to the coffin for reply. It was most pitiable, to see the strong man prostrated with anguish, hugging the infant, his only solace left, close to his breast, as the procession moved again on its mournful mission.

Just north and a little east of Eudaley's, the roof was taken off a barn on the old Dr. Ball place, the house left whole. Half a mile east a small house was demolished. A mile due east, James Reddish's large new barn was unroofed. Here the tendency of the wind to throw the debris in swaths or winrows was quite marked. The fragment of timbers, board and shingles are scattered thus for more than a quarter of a mile. Thirty rods from the barn out on the prairie, two by six rafters were driven into the ground as much as four feet, probably more. The same thing occurred at different degrees at all places, and with boards of every description. In all cases the plane of their greatest width is with the wind; and they generally stand at an angle of forty degrees above the horizon, although occasionally a piece stands perpendicular, as though let suddenly fall from a great height. Reddish's fine new house was also considerably damaged. The rod shows the effect of the lightning, which shocked several of the family. A mile and one-half south, a house on the Buxton farm was moved three feet east, and the edge of it sat upon a wash tub—a queer sight. No other buildings in the neighborhood were disturbed. The storm continued northeast, taking the school-house west of Hardin's, and a small house down by Alexander's mill, belonging to S. I. Cassady. Cassady was away from home, and before he could get back the flood had carried off all his goods. Mr. Hardin's house was a story and a-half high, twenty-six by thirty, native lumber frame and firmly built. It stood upon high ground, about two and a-half miles from the river, and marks the southeastern limit of destruction to buildings at that point, there being several houses just east of it that are not damaged. The house was thrown east in large sections, being first moved bodily six feet north and three feet east, as shown by the position of the lower floor. The upper floor overlaps the lower about half, and was entire until cut away to get at the goods. We have Mr. Hardin's story from his own lips, substantially as follows: There were nine persons in the house. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, a hired man, sleeping up stairs, three boys in a bed room in the northeast corner, and three children in an adjoining room. They went to bed early in the evening, but feeling the air very sultry and oppressive, Mr. H. opened the south window. He noticed the storm in the southeast and was frightened at its unusually threatening appearance. He went down stairs and looked out north and west, when his fears were confirmed. He was depressed, and went into the front room—southeast corner—to think, scarcely knowing why he did so. He then went up stairs again, and lay down a moment on the edge of the

bed. Then the rain began, and seemed to come right through the walls. He got up and commenced moving the bed, when the window came in. Then he tried to go down, but was forced back by the wind and water, which came up the stairway with such force that no man could face it. Then he knew destruction was at hand, and commenced hallooing—perhaps, with the idea of arousing the children to do something for themselves, although he hardly knew why. His wife was standing by him, and the hired man was in in the north room; felt the house go; were beaten down by rain and wind that struck like something solid, and we were under some of the wall. “My wife said, this is fearful close; I managed to lift the wall until she could crawl out, but I didn’t see her any more. Then I crawled out backward and was thrown south by that tree (thirty feet). I tried to hold to the grass, but it was so short I could not get a hold. The rain was suffocating. Then I raised up to get to the apple tree, and was thrown east by where that plow is (fully fifty yards). I crawled down by those posts and held, and I suppose I prayed with all my might for my family. I thought they were all dead; but I called, and called, and my wife and the hired hand answered, but they dare not come to me. They were sheltered by some of the west wall that was not quite down. We kept calling back and forth until the wind went down, and then they came to me, and I went back with them to the house to look for the children. When we got there my oldest daughter came running to me and said, ‘here are the children, all loose, but Charlie.’ We came to the north end and found there two girls and one boy. The boy was Harry (four years old), the one who was hurt so seriously. I asked him if he was hurt, and he said he was not. Charlie was fast on the bed, and the ceiling pressed down on him. The hired hand and I lifted the floor off of him, and he came out not much hurt.” Here he stopped, and we were obliged to ask him about the dead boy. He was farther east, beyond the protection of the bedstead which had saved the others; and the floor could not be raised to free him until help was sought. His name is John; age eleven years. Harry has his collar bone, and a rib on each side, broken, and his head badly compressed. He is in a hopeful condition, although his recovery at first was thought impossible. The young lady is badly bruised, especially about the face and one side, and one arm is slightly fractured. She is recovering steadily. The exactness with which Mr. Hardin told his story serves to show with what terrible power each thought and incident is stamped upon the mind at such a time. Even the *story* from *his* lips made a lasting impress. No stenography was needed to take it down, and but few notes to recall it.

Within two miles northeast of Hardin’s were a number of houses completely demolished. S. S. Pulse and wife were carried with the fragments of their house twenty rods, and only saved themselves by clinging to a sill. Mr. Pulse has a bad cut in the calf of his leg, from an ax, that was thrown against him, and his right arm and shoulder badly bruised. William Kennedy’s house, twenty by twenty-six, was rolled over two or three times, and went to pieces about ten rods from the foundation. There were six persons in the house, who were carried from ten to fifteen rods. The children were picked up here and there, some lodging in the edge of the brush. None seriously hurt. But the baby was missing for some time. It was finally discovered under a piece of the ceiling, nicely protected, between two posts. Mrs. Kennedy was seriously hurt. The

houses of Mr. M. Studley and D. C. Brand were both demolished. Mr. Brand was blown several rods into the orchard. J. W. Chew's house, J. Brown's barn and wagon-house were unroofed. John Gavin had a barn and wood-house demolished, and an orchard of 150 trees almost destroyed. Two houses just east of Chew's were skipped entirely, while Mr. Grieves' large house and barn, twenty rods southeast of the nearest, are fearful wrecks; and another small, unoccupied house a little further northeast, belonging to the same firm—Grieves & Johnson—is unroofed and wrecked beyond repair. The Grieves house was thrown north, very little east, in large sections, the bulk of the debris extending only a few hundred feet. Most of the goods and furniture were still on the ground Friday, and there were hogs fastened under the barn floor. The barn, and the roofs of cribs and tool-house were scattered farther twenty or thirty rods. A sill 8x8, twenty feet long, is fifteen rods from the barn, and by it a section of roof sixteen feet square. Mr. and Mrs. Grieves were, the former seriously, and the latter severely, injured. Mr. Grieves required the closest attention and care to make his recovery possible. His wounds are bruises, and a deep cut, probably by glass, on one leg.

This is the north destructive limit, and the point at which the storm left the river valley. Over in Spring Hill, only a small barn belonging to Wm. Shackley, and the smoke-stack of Freeman's mill, are down. South along this road, were T. E. McIntyre's house demolished; A. J. Hutt's house unroofed and barn demolished; the school-house opposite completely demolished; J. M. Coleman's house unroofed; J. S. Ristes' house shattered; J. Miller's barn partly unroofed; nothing left whole for nearly two miles. Half a mile east, Einerson Bramhall's house, 24x26 was demolished. He had it all nicely corded up, and was fixing a good sized wood and warehouse, which being protected by the main building, was left standing, to live in. His barn is also demolished. Himself, wife, and two small children were in the house at the time of the storm. They reached the cellar with great difficulty after the house was moved twenty feet. Were almost suffocated by the rain and wind. Could not speak to each other for ten minutes, and were chilled to numbness. Joseph Hickman's barn was unroofed. Richard Shaffer lost his house entirely, and his goods were scattered far and near, and much damaged. No one was at home. H. J. Shaffer had a log house demolished; A. J. Shaffer a log house unroofed and a stable squashed. J. E. Badgley's granary was demolished and grain wasted and damaged. James A. McIntyre's dwelling was moved clear off its foundation, and racked and shattered until it cannot be righted. On the Allen place, a granary was blown fifty yards against the house, shattering the granary to splinters, and badly damaging the house. George Bishop's house was taken off the foundation. At Mr. Hanby's, the walls were broken loose from the sills, and the four occupants of the house left snugly in bed with the floor under them and the clouds above. This house, as in other similar cases, stood close on the ground. Mr. Griffin's house was partly unshingled and the doors and windows blown in. The roof of the Maple Grove school-house is intact, and about sixty feet northeast of the foundation. On the Robert Graham's farm, a new barn 30x40, was demolished and most of the roof taken off the house; grove and orchard riddled. J. Coventry's barn was destroyed, and half his orchard of two hundred trees ruined. Wm. Noble lost a barn 20x26 on the Wm. Graham place. Wm. Paisley had the roof taken off his



*Will. R. Randalman. Postmaster
Barlisle Iowa*

dwelling. Richard Moore's house was moved a little, and about a fourth of the roof taken off. His greatest loss, aside from crops, was twenty stand of bees. Wm. Noble's barn at home was squashed, burying four head of horses under a mass of timbers and tons of hay. The horses were saved, but are all injured.

S. B. Lindsey's house was a story and a-half, 16x36, with an L to the north. The main building lies southeast for a hundred yards, in large sections. The L is standing, the whole ground work being moved two feet southeast. Mr. S. A. McElroy's family, Miss Lindsey and two neighbor children, seven in all, were in the house at the time it went. They were left on the floor, and did not know what had happened until they saw by the lightning that they were out of doors. They were protected by the L, but took to the cellar for fear of further destruction. This is the only wreck west of town that is thrown southeast, and the barn roof at the same place is scattered from southwest clear round to northeast. One of the most remarkable wrecks in the whole course of the storm is that of Charley Flager's house, a-half mile west of Martin's. The ground work lies whole and bottom up, eighty feet east of the blocks, while the walls and roof extend, each section overlapping another, back almost to the site. It looks wicked, as though it was thrown to kill. It evidently capsized and flattened out, the floor sliding violently to the east. We are not informed how the family escaped, which they did, only Mr. Flager being hurt, and he not very seriously; but their being alive almost proves that they were not in the house when it fell. The barn on this place, a large one, was turned a third around, moved some twenty feet, and broken in two in the middle, the roof being largely taken off. A good sized smoke-house was also demolished. Mr. I. P. C. Martin's house is the fatal wreck nearest to town, being one and three-fourths miles northwest of the public square. It was a story and a-half house, 16x24, with an L and porch 18x23, and stood on the west slope of the branch called Coal creek. The fragments were scattered a third of a mile northeast, and most of them lodged in the brush. The sills were forty rods from the foundation. Chairs and pieces of other furniture were hanging on brush and shrubs, and pieces of books shone white all through the weeds and grass. The clothing, bedding, etc., had been gathered up. Not a building of any kind was left standing on this place; and the south wall of the cellar was driven in. When the storm began the family was in bed. Mr. and Mrs. Martin and the little boy, two years old, down stairs, and the others up. The first indication of danger was the blowing in of an up-stairs window, which Jimmie tried to replace. This aroused Mr. Martin, who called to the children to come down. When the crash came they were all standing by their mother's bed, she had risen and started to follow Mr. Martin to the door, crying, with a mother's anguish at the peril of her children, and he was trying to comfort her with the assurance that there was no danger. Mr. Martin says the fatal blast struck the house like a cannon ball, and he was thrown he knows not where. He searched and called for his family in vain, and then ran to Talbott's and Mahan's for help. Mr. Talbott, after considerable search, found the children among the shattered walls, about thirty-five feet from the nearest point of the foundation. They were under a wooden wardrobe, and on top of that were sections of the wall. When these were lifted, they crawled out unhurt. But below them the mother lay pressed into the earth by another piece of wall which rested

on her, and two or three feet further west, the little boy, both dead. The escape of the five children was almost a miracle. The wardrobe had tipped forward and throwing open its doors like protecting arms, caught them in its hollow breast and sheltered them from the falling walls. How they all were taken in at an opening of less than four feet, to a box twenty inches deep, without being hit by sides or back, is beyond explanation, as two of them are grown, a young woman and young man, and the others from four to twelve years of age. Mr. J. H. Mahan's house, a quarter south, although not demolished, exhibits the power of the wind perhaps as much as any other. It is a story and a-half, 24x28, firmly built of heavy native lumber frame, and stood on a stone foundation close to the ground. It was turned a quarter around and set down fifty feet northeast of the foundation. The roof and all the up-stairs goods were scattered for a quarter of a mile through the barn-yard and meadow. The barn, 20x40, was also demolished. Mr. Talbott's house was thrown against some trees, which saved it. M. E. Young's barn was demolished. Alex. Paisley's house was unroofed and his goods scattered. The house and barn on Alf. Keeney's place, half a mile east of Martin's, are bad wrecks. Wm. Taylor occupied the house, and he, his daughter Flora, another child, and Marshal Graham, were in it Tuesday night. The floor was inverted forty feet from the foundation, and Marshal lay under it for some time stunned to unconsciousness. When he came to, he heard Mr. Taylor call, and worked himself out. Flora Taylor was carried fifty yards into the field, over a hedge of maple thirty feet high. She lay under a piece of wall, in a dead-furrow and almost drowned, the water in the furrow covering her all but her face. She was conscious all the time. When rescued, it was found that her right arm was broken above the elbow.

D. H. Van Pelt's barn was only unroofed. The same is true of Capt. Berry's house. John Jones' barn is down, and W. N. Oaks' barn is split north and south, and the east half of the roof off.

From Indianola eastward, the destruction was not so general or complete, of buildings, unless it be just north of Sandyville; but the track widens rapidly, making the damage to crops greater. No one was killed in this direction, hence, the details are not so much talked of, though doubtless as remarkable in some cases as any.

Frank Epps lost most of his house and goods; Mrs. Louder's house was scattered. Mr. Simpson's house and barn were destroyed. The John Peck school-house was capsized and squashed. His house, a large brick, was unroofed, and three gables blown down. Wm. Long's barn was stripped, and most of the frame left standing. A house on his place, occupied by a Mr. Johnson, was wrecked, and Mr. Johnson hurt. John Laverty's house is a complete wreck, and Mr. Evins and his wife were both badly hurt here. John Roger's barn was moved. The widow Wheeler's small barn was scattered across the road toward the school-house, which latter was thrown off its foundation. Robinson Brown's barn was completely wrecked, and several hogs killed. Clem. Richie had a barn demolished. S. Simons and McDolle had their houses moved. Jessie Faulk's barn was demolished, and his house partly unroofed. A tenant house on Mrs. Wood's place, occupied by Harvey Colter, was squashed, fastening their goods in the ruins. A tenant house on the Perry place, occupied by James Colter, was unroofed, and the east gables blown off. Mr. Fisk lost the roof off his barn; David Yarnell the same, and the shingles off his house. Dan Lewis' barn was moved. Two patches of siding were torn from the south side of Ed.

Hickman's new house, and the school-house opposite, turned half around. A house belonging to L. Barnett and occupied by W. Doane, was unroofed, and a side taken out. The three occupants escaping at the door were blown several rods. Jonathan Doane had a small house destroyed. Mr. Kellum's house was unroofed. There were five persons in L. Hockett's house when it gave way, four up stairs. They were thrown among the debris, and the old gentleman seriously injured. Mahlon Haworth had his house unroofed and barn blown down. At the younger Mahlon Haworth's there were five persons left on the lower floor when the house blew from over them. Geo. D. Haworth had one barn demolished and another unroofed. James Owen had a house blown down; Isaac Starbuck a barn unroofed; George King a house unroofed; Thomas Irion a house unroofed; M. Mendenhall's house was moved; Scott Barker's house half the roof torn off; Wm. Haworth's house was carried twenty feet and smashed to pieces; the family escaped a moment before. The only place where horses were killed was at the widow Johns' place, a mile and a-quarter west of Sandyville. George Heiny had the south half of his barn roof blown off, one tenant house demolished, two others off their foundation, and cribs and sheds generally scattered. He had seventy-five acres of forward corn that is ruined. The loss is placed at \$2,000. There are seven dwellings down or unroofed in sight of his house. John Shuler, Frank Reeves, Mont. McCormick and Hartman had their houses completely destroyed. Reeves was worst hurt, although there were six persons McCormick's house and it was literally splintered. N. R. Beaman's house was moved clear off the foundation. Sedock Reed's barn was moved and granary demolished. School-house two miles east of Sandyville literally destroyed. W. Williams, three miles north, had his house destroyed. D. C. Pearson's new barn also went. L. G. Edwards had a small barn demolished; and Gillespie one unroofed. The south current unroofed buildings on the two ridges west of Squaw and Otter creeks, and tore down the timber about the Hammondsburg bridge fearfully. On the west old Mr. Randolph, Mr. Cashman, and Swan Lucas had barns unroofed; G. Latimer's house was taken off the square; Mel. Park lost chimneys and several apple trees. On the east ridge the Cheshire house, where Mrs. Delay and a hired hand were hurt, was lifted over a small house and broken into fragments. Black's new barn was destroyed and Silcott's barn damaged.

The losses by the storm cannot be estimated with any exactness, as they embrace such a variety of property, affect so many people, and are scattered over so large a scope of country. There were probably not more than three hundred miles of fence down in the country, which could be restored for \$10,000.

A careful count shows a hundred and twenty houses and barns demolished or unroofed. These will average five hundred dollars apiece, \$60,000. The damage to household goods is half as much. That to orchards and grove about the same as to goods. There are probably three thousand acres of timber down at forty dollars per acre. The damage to crops is much less than was supposed—all but the largest corn will still make a fair crop—and cannot be put higher than about fifty-five thousand, making the whole amount of damage about three hundred thousand dollars.

Most of the farmers went vigorously to work next day building fence, and those who had any, to repairing their houses. Some were after carpenters by twelve o'clock that night. The sufferers generally bear their

losses bravely. The complaining is all done by the lightest losers. With those who saw the real fury of the storm, there is no feeling so deep as that of gratitude for life and thankfulness for family and friends. The destruction by flood was comparatively small, although the bottom farms have suffered greatly, in both crops and fences. The damage to buildings is not great, and no lives were lost by the flood. Middle river rose very rapidly Thursday, coming down at one time in a wave more than a foot high at Summerset, where it reached its highest flood mark. The bridge at Bevington is gone. The approaches to that two miles below are impassable. The Ball bridge is condemned for repairs; and the Spring Hill bridge will have to come down in order to strengthen the piling, which is bent in. The McDonald bridge on North river is gone entirely; and the one three miles below, swung around. One approach to the bridge a mile and a-half south of town, on South river, was washed out. The loss to the county on bridges will be four or five thousand dollars.

Altogether, Warren county has been more severely scourged by the elements than ever before in its history. But compared with our resources, the loss is a trifle, and there is no need to be discouraged and conclude that business must lag and enterprise be abandoned. A little more energy will repair the general loss in a year; the individual losers will be encouraged and helped; those whose material losses are hidden beneath the heavy anguish of broken home circles, will find some comfort in the sincere sympathy that reaches them from every side; and we shall be drawn closer together and made more neighborly by our calamity.

This is a very faithful account of the destruction of both life and property by the great Centennial storm, and now after the lapse of more than three years, there is little that demands change or correction. The damage there inflicted on the people of the county, has borne heavily upon many men and their families. But its ravages have been repaired for the most part, and all have kept cheerfully at work as though nothing had happened.

WARREN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in July, 1865. Its existence was a precarious one until 1860, when it was reorganized. The original members at this reorganization were C. W. Davis, M. A. Dashiell, J. D. McCleary, C. B. Lake, A. J. Applegate, J. I. Wakefield and S. P. McClure.

The officers elected were, C. W. Davis, President; M. A. Dashiell, Vice President; J. D. McCleary, Secretary; C. B. Lake, Treasurer.

Meetings have been held regularly every quarter since 1869, and the interest has been good.

The membership at present consists of C. W. Davis, M. A. Dashiell, J. D. McCleary, C. B. Lake, A. J. Applegate, J. I. Wakefield, J. D. Blake, T. S. Parr, W. S. Hull, T. W. Baugh, E. L. Baker, J. D. Holmes, W. M. Park, S. B. Miller, Thos. F. Kelleher, J. C. Marietta, J. H. Nicol, L. H. Surber, W. C. Davis.

The present officers are: President, J. C. Marietta; Vice President, W. M. Park; Secretary, J. D. McCleary; Treasurer, Thomas W. Baugh.

The matters discussed are those relating to the profession generally, as there is no question of sufficient local interest or importance to demand the time of the society. It has been useful to the county in making the physicians acquainted with each other and with the wants of the county.

Aside from the members of the society, there are about seventeen physicians in the county who are not members, making a total of thirty-five physicians, or one for about every six hundred of population.

EARLY SETTLERS' MEETINGS.

In most counties the early settlers have formed themselves into associations which have for their purpose the keeping up the memory of the days when all were laying the foundations of the future growth of the community, and to renew not only their old acquaintance, but to welcome the newer citizens to the soil to which they, the old settlers, had gained something of a prescriptive right. These associations usually keep up their meetings from year to year, until the association becomes one of the features of the county. But in Warren county we do not find that any such association has ever been formed, as a permanent organization, to be kept up with meetings each recurring year. But we find accounts of an occasional meeting of old settlers in the press of the county. The first of these was on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1872, and is thus described in the *Warren county Leader*, of the 29th of the same month:

"The old settlers' festival came off at the National House last Thursday evening, as previously advertised, and proved one of the most felicitous occasions that ever transpired in our community. There were between seventy and eighty ladies and gentlemen present, a majority of whom have been residents of this city and county for the past fifteen or twenty years. Of course the pleasant chat and social intercourse of such a convocation could take but one drift. The incidents and memories and reminiscences of other years overshadowed all other topics and formed the staple of the old settlers' converse. Anecdotes and stories of a local character were told without end. To instance a few, Col. Henderson explained why Todhunter did not preach Margaret Whitmore's funeral sermon; from Enoch Crosthwait was received the true version of Williamson's celebrated debate with Squire Cozad, on the superiority of art over nature; the marvelous demonstration of P. Gad Bryan, in the old seminary building during a revival, long years ago; the sensational trial of Goosick, before Col. Henderson (at that time county judge), for shooting a man a half-mile distant, in the big toe; the stupendous larceny of Johnson, who stole a horse; the reminiscence of an old citizen who buried his father on the land he had entered in order that he might hold it; the advice of Capt. Knox to a certain old lady to send her children to Sabbath-school as his mother used to send him, and her prompt reply that 'If that is the way children turn out who go to such places, I will keep mine at home.' All, and singular, with much more of the same sort, came out during the evening, provoking the heartiest mirth, and inciting all to merriment."

This was, perhaps, only preliminary to arrange for another, and greater, for we find in the *Leader* of the 6th of June, of the same year, an account of a great out-door celebration on the 1st of June preceding. The occasion is thus treated by the *Leader*:

"On Saturday last, June 1st, the old settlers of Warren county, and hundreds of others, assembled at Alex. Ginder's grove, five miles east of this city, to renew old acquaintanceship and recall the events connected with the pioneer history of this part of Iowa. A large number of people gathered to celebrate the occasion. It was estimated that there were at

least 2,000 assembled—men, women and children. The morning was damp, and the threatening appearance of the weather prevented many living in the more remote portions of the county from being present. However, the clouds subsequently disappeared and a fine day followed, much to the gratification of all concerned.

“At the proper time, Col. P. P. Henderson called the assemblage around the speaker's stand, Lewis Todhunter, Esq., was elected chairman, and J. H. Henderson, secretary. Chaplain J. J. Cozad invoked the Divine blessing upon the day and occasion. Mr. Todhunter announced the order of exercises to be observed. He remarked that speeches would be made, in which many anecdotes might be expected of some of the old settlers thereabout the stand, and for fear that they would speak of him, resolved to anticipate in part what might be laid at his door. He then related he was, on one occasion, earnestly importuned to preach the funeral sermon of a friend of his first client. His client entertained the idea that a man who could practice law as well as he, had certainly the qualities in him to preach. The recital was well received. He then referred to the fact that the platform on which he stood (and from which all the speakers spoke) was made of the logs of the first corn-crib ever constructed in that part of the county.

“Col. P. P. Henderson was then called for and gave some of the items of the early history of old Warren. He called up many personal reminiscences of the early pioneers, their trials, pleasures and hopes, and portrayed the noble and grand result of their labors.

“The dinner hour was announced, and, as of old, the grass-plats and shady nooks were sought, and from bountiful baskets a magnificent repast was spread. Among the good things observable on many of the snowy cloths were old-fashioned corn-bread, bacon, etc., which in early days figured so conspicuously on every pioneers' side-board. After dinner, a wagon-load of old settlers, both in point of years and dress, drove into and around the ‘camp,’ and proceeded to remove the paper collars from the necks of the male element without distinction of persons, it being considered, on grave reflection, an innovation not to be tolerated on an occasion of the peculiar character of the one all had met to honor. Consequently, down came the paper collar precipitately. The committee which took this matter in hand was composed of D. G. Peck, E. W. Hartman, E. J. Kuhn, Wesley Cheshire, Eph. Purkins, J. C. Watson, Andy Park, Lewis Parr, and H. Shiek. The work created a great deal of amusement.

“After dinner further addresses were made. Judge Maxwell was called and spoke most entertainingly. He dwelt upon the early history of the county, and paid a glowing tribute to its growth and expansion, which are mainly due to the energy and labors of the pioneers. P. Gad Bryan was escorted to the stand by a band of old settlers, and was introduced as Dr. Bryan. He made a humorous speech, in which he gave an account of his early life as a doctor, and recalled many old reminiscences which we have not space to repeat. J. H. Henderson was introduced as one who was born here, and made a few minutes' speech. J. S. McKimmy, the first constitutional lawyer in Warren county, was called for, and rehearsed his experience about hain and hominy in early days. J. Chapelle Clark and E. W. Hartman were called for, and made appropriate speeches.

“J. E. Williamson, the ‘music master’ of old times, was announced. He came forward, ‘lined’ Auld Lang Syne, as he said was formerly done, and

all united with him in singing it. On the whole, the occasion passed off very pleasantly."

Referring to this last, the *Leader*, in another paragraph, says: "It is reported that while the Hon. J. E. Williamson was singing 'Auld Lang Syne' at the old settlers' picnic, Saturday, a distinguished pioneer trio, to-wit: Col. P. P. Henderson, Col. P. Gad Bryan and Hon. Lewis Todhunter, withdrew to the friendly seat of a top-buggy, and wept as if their hearts would break. Subsequently, the buggy moved away unobserved by them, and the vast assemblage, gazing upon the affecting spectacle, was so overcome that not a dry eye was to be found on the ground except those belonging to the horses."

DEPARTED PIONEERS.

It is our purpose to devote this chapter to biographical notices of some of the men who were early settlers of Warren county and who contributed largely toward its settlement and growth, and who have left its borders for other States, or who have died within its limits. The memory of such is often neglected in these rushing times of business, and it is well to return to them occasionally:

JOHN D. PARMELEE.

At another place in this work we have referred to the work of this pioneer—this man who left the comforts of the paternal home in the East to brave the dangers and trials incident to pioneer life in the West. We now propose to refer more fully to his characteristics and to his life since he left Warren county. Mr. Parmelee was the eldest son of Rev. Simeon Parmelee—a Congregational clergyman, who, at the ripe old age of ninety-eight, still lives in his native State—and was born at Westford, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 3d of December, 1813.

In 1836 he started West, and, after many delays, reached Iowa in October, 1840. He was in the employ of G. W. and W. G. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who were then extensive traders with the Indians. His first trading point was located about two miles below the point on which Ottumwa now stands, and was in the country of the Sacs and Foxes. Here he married Miss Hulda Jane Smith, whose father was also connected with the Indians as a trader, on the 22d of February, 1843, and left the camp on the 12th of the following month for Raccoon Fork, where the new post was to be built. He made the journey with two sleighs containing twelve men and provisions for building the trading post. He located the post at the east end of Court Avenue bridge, and began and completed the construction of the first house in Des Moines on the 15th of March, 1843. In the following June he quit the employ of the Ewing Brothers and took an interest in a saw-mill with Captain James Allen, at the point now known as Watts' mill, formerly Parmelee's mill, and thus known to all the old settlers. This he completed in March, 1844, and in 1846 put in a run of burs for grinding, which was the resort of the settlers for seventy-five miles around. As the population increased, Mr. Parmelee built a saw-mill about three miles below his previous location, on the land now owned and occupied by Mr. B. F. Roberts.

About 1849 Mr. Parmelee brought his first stock of goods into the county, and was actively engaged in merchandizing for the next ten years. In April, 1860, he left the State and removed to Colorado, and was again soon engaged in running a saw-mill in South Clear creek. This he disposed of in a short time, when he tried gulch mining in the same section until, as a friend expressed it, "he was gulched out." Then he removed to Deer Valley, where he engaged in keeping hotel and running a ranch, and at the same time built a toll road up Turkey Creek canyon, and then again in the saw-mill business, which latter he kept until the spring of 1879. He is now engaged in ranching, and is commissioner of Park county, Colorado.

Mr. Parmelee is a true man—one who never forgot a friend—with much of that bluntness of manner which is characteristic of the pioneer and the outspoken man, but he was always kind-hearted and charitable. To him many an early settler, who was poorer even than his neighbors, owes many thanks for favors conferred, when no other man could or would accommodate him. His position as the early miller of this section, made his the great begging place on the way of travel, and also from impecunious emigrants. Yet he did all in his power to relieve the wants of all, and often showed too great a liberality on such occasions.

Mr. Parmelee has done well since he emigrated to Colorado, and is in such good health that he continues to work with much the same energy which characterized his young days. Let us hope his life may be spared for many years yet, and that among the recollections of a green old age the least may not be that he was the pioneer white man of Warren county.

JEREMIAH CHURCH.

No sketch of the pioneers of Warren county, or no history of its early days, would be complete which should fail to mention Jeremiah Church or "Uncle Jerry," as he was known everywhere.

From his autobiography, which contained his life history up to 1857, we glean some particulars of his life. Uncle Jerry, as he was known to this generation and to his friends, and the name which expresses more fully than any other his relation and importance to this section of country, was born in the town of Jericho, now called Bainbridge, State of New York, in September, 1796. His advantages in the matter of education were limited, and at a very early age he started out in the world for himself. His first adventure was in traveling with a museum of wax figures in the State of New York, but not being very successful he turned his attention to selling goods from a peddler's pack, in Virginia and Kentucky. He then wandered for some years, traveling in several different States of the Union, when in 1833 he returned to Pennsylvania, in company with his brother, and purchased the site of the town of Lock Haven in that State, laid out that town, and in October of that year made a public sale of the lots of the prospective city. Here he met with many ups and downs, but remained long enough to see the town of Lock Haven become one of considerable importance, having in 1842, as he says in his journal, "seven retail stores and groceries, one drug and two candy shops, three preachers, two meeting-houses (and one 'Jerry Church'), six lawyers, two doctors and two justices of the peace, and the balance of the inhabitants are what I call a fair community." In the year 1845 he came west to Des Moines while the In-

dians were yet in possession of the country, and in 1846 laid out the town of Dudley, about two miles east of Carlisle, on the Des Moines river, which place he abandoned in 1851, after the great freshet of that year had made sad havoc with his embryo city, and it was moved to Carlisle, in Allen township, this county, which he had in the meantime laid out. Soon after, he went to Kansas, and in furtherance of his mania for laying out towns he laid out the town of Franklin, near Lawrence, which, however, was another failure, and he spent most of the time for some years at Carlisle until a few years since he went to Nebraska, and carrying out his desire for pioneer life, took a homestead. He remained in Nebraska until brought back by Dr. Hull to the home of his pioneer days, where, on the first day of November, 1874, Uncle Jerry breathed his last, and was buried by the loving hands of those who had known him so long and so well. We have sketched thus fully the details of his adventures to show the natural bent of his life, and his nature as a pioneer.

While Uncle Jerry was never a prominent man in society, or in State or nation, yet he was of those men whom it was a pleasure to know, one of those strong, sensible, sturdy pioneers, to whom our country owes so much—one of those who were the forerunners of a more advanced civilization, who prepared the way for the inhabitants of the West, and moulded, to a great extent, the course and destiny of a great and prosperous country. Dangers had no fears for him, and his whole life was spent in their very midst. He was plain and blunt in the expression of his opinions, which were always strong and well taken. He was no fawning sycophant, and never cringed the knee to power or opinion, to creed or profession, but he possessed one of those strong, moral natures that scorned the ways of littleness, and, from natural inclination, and not from policy, did right. Without any of those accomplishments which polish men, he was more a diamond in the rough, one of God's noblemen, acting out the inspiration of his law without guide or teacher, but always doing right as God gave him to see the right. He was scrupulously honest in all his dealings with his fellow-man, and would have scorned an advantage meanly taken. His nature was full of charity, which he possessed almost to a fault, and no poor man or starving woman ever appealed for assistance in vain to his kindly heart. His sympathies were always with the poor and downtrodden, whose best friend he was. To the children, Uncle Jerry was almost a divinity, so kindly in all his actions, so full of his narratives of adventures of frontier life, in which they delight, that he was a welcome visitor at every hearthstone, and the friend and intimate of all who knew him. Enemies he had none, nor could have had, for everything in his nature was such as to make only friends. Reared in the severe school of frontier life he abhorred, and his intense disgust was always excited by any exhibition of supposed superiority, and nothing would call down upon the head of its luckless possessor his anathemas more affectively than an exhibition of pride of rank, or birth, or wealth, for with him the rank was but the guinea's stamp and not its pure unalloyed gold. In his religious belief he was a consistent Universalist, doubtless accepting the doctrines of that church as more nearly in full sympathy with his whole-souled, generous nature. His religious faith was firm to the end, and his last sad burial rites were performed by a minister of that denomination, the fortunes of which he had followed, and the success of which he had desired so long. He easily forgave every injury, and none was ever made through his

agency, but he did all in his power to heal. True always to every friend, having no enemies; a specimen of that noblest work of God, an honest man; exacting in the observance of right according to his idea, and vigorous in his condemnation of wrong; the friend of the poor and the unyielding enemy of snobbery and rank and pretence; the sturdy pioneer, but the firm friend of progress, education and advancement, he goes to his grave wept by all who ever knew him, by the friends of his youth and of his old age, by the young and the old, the rich and the poor.

TABOR W. MCKEE.

Tabor W. McKee was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, January 2, 1801. His father, John McKee, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch origin; his mother was a Leavell, a descendant of the Huguenots of France. His father was a soldier in the Revolution, fought the Indians under "Mad Anthony Wayne" in 1793-4, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Tabor W. moved with his father to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1812, where he married Sarah Elliott (a sister of Judge Elliott of Indiana), on the 20th day of October, 1820, by whom he had four children: Malinda, Wm. H., Eliza J. and Edd R.; the three first died prior to his removal to Iowa, the last named is still a resident of Indianola. In 1830 he removed to Henry county, Indiana, where he resided until the 21st of June, 1853, when he moved to Iowa, locating in Indianola, August 8th, 1853.

During his residence in Henry county, Indiana, he resided on his farm, and engaged in farming, and buying and driving hogs to Cincinnati. He was one of the commissioners for Henry county, Indiana, from 1834 to 1836, and was sheriff of the same county from 1837 to 1839, and 1841 to 1843. In 1853 he engaged in the mercantile business in Indianola, in the building on the northwest corner of the Square, now occupied as a carpenter shop; he continued in that business until 1855, when he, in company with James Greene, H. H. Patterson and Dan. G. Peck, under the firm name of Greene, McKee & Co., built a saw-mill two miles west of town, on what is now the Frost farm. In 1856 he sold his interest in the mill and built the building now occupied by W. W. Slone as a grocery, and formed a partnership with E. M. LaBoyteaux, and engaged in selling clothing, boots and shoes, etc., under the firm name of McKee & LaBoyteaux. He continued in that business until 1857, when he was elected sheriff of Warren county, and served until January 1st, 1860. In 1861 he was elected treasurer of the county, and in 1863 re-elected to the same office, and served until the first of January, 1866. Politically, he was a staunch Whig until 1856, when he joined the Republican party, to which he belonged at the time of his death. He was a strong friend to the colored race, and during the days of slavery assisted many of them on their "pilgrimage to the north star."

He was not a member of any church, but held to the doctrine of the Friends, or Quakers. He was a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and believed in total prohibition. He was a great Bible reader, and on matters pertaining to the Scriptures, was probably the best posted man in the county. He died July 14th, 1871, of erysipelas. His wife is still living; she is seventy-seven years old, and resides with her son, Edd. R. McKee.

JOHN M. LAVERTY.

Mr. John M. Laverty, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of December, 1792, and was the youngest of seven children, but one of whom survived him. His father died in his boyhood, and his mother removed overland to Pickaway county, Ohio. During the war of 1812, he twice entered the Federal service, first during the spring of 1813, as a conscript, for six months, and afterward as a volunteer. During this service he was stationed at Sandusky, Detroit, and at some of the principal military stations in Canada. At the expiration of his term of volunteer service he returned to Pickaway county, where he continued to reside with and care for his mother. Her residence was near the present city of Columbus, the capital of Ohio, then a desolate region, without a building or other visible mark of civilization. In 1818 he removed to Indiana, and assisted in erecting one of the first frame buildings in the city of Terre Haute. About this he was married to Miss Nancy McNutt, an estimable christian woman, with whom he lived happily until 1860, when she departed this life, after a brief but painful illness. He continued to reside in Indiana until 1848, when he removed to this county and settled on a farm about five miles northeast of Indianola, where he resided until near the time of his death, spending the last year of his life with his adopted daughter, Mrs. Dr. Fisk, of Indianola. In 1861 he married again, his second wife being Mrs. Electa Miller, of Palmyra, this county.

Mr. Laverty was a man of great public spirit, and was identified with many of the important events in the early history of these Western States, in which it was his good fortune to live, and he always related reminiscences of this portion of his life with great zest. His religious life was deep and settled, though quiet. He was for forty years a member of the Methodist church. His religion was of an affirmative, positive type—nothing negative. In the private walks of life his religious character was most strongly marked. He was charitable in his dealings with all, both in money and in his methods of looking upon the faults of others.

He was a man of good education, principally gained in that school of life and experience so beneficial to pioneers of the West. He gave little attention to public affairs and none to the seeking of office, and, though possessing the qualifications in an eminent degree, held only the office of county surveyor—the first to fill the position.

He was one of those men to whom this county owes its present position, as he contributed to put its affairs on that solid, enduring basis which has made it what it now is.

He died in Indianola, on the 1st day of January, 1872, in the 80th year of his age. His only child was James Laverty, yet an honored citizen of the county.

SAMUEL HAWORTH

Was one of the early settlers, and who contributed very much to the early settlement and improvement of the county.

He was born in Greene county, Tennessee, on March 19, 1797, and, with his parents, moved to Ohio in 1803, and settled in Clinton county, Ohio, near Todd's Fork, not far from Wilmington. Here he lived and grew to manhood, with but limited opportunities of acquiring an education.

On July 4, 1821, was married to Hannah Haines, and to them were born six children, who grew to manhood and womanhood, and all but one now living in Warren county.

He removed to Edgar county, Illinois, in October, 1852, and started anew in a new country, with his little family. Here he lived until 1846, when, with the family yet at home, came to Warren county, arriving here June 11, 1846. He made his claim, and settled on the land where he lived until he died. His cabin was raised on July 5, 1846, two years before the land was surveyed, and moved into it on August 9, 1846, and almost on the same spot, in after years, when more prosperous, he built his comfortable farm house, in which he lived until his death.

He was the only school fund commissioner ever elected in the county. Was also a county commissioner during all the time the commissioner system was the form of county government, and after the creation of the board of supervisors was elected to, and for number of years was a member.

He died at his residence, on April 7, 1867.

Samuel Haworth was a man of value to the community in which he lived, always active, and laboring for the interests of his people. Known everywhere for his strict integrity, faithful to every trust, and of generous and noble principles. He was a farmer of progressive ideas, and during his active life carried on his farm and operated a mill, and was reasonably successful, leaving a good estate for his widow and children. He was a Quaker, consistent in his devotions, and in his later years a regular attendant upon all the services of his society.

JOHN D. HARTMAN

Was born in Canton, Ohio, February 14, 1811; was married to Margaret Parker November 6, 1832, in Portage county, Ohio. Lived in Ohio until 1841, when he moved to Boonville, Missouri, where he resided for about two years, when he returned to Ohio. In 1844 moved to Illinois, thence to Iowa in 1846. Came to Des Moines in 1845, but did not move here with his family until August, 1846, when he settled near where Hartford is now situated, the Indians being more numerous at that time than the "pale faces." He first engaged in farming and mercantile business, having an extensive business with the Indians, in trading goods for furs. He entered the land where Hartford is situated, and was the proprietor of that town. He continued in mercantile business for several years when he sold his store to Charles McKay, now of Indianola, and soon after built a steam mill at Hartford, and subsequently two others. The first and one of the other two burned, and were again rebuilt by him. Disposing of his mill interests, he again engaged in the mercantile business until 1858, when he again sold, and accompanied by his youngest son, David, went to California, by way of New York. Returned in the fall of 1858, by the Southern overland mail route, traveling that distance by stage. In March, 1874, he again went to California, this time by rail, remained a few months and returned. Went again, in 1875, accompanied by his wife. Remained about eighteen months, when they again returned to Iowa. Went again in the fall of 1877, and returned again in the spring of 1878, on business, expecting to go back to California the following fall. Was taken sick and died at the residence of his son, E. W. Hartman, in Indianola, on the 5th day of October, 1878, after a severe illness of only a few days duration.

He was buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, with the honors of that Order, of which fraternity he had been a member since its early establishment in Des Moines, having his membership at Carlisle at the time of his death.

He was a man of unusual energy and drive in business matters, and did much for the early development of the county. Was always ready and willing to give, with an unsparing hand, of the means he accumulated by energy and close attention to business, in aid of those who were in more destitute circumstances. Was a member of the Baptist church, from his early manhood.

He raised a family of three sons: E. W. Hartman, of Indianola; Wm. H. Hartman, of Carlisle; David Hartman, of Iron Mountain, Missouri; and two daughters: Mrs. T. J. Drakin, and Mrs. J. E. Drakin, of Vandalia, Iowa, all of whom, with his widow, now survive him.

THE "CODE" IN WARREN COUNTY.

The number of counties in Iowa which can boast of a duel in their borders is, no doubt, small, but among them, Warren county is one. In the fall of 1854 Edd. R. McKee, then a boy of only twelve years, now one of the best and most prominent citizens of the county, fought a duel with Addison Hunt, son of Eleazer Hunt, one among the first settlers of the county. They were returning home in the afternoon from gathering hickory nuts from the trees at the grove, on the Van Pelt farm, northwest of Indianola, when, from some boyish cause, they got to quarreling. It finally became fierce and noisy, and Mal. Bryan, who was the oldest of the crowd, perhaps eighteen or twenty years of age, and who was the leader besides, suggested that there was no other way to settle it except according to the "code." They had all been reading what corresponded to the yellow-backed literature of the present day, where the hero was always engaged in such adventures, and they, therefore, readily accepted the suggestion of this method of settlement as the only one. Bryan was Hunt's second, and a boy by the name of Almeda Kennedy performed the same duty for McKee. Bryan therefore stepped off twenty paces. Bows and arrows were the weapons chosen for the contest, and they were to shoot at a drop of a hat from the hands of Harvey Kight. Everything ready the contestants took their places, with their bows and arrows in position for the command of "fire." At the drop of the hat both fired, and McKee, who was one of the best shots in the county, with a bow and arrow, drove his arrow a center shot to Hunt's forehead, while Hunt, less fortunate as a shot, but more fortunate for the comfort of his opponent, only grazed McKee's left ear. Hunt was seriously injured, and the boys in fear for what they had done, carried him home, where he lay unconscious for several days, but finally recovered entirely. Many of the old settlers seriously blamed Bryan for his course, and talked of having him arrested, but with the recovery of Hunt, it passed off, and nothing more was done about it. About a year later young Hunt sickened and died, after he had been a party to the only duel ever fought in the county, and from the injuries of which he had completely recovered.

McKee's "honor" was satisfied, and he has since been one of the most peaceable citizens of the county, and no provocation has been sufficient to draw him into a challenge to mutual combat, or to attempt him to flee to an outside State or Canada to engage in such an affair.

DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

We have had occasion to refer often, thus far, in the course of this work, to the surprising degree of freedom of Warren county in its early history, from those grave crimes which usually mark the same period in most counties. It generally happens that the unsettled condition of society, which belongs to a new county, is conducive to murders and crimes of the most revolting order. It has been a peculiarity of all our frontier history in the West that many men kept themselves always on the outside limits of civilization. Usually a few desperate characters who have left some other region for its good, or who have decamped to escape the clutches of the law, make their way into new settlements where the reign of law is not yet securely established, and there give free scope to their evil propensities. Too often peaceful and industrious settlers are vexed for years by such characters. Endurance in many cases ceases to be a virtue, and in this way that peculiar institution of pioneer life, the vigilance committee, found its way into life and useful activity.

But the early history of this county contains no such plague spots, and life was held in even greater sanctity in those days than in the later ones which have come upon the county since 1876. The days of pioneer life passed peacefully along, the settlers busying themselves in the upbuilding of their future prosperity. Differences arose and antagonisms were developed of course, but they did not extend to that point of shedding human blood. Assaults and assault and battery were common offenses in those days, and the court records are crowded with them, but no blood of no man was shed by his fellow-man within the limits of the county until 1863, twenty years after the opening of its history.

THE FOUTS CASE.

The first trial for murder in the courts of this county, was for the offense of murder in the neighboring county of Polk. It has, as a murder no interest for the people of this county, but as the first trial in the courts of this county for this offense, it possesses great interest. It was for wife murder, perhaps the gravest offense known to the law.

The case was that of Pleasant Fouts, who was charged with having killed his wife, Ruth Fouts. The indictment alleges that Pleasant Fouts, "did wilfully, feloniously, unlawfully and with malice aforethought, with force and arms, and with a certain knife made of iron and steel, in his right hand, then and there held, which knife has been destroyed or withheld by the said Fouts, and cannot be found, made an assault upon one Ruth Fouts, then and there being in the peace of the State, and then and there wilfully, feloniously, unlawfully and with malice aforethought, with the knife in his right hand, then and there held, did strike, and thrust, cut and stab her, the said Ruth Fouts upon the neck and throat; and the said Pleasant Fouts, with the knife aforesaid, by striking, thrusting, cutting and stabbing aforesaid upon the neck of her, the said Ruth Fouts, did then and there give unto her, the said Ruth Fouts, several, to-wit: two mortal wounds, one of the length of three inches, and of the depth of two inches upon the neck and throat of her, the said Ruth Fouts, of which mortal wounds she, the said Ruth Fouts, then and there in the county of Polk aforesaid, and in the township of Jefferson in said county, on the 9th day of August, in the year

of our Lord 1854, did immediately die. And so the grand jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Pleasant Fouts, did her, the said Ruth Fouts, at the time and place aforesaid, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, wilfully, feloniously and unlawfully, and with his malice aforethought, kill and murder, against the peace and dignity of the State of Iowa, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided."

Fouts and his wife had had some trouble, and after consultation together, they concluded to separate, and that he should go to the extreme West, where large numbers of people were then emigrating. He went, and remained some time, but finally, becoming dissatisfied, returned to his home in Polk county, and begged his wife to again live with him. With the yielding disposition of a woman's nature she consented. Before going West he had rented his house, and must wait some time after his return to secure its possession again, and in the meantime he and his wife were camping out near by, and close to a house. Shortly after his return, one night, shortly after dark, he stealthily approached where his wife was seated before the camp fire performing her domestic duties, and seized and stabbed her. The wound was not necessarily a fatal one, and she jumped up and ran to the nearest house, ran against the door with her whole weight and fell into the house in the arms of the woman of the house. In a few moments Fouts appeared, attracted thither, he said, by the cries of his wife and professing to come for her defense, and upon these representations was admitted to the house. He was covered with her blood, and held the knife in his hands. No sooner had he gained admission than he renewed the attack upon her, and again cut her throat, this time completing his work, and his wife died by his hand in the arms of the neighbor woman.

He fled, but was soon arrested, and given into custody of the sheriff of Polk county. At that time this office was occupied by Mr. W. H. McHenry, now judge of the fifth judicial district. He was confined in the old jail at Des Moines and carefully guarded. When indicted and arraigned, he asked for a change of venue, which was granted, and the case sent to Jasper county for trial. There he asked for another change of venue, which was again granted, and the case sent to this county. He was accordingly brought here by Mr. McHenry, and arraigned on the 30th of October, 1854. His attorneys were Isaac Parish, Curtis Bates and D. O. Finch. The State was represented by Barlow Granger, prosecuting attorney, assisted by Lewis Todhunter. A jury was impanelled, composed of the following persons: Levi Chandler, Amos B. Main, G. W. Scott, Jacob Beaman, Elisha Labertew, Josiah Mooers, Francis Whited, James Bryan, Thos. W. Stradley, Michael R. Richesson, John A. Smith, and Jacob Fox. On the 3d of November, the following verdict was rendered: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree."

The sentence was pronounced by Judge Townsend on the 4th of November, 1854, after he had overruled the motion for a new trial, and it was to the effect that "the said defendant, Pleasant Fouts, be hung by the neck until he is dead, and that the execution of the said defendant take place at some public and convenient place, within one mile of the town of Indianola, within this county, on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1854, at one o'clock P. M. of said day. It being made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the jail of this county is not sufficiently secure for the safe keeping of said defendant, it is further ordered that the sheriff of this county deliver the said Pleasant Fouts into the custody of the sheriff of

Polk county, in this State, to be safely and securely confined in irons, until he delivers him into the hands of the sheriff of this county for execution, in pursuance of the above judgment."

He was, therefore, remanded to Judge McHenry's care, and his case brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and the court decided that under the indictment the defendant could not be convicted of murder in the first degree. The decision of the court below was reversed as to several points, but the court pronounced his offense murder in the second degree and the sentence imprisonment for life.

Judge McHenry had charge of Fouts almost constantly from the time of his arrest until his final incarceration in the penitentiary, at Ft. Madison. He took him, he says, by coach, from Des Moines to Iowa City, and in all that distance, in no kind of discussion, at no pleasantry indulged in by the passengers, did he even so much as smile or relax from his solemnity. He was then in doubt as to his fate, and in fact expected to suffer death for his crimes. But when the Supreme Court had reversed the verdict of the court below and had commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life, he was from that time forth the jolliest passenger on the coach from Iowa City to Ft. Madison. In his extremity he recalled the features and the memory of the woman whom he had promised to love, honor and protect, but who, instead, had been brutally murdered by his own hand. When the shadow of death passed from him, when life was again assured, though it was with the disgrace of imprisonment and the certain prospects of hard labor during the remainder of his days, then he forgot the enormity of his crime, and could recall himself to the world. Is not this the strongest of evidence as to what the criminal dreads most, and that he deems the loss of life the great, the only, punishment which his crime deserves?

Recurring to Fouts' sentence, Judge McHenry says, in speaking of it:

"After Judge Williams, who was chief justice, and a gray-headed man, with a long, white beard, had told the defendant, Fouts, to stand up, and made some preliminary remarks, he addressed him in the following words: 'The prosecuting attorney, undoubtedly, intended to draw an indictment against you, charging you with murder of the first degree, but we find that he has not done so, but, sir, we have not a doubt but what you have committed the highest crime known to the law, and, but for this accident, or mistake, of the prosecuting attorney, long ere this time you would have expiated your crime upon the gallows. We, therefore, sentence you to the penitentiary of this State, there to be kept at hard labor for, and during the term of your natural life, and the sheriff of Polk county will see that this judgment of this court is executed.'"

Fouts remained in the penitentiary until a year or two ago, when death relieved him of his punishment, after an incarceration of over twenty-three years. His two daughters were living in Kansas, and after his death, applied to Mr. McHenry as their attorney for settling up his estate, which had been, during all these years, in the hands of William Ashworth, an old-time resident of this county, and that gentleman proceeded to the work, and forwarded the proceeds to them.

THE MURDER OF JOHN CONNER.

John Conner was an old settler of the western part of Warren county, having come here from Kentucky in 1847. He was Southern by birth and



M. G. Shook

education, and when the war came on he was said to be in sympathy with the course of the South. About the beginning of the war he removed into the edge of Clarke county, and in some conflicts—dignified by the name of the "Goble war"—which several citizens of that county had with some stay-at-homes, who talked loyally, and some returned soldiers, who had learned nothing of war but its excesses, John Conner was one night killed. They came to his house in the dead of night, and finding the doors guarded and barricaded, they broke them open and shot John Conner in his bed in cold blood, and fled. They were not even tried, though many of them were known. He was not a bad man, but these superserviceable gentry had conceived a prejudice against him, and he must die. It was universally condemned as cowardly and cold-blooded, but public sentiment was not yet strong enough to arrest and punish them as they deserved.

THE NEELEY-CASSIDY MURDER.

The first case of murder which occurred in the county was that of Patrick Cassidy by James Neeley, in Linn township, on the first day of August, 1864. The trouble between them arose from the depredations of Neeley's stock in Cassidy's fields, and as Cassidy had dogged them severely already, Neeley told him that he would shoot the dogs. He went down to the field where the dog was after his hogs with this purpose, and about the same time Cassidy started out for the same place. Both were armed, the former with a large smooth-bore musket and the latter with a small squirrel rifle. Both fired about the same time, and Neeley's shot hit Cassidy about the eleventh rib and passed entirely through his body, killing him instantly, while Neeley was only slightly wounded in the left hand.

Neeley gave himself up, and at his preliminary examination by a justice of the peace, was bound over to the next term of the district court.

On the 22d of September, 1864, he was arraigned before the court, having been indicted for murder in the second degree, and was admitted to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, with Thomas Neeley, Lewis Johnson, William C. Simmons, Daniel R. Perkins, and William N. James.

At the March term of 1865, he applied for a change of venue, which was granted, and his case sent to Polk county for trial, and was again admitted to bail in the same sum with Thomas Neeley; William N. James and Casper Weil as his sureties. On the third day of the same term Casper Weil surrendered Neeley to the sheriff, and was released from his bond.

The application for a change of venue alleged that, "by reason of excitement and prejudice against him in said Warren county, your petitioner, James Neeley, cannot have a fair and impartial trial on said indictment; and this defendant, therefore, prays for a change of venue in said cause from said county of Warren to some other county in this judicial district."

B. F. Murray was the prosecutor at the time of his indictment, but before the case came on for trial his term had expired, and H. W. Maxwell had become his successor, and J. S. Polk, of Des Moines, assisted the prosecutor in the trial of the case. Judge Byron Rice, of Des Moines, was attorney for Neeley in all the trials.

The trial was a long and tedious one; the jury visited the ground on which the tragedy occurred, and finally brought in a verdict of guilty of

manslaughter. Judge J. H. Gray, who presided in the trial, then sentenced Neeley to fifteen years at hard labor in the penitentiary, where he remained until about 1878, when he was pardoned out by Governor Kirkwood.

He had conducted himself well while in that institution, and won the confidence of all connected with its management. He is now living near Redfield, Dallas county, working at the trade of a cooper, which he learned while confined in the penitentiary. He has also a good farm and a fine orchard, and is doing well in a material point of view. He has joined the Methodist church, being converted while in the penitentiary, and has become a class-leader. He is a respected citizen, who is showing by industry and good conduct his sorrow for an act committed in anger, and thus trying to correct the wrong he has done society.

Cassidy was a promising young man, and, like Neeley, well respected in the neighborhood in which he lived. The affair was not generally considered a premeditated one, and many people were never able to believe that Neeley's punishment was just, but he expiated his crime, and may now doubtless become again a respected citizen of the State which punished him.

THE TAYLOR-SLACK CASE.

Another case, similar to the last, though not so serious, occurred in Richland township on the 9th of September, 1873. It was thus described in the *Warren County Leader*, of September 18th:

"The citizens of the quiet little hamlet of Hartford were startled on the evening of the 9th inst., by the intelligence that an affray had taken place between two highly respectable citizens, which would probably result in the death of both the parties. The facts, as we have them, are about these: The parties are brothers-in-law, and their names are Slack and Taylor. The difficulty arose in regard to the division of some property. On the evening of the altercation Taylor was sitting upon the steps, when Slack approached him and broached the subject of the difficulty between them. Taylor had a large pocket-knife in his hand with which he was whittling. After some words had passed between them, Slack threatened to thrash Taylor. Taylor replied that he would not fight, and started off, the knife in one hand and an oil-can in the other. Slack followed, and after knocking him down commenced kicking him in the stomach. Taylor then struck backward with the knife, hitting Slack in the abdomen and producing a fearful wound. Slack then caught Taylor and struck him several times, at the same time receiving several severe wounds from the knife of Taylor. Slack then picked up a stone, and would probably have killed Taylor had not the by-standers interfered. Taylor has been in poor health for some years, having been severely injured by falling from a haystack. Slack died on Friday morning. Taylor is in a very critical condition, and his recovery is considered doubtful."

Taylor was arrested, and upon a preliminary examination in the justice's court, was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. It, too, was one of those unexpected sad affairs which grow up out of family or other insignificant causes. Taylor was not held in blame for his course, and not only was acquitted of offense in the eye of the law, but in the estimation of his fellow citizens as well.

THE MALONE-HOPPER SHOOTING AFFRAY.

This event occurred in Greenfield township on the 13th of November, 1871, and is best described in the following account from the *Indianola Journal* at the time:

"Last Monday morning, Mr. Malone, who lives near North river, on the Indianola and Des Moines road, shot Alex. Hopper, a young man living in the same neighborhood. One shot took effect in the breast, the ball entering near the middle of the breast, glanced along a rib some inches before it came out. Another shot passed through the right thigh. The wounds are quite serious, but not fatal. Hopper fled, Malone followed him some distance, trying to shoot him again, but failed. Sheriff Kuhn has gone in search of Malone, and has probably arrested him. There has long existed a feud between these parties. Malone was prosecuting witness in a criminal suit against Alex. Hopper and his brother in the last term of our district court. This affray has caused intense excitement in the neighborhood, and there are grave apprehensions that Malone will be lynched. We trust better counsel will prevail. Leave personal violence to those bitter, fiendish spirits that are moved by ungovernable hate, in defiance of law. Law is our only guarantee of protection of our persons and our liberties, and although it sometimes seems to move slow, and fall short of justice, yet to put it aside is to invite anarchy, and put ourselves on a level with lawless characters, the curse of any community."

Hopper recovered, and Malone left the country for a time, but finally returned, and was never tried for the offense.

THE "TEAR-DOWN" MURDERS.

It is now become our duty to chronicle the bloodiest offense ever committed on the soil of Warren county and one of the worst ever perpetrated in the West. We have read of the "vendetta" of Sicily, and other countries, where law and order had long since ceased to be observed, but here we find it in practical operation in the State of Iowa, and even on the soil of Warren county. It was not only all this, not only the open murder of three human beings, but it was a profanation of the service of God to the malice of man.

It occurred on Saturday night, February 19, 1876, on the way home from a revival meeting, at the so-called "Tear-down" church, of the Christian denomination, near the center of Greenfield township.

It was a neighborhood brawl, one which had existed for many years, and had become hot and intense, in which many citizens of the neighborhood had taken sides, while but few, as will be seen, had taken part in it. We have to do more with the causes which produced a state of affairs from which such a result could possibly grow than we have with the mere details of the trial, because, in the latter, the public has lost sight of these facts, and have hastened to know merely, and only, the facts connected with the fatal night and what followed it, when these really have little to do with its history.

In order that the public may understand the causes of that dark ruin which has come over that neighborhood, it will be necessary to look back a few years to its beginning. A few years ago, and repeatedly, David Howry made the charge to his neighbors that Reuben Westfall had been found in

his corn-crib, at night, in an attempt to raise corn in an easier way than in obeying the old commandment by tilling a field and producing it. Concerning the truth of the charge, nothing further is known than that Howry stoutly affirmed its truth, and Westfall as stoutly denied. No legal proceedings were taken by the one for theft or by the other for slander, and Westfall had never resented the imputation, after the fisticuff manner of his class, but had borne it, and only increased his malice against his neighbor each day as he brooded over it, and thus the matter was permitted to smoulder, in time to produce the destruction, not only of the peace of these two families, but to a large extent, that of the neighborhood as well. As was perfectly natural, the breach was made wider and wider each year until the two families were thoroughly possessed of the idea that there was something which made enemies of them. There were young lads in each, which, as usual, were ever ready to defend the injured name and honor of their families. The breach was made more apparent when, some years since, a difficulty grew out of that always present source of trouble, with men inclined to be quarrelsome, viz: a partition fence. The results of these further differences produced quarrels and fights between the children at school, and fights also between the heads of the families. The trouble was further hastened two or three years before by a difficulty about the establishment of a new road, another potent influence for neighborhood quarrels and wranglings. Into this, as usual, the neighbors were drawn, and thus the family of George Dillard, one of the wealthiest men in the township, was allied with the quarrel on the side of the Westfall family. Fiercer quarrels and fights resulted by this accumulated fighting force, and the families were involved in a common broil. However, nothing very serious had ever resulted from the troubles of the family except contused and injured bodies and increased uproar in the neighborhood.

Dillard was always considered one of the most reliable and prosperous men in the township, but, considering his wealth and position, he had permitted his family to grow up in a sort of moral darkness, and he himself had lent all his energies to the accumulation of money, meanwhile neglecting to give that training to his family which would have kept them from such broils, either on their own account or that of others. But his family consisted largely of boys who sought for adventure and amusement, and with their training and development, nothing was more natural than that fights and quarrels should come to be in their line. And they did so become.

The Westfalls had little position in society, and little cared to have any. The old man, Reuben Westfall, was of that character of men who generally keep on the outskirts of civilization. He was not deemed a bad man, and left to himself was not, but he permitted his boys, of whom he had three almost grown, at the time of the vendetta, to enter into his quarrels and to make new ones of their own without discouragement from himself, and even with encouragement when he himself thought they might come out in good condition and defend what such men generally regard as the honor of themselves and their families. The old man was one of those very positive men who, without culture or training other than that of the rudest order, was yet, always positive and assertive in his opinions, and shrunk from nothing which might draw him into a discussion, and if need be, a fight. It is little wonder, then, that his family grew up to take his quarrels off his hands and to imitate him in all essential actions. He was gen-

erally an industrious man although he was not a successful one, having accumulated but little property aside from a homestead of forty acres with fairly comfortable accommodations upon it.

David Howry was a man of an entirely different character. He was not a man of great culture or many attainments, but he was an honest, industrious, hard-working, straightforward man, who, as a general thing, attended to his own business. He had been successful in accumulating a competence, having a fine farm of 240 acres in the heart of Greenfield township, and had gathered around him such of those comforts as generally go with such a farm. He was not a man to seek a quarrel, but being in, he was not a man to give it up from any sentimental considerations, or from fear, because he knew neither. His children were much more promising than either the Westfalls or the Dillards, attended school with greater regularity, advanced more rapidly in their studies, engaged less in quarrels and fisticuffs, and generally stood much better in the society of the community. They were industrious, and like the Dillard boys, expended their energies on their father's farm, while the Westfalls were compelled to go out for service because of the lack of work at home. But they, like their father, never failed to take up the glove when it was thrown down to them, and had been impelled, in company with other boys in the neighborhood, whom they enlisted on their side, to take up their quarrel with the Westfalls and Dillards, and the usual school-boy taunts and jibes, were passed with the usual backwoods result, that somebody got licked, but nobody hurt, other than in his feelings. The neighborhood had been a bad one for many years, indeed, ever since its settlement, and, as a consequence, has always been known as "Arab." This church, as county churches sometimes will be, had been the rendezvous for many a pitched battle, and more broils, and much mischief of a miscellaneous character, and was generally regarded, because of these surroundings, as more of a reproach than an honor to the cause to which it had been dedicated.

This, then, was the character of the various actors in the tragedy, and also the condition of the neighborhood, and it will be seen that it was a ground well watered for a most bloody harvest.

Two ministers of the Christian church, the Rev. Mr. Lamb and the Rev. Mr. Gardner, seeing such a condition of affairs, sought to sow in its midst the good seed of the Cross, and had been for some days holding a protracted meeting there. Service had been continued and ended on Saturday evening, February 19th, 1876, without any more than usually overt acts on the part of the contestants in this neighborhood quarrel. The service of God closed about nine o'clock, and they started on their way homeward, all compelled to pass along the same road. When they had proceeded about forty rods north from the church, David Howry, the father and leader of the Howry faction, became involved in a quarrel with one of the boys of the opposite party. From this blows followed between those two until all the members of both parties were involved in a fierce hand to hand conflict, which had not proceeded far until fire arms began to come into use, making the air more than musical with these implements of warfare. Very little execution or harm was done with these, however, as no one but David Howry was injured by a ball, and his injuries were only slight.

This party consisted of Benjamin Westfall, about twenty-two years old,

Lewis Westfall, sixteen years old, and Levi Westfall, about twenty years old, sons of Reuben Westfall; Thomas Dillard, about twenty-three years old, Fremont Dillard, about twenty years old, and Jack Dillard, about twenty-one years old, sons of George Dillard; Frank Battles, a young man, the adopted son of B. Battles, one of the best men in the township; and Thomas Flannagan, a hired man of Mr. Dillard's, eight persons in all.

The Howry party consisted of David Howry, the father, his son George, about twenty-two years old, and his son John, about nineteen years old; and a young Irishman named James Grum, who took the Howry side in the quarrel and subsequent fight. No others became mixed up in the matter, although it was charged, but never proven to be a certainty, that Reuben Westfall was in a field near by waiting to take a hand in the conflict. But the persons mentioned were supposed to be in the thick of the fray.

The fight only lasted a few moments, but when the field was examined it was found that George Howry had fallen dead in his tracks, caused by a wound under the shoulder blade, made with a knife, which had entered the left lung, and another knife wound below the shoulder joint. John Howry, stabbed in the left side of the spinal column and a second wound near the first, walked about forty feet when he fell against a tree and died in a few minutes. Neither of the boys were wounded by the shots from the revolvers, but the fatal work had been done all too well with knives with which the Westfall party was seemingly armed to the teeth. The father, David Howry, was shot in the upper lip, the ball passing through the upper jaw. Another flesh wound from a shot was his left ear, an ugly gash made by a knife, over his left eye, and a deep gash over his right eye, as if made by a boot-heel or some dull instrument. It seemed, for some time, that he could not possibly recover, but a strong and vigorous constitution, united with pluck, combined to bring him through. His strength, however, was much impaired, and he will probably never recover the health that was his before that fatal Saturday night. James Grum was found to be stabbed above, and to the right of the breast bone, the knife having entered his right lung, and a stab in the back which had entered the left lung, besides an ugly flesh wound. He lingered for a day or two when he, too, died, as the third and last victim to be offered up on that fatal altar of blood. In his declaration made just before his death, when he knew he must go into the beyond, he said that both his wounds were given him by Benjamin Westfall, who closed with him in combat, only to plunge the fatal knife into his vitals, and that after he fell to the ground a helpless victim to fiendishness he stabbed him again.

The bodies of the two murdered boys were taken to the house of Mr. George Bishop, about twenty rods distant from the scene of conflict, there to await the verdict of the coroner's jury and to be prepared for Christian burial. It was an awful scene. There, in the clear sunlight of that Christian Sabbath, lay the bodies of two young men, cold and stark, in the embrace of the awful messenger—death, called into the presence of their Creator without a moment's warning, having committed no crime and sent into that Awful Presence by their fellow-men. It seemed, then, scarcely right, in view of this fell calamity, to boast, as a people, of civilization and our Christianity, when the laws of both God and man were set at defiance. Such a scene would seem bad enough when done with all the paraphernalia and pomp of war, when horrors are expected, but when they occurred

here in Christian Iowa, on the way home from the service of God, its horrors were thereby rendered more horrible.

It will be seen that the murdering was all done by one set of men, and that the other were the only victims of the prey. Such a result is stronger proof of the real situation of affairs than could be gathered from the publication of pages of evidence. It shows that both sides were prepared for a fight, perhaps, of the old kind, which had often happened between them before, but only one side was prepared for murder, and did murder. And no matter what the manipulations of the courts may have developed, no matter what time and an unfaltering determination from the first to wear out the public in these cases, this one "damned spot," that three victims on one side met death, and a third injuries which he will carry to his grave, while not a person on the other side had even the slightest injury, this will not "out" any more than that which haunted the soul of Macbeth.

After the battle the victors returned to Mr. Dillard's house, where Sheriff Meek arrested them about noon the next day, Sunday. The arrests made were as follows: Benjamin and Levi Westfall, Thomas, Jack and Fremont Dillard, Frank Battles and Thomas Flanagan. They made no resistance, but went with the sheriff and his deputies, accompanied by George Dillard and Reuben Westfall, and were lodged in the lower part of the jail.

The preliminary examination was soon begun before Justice A. L. Kimball, and continued from day to day until closed.

The case selected for trial was for the murder of John Howry; and Lewis Westfall was discharged, as no sufficient evidence seemed to appear against him to warrant holding him, but Reuben Westfall was included with the others, and suffered the same fate of going to jail or giving bail. The prisoners then waived examination for the murder of George Howry and James Grum, and the justice fixed the bonds of Ben Westfall and Levi Westfall at \$25,000 each, and of Reuben Westfall at \$15,000; of Fremont (Col.) Dillard, \$25,000, of John Thomas Dillard and S. Jackson Dillard at \$15,000 each, and Thomas Flanagan, \$5,000. All gave bonds with the exception of Benjamin and Levi Westfall, who were taken to Ft. Madison for safe keeping until the August term of the District Court.

The counsel for the defendants were Williamson & Parrott, and H. McNeil for Battles; for the prosecution, Bryan & SeEVERS.

Pending the examination before the justice and its continuance, there were serious apprehensions that violence would be offered to the prisoners, and they were very much alarmed. The feeling against them was strong, the sheriff was watchful, and the indignation began to cool and better counsels prevailed.

At this term they were all indicted, including Lewis Westfall also, first each one for the murder of George Howry; second, each one for the murder John Howry; third, each one for the murder of James Grum, and fourth, each one for an assault with intent to murder David Howry. They were again admitted to bail in about the same sum as fixed by the justice on the preliminary examination.

As showing the feeling in the county at the time, and also as explaining the existence of an organization to which we have not yet referred, we append the following anonymous communication, published in the *Indianola Herald*, of March 9, following the tragedy. It was entitled, "The Vigilants Heard From," and was as follows:

"Messrs. Editors: In these days, when the laws of the land, and also the laws of the great Creator, are openly violated, and when those whose duty it is to bring offenders to justice, display such sympathetic feelings toward those who barbarously infringe upon the lives and property of their fellow-men, when such unnecessary expenses are incurred in prolonged, needless litigation, to prove that which is too well known, is it to be wondered at when law abiding citizens, feeling their insecurity of life and property, should form themselves into associations for self-protection? Neither is it to be wondered at that those associations thus formed should bring down upon themselves the abuse and slander of those who palliate with law and justice, and speak of them as the reckless vigilants. Among the different organizations for self-protection is the "North River Detective Association." The objects of which are to bring to justice those who are guilty of misdemeanors against the members of the association. This is an incorporate body; their charter recorded in Polk and Warren counties. Its officers are, president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, captain, first and second lieutenants, with every member a standing committee for the suppression of crime. Its members are scattered over a territory of about twelve miles square, extending from Middle river, in Warren county, to the precincts of Des Moines, in Polk county, north and south; from Carlisle to Norwalk, east and west. Its members are not as professionals style them, the renegades of society, but law-abiding citizens, only thus organized through force of circumstances, because the laws of our land are not enforced as they should be, because of this sickly sentimentalism that pervades our courts of justice, and our legislative halls toward offending criminals. The society has four regular meetings in the year: Two at Elm Grove school-house, in Polk county; two at Dowell's school-house, in Warren county, and at other times as emergencies arise. Its object is not to take the law in its own hands, or February 20, 1876, would have been a dark day in the annals of history, when they submitted to the quiet arrest of the assassins, who had imbued their hands in the blood of one of their number, but the actions of those who are called to places of trust and responsibility govern the actions of the North River Detective Association. That this society has done good in this neighborhood no one doubts, a good deal of salutary advice has been tendered, which generally has had the desired effect. We have no code of laws governing the mode of punishing the offenders, but circumstances govern the case. Thus we stand before the world, asking that the laws be faithfully executed by those in authority, protesting also against unfair means to turn loose upon society those who have forfeited their lives by taking the lives of their fellow-men, pledging ourselves for the innocent, at the same time demanding that the guilty be punished.

VIGILANT."

The first trial was at the January, 1877, term of the district court, when Benjamin C. Westfall was put upon trial on the indictment which charged him with the murder of George Howry. The attorneys engaged in the case, at this trial were as follows: Williamson & Parrott, Judge C. C. Cole, of Des Moines, and H. McNeil, Esq., for the defendant. For the prosecution, district attorney Hiram Y. Smith, and Bryan & SeEVERS. The case was carefully tried and occupied nearly three weeks and the verdict was guilty, of murder in the second degree, and Westfall was sentenced by Judge Leonard, to the penitentiary for twelve years. The case was appealed to the supreme court of the State, which reversed the judgment below, on the ground

of the admission of improper testimony, and the failure to admit other testimony, and remanded the case to the district court, in which it was tried at the January term of 1879, and the defendant pronounced "not guilty."

The next case was the trial of Colonel Fremont Dillard, on the same indictment, *i. e.*, for the murder of George Howry, at the August term, 1877. The same attorneys appeared also in this trial, as in the previous case, and the prisoner was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in the penitentiary. This case was also appealed to the supreme court, where it is now pending.

The next case was on this same indictment, the trial of Thomas Dillard, Simeon Jackson Dillard and Thomas Flanagan, for the murder of George Howry, at the February term of the Madison county district court, in 1877. Before the beginning of this case, a settlement was made with Bryan & SeEVERS, and they withdrew from the case. The verdict was guilty as to Thomas Dillard and Simeon J. Dillard, and not guilty as to Thomas Flanagan; and the Dillards were each sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. This case is also pending in the supreme court.

At the last trial of the case of Benjamin Westfall, Geo. W. SeEVERS, who had been connected with the prosecution from the beginning, was engaged by permission of the county, as one of the attorneys for the defense, and Judge John Leonard who had retired from the bench, appeared to assist Mr. William Conner, the district attorney, in the prosecution.

None of the other cases have been reached, and at the last, the August term of the Warren county district court, Mr. George Collings, as attorney for the county, and under the direction of the board of supervisors, moved to dismiss all the remaining cases from the docket. The Judge took the matter under consideration, but rendered no decision in it during the term of court. The motion was based upon the following petition from the taxpayers of the county:

"To the tax-payers of Warren County, Iowa:

"The undersigned members of the board of supervisors recommend the circulation of the following petition, and would state as their reasons therefor, that the trials already had on these indictments have resulted in nothing but a burden of costs to the tax-payers, and the further prosecution of these causes, should all the indictments be prosecuted, would render our county hopelessly bankrupt, without a probability of a conviction, to say nothing of consuming the entire time of our courts for many years to come, to the exclusion of all other business: that there are now a number of persons confined in our county jail under indictment, who under law, should have a fair and speedy trial, but who must be kept there at a heavy expense to the county, from the fact that their cases cannot be reached for trial while these causes are pending, to the great injustice to the parties in jail, as well as the county.

"We would further state, that each succeeding trial on these indictments has been attended with increased expense to the county, and that the entire time of four terms of the court, lasting through four weeks each term, has been consumed in the trials already had, and no good either to the county or State has yet been accomplished. That the costs that will be incurred, as well as other disadvantages necessarily following the further prosecution of these causes, will render the good name and credit of our county so odious that parties who may desire to settle among us will not do so, for the reason they do not desire to shoulder this great responsibility, in the

shape of taxes. In short, we may say, it will not only tend to depreciate the value of our real estate, but will retard the growth and prosperity of our entire county.

“E. W. Perry, Ch’n,
“J. E. Rawson,
“H. W. Taylor, } Members of Board.”

“To the Hon. W. H. McHenry, Judge of Fifth Judicial District of Iowa:”

“Your petitioners, the undersigned citizens and tax-payers of Warren county, Iowa, in said district, respectfully request that the four indictments now pending in said court, being causes numbered 262, 263, 264 and 271, and respectfully entitled, ‘The State of Iowa against Jacob F. Dillard and others,’ be dismissed.

“Your petitioners further state, as some of the reasons for the above request, that at the January term of said court, in 1879, one of the defendants in one of said indictments, numbered 262, namely, Benj. C. Westfall, was tried on the charges stated in said indictment; that this trial was regaded by all as a test case on the charges made against said defendants; that on said test trial the jury unanimously and promptly found a verdict of ‘*Not guilty!*’ that the trials already had have involved the county in over thirty thousand dollars costs, and no one of the defendants yet convicted; that the people of this county at this time are greatly overburdened with taxes; that to try the remainder of said defendants would yet require thirty-four separate trials, taking at least three weeks of the time of this court for each trial, and at a cost to the county of more than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, *in addition to that already made on the former trials*; that justice alike to the defendants and tax-payers of this county demands that said claims be dismissed at once and without further costs or delay.

“Indianola, Iowa, March 27, 1879.”

There was about two thousand signers to the above petition, and this was the last movement in the “Tear Down” murder cases. What will be the end, no man can tell. That they have been a shame and a disgrace to the county, besides the cost of the “law’s delays”, no man can question.

THE MISS CADING MURDER.

From the time of the commission of the fatal “Tear Down” murders crime seemed fated to run riot in Warren county, and on the night of October 30, 1877, another fearful crime was committed in Belmont township, in the murder of Miss Augusta Cading. This crime was the more dreadful because of the swift vengeance which fell upon one of the men who was charged with the commission of the crime. The assault upon Miss Cading will be fully explained in the account which we shall publish in connection with this of the preliminary examination of Reuben Proctor, as detailed from her own lips. We have been fortunate in securing files of the newspapers of the time, giving in all their details the terrible tale, and as the account cannot be made more complete than it is given by these men, who understood the cause in all its bearings, we append them hereto. Proctor was arrested and confined in the Indianola jail, which, on November 12th, was attacked by an armed mob. From the *Indianola Tribune* of the following week we clip this account:

"A *Tribune* reporter, while writing at the time, was disturbed at about half past eleven o'clock, Monday evening by some noise outside. Thinking it to proceed from some boys who might be out on a lark, no attention was paid to the matter until a number of minutes afterward, when the alarm of fire was sounded by the ringing of the Presbyterian church bell. Hastily opening a window and glancing in the direction from whence the noise proceeded, it took but a moment to comprehend the situation—the anticipated vigilants had arrived and were endeavoring to burst in the jail door for the purpose of taking therefrom Reuben Proctor, who was awaiting preliminary trial on the charge of having attempted the murder of Miss Cading, of Belmont township. On arriving at the spot the reporter found the jail surrounded by about one hundred men on horse-back, armed with revolvers and pistols, while two were engaged in trying to batter the door of the jail in with heavy sledge hammers. A mock attempt at firing the jail had been made, probably in the hopes of causing the guards, who were supposed to be inside, to open the door, but this was carried no further. about fifteen or twenty citizens had already arrived, but the number increased very rapidly. At first these were kept several rods away, but gradually they closed nearer about the company of mounted men, it being found that when sternly resisted, though threatening to fire, they would not force them back beyond a short distance from the jail. Sheriff Meek and deputy sheriff Pressley were on hand from the beginning, but their orders to disperse were not heeded. Several attempts were made by citizens who had collected to intimidate the vigilants by making them think that they were all armed and would fire on them if they did not, but they were not to be dispersed in that way. Mr. Todhunter, who had arrived, was requested by Sheriff Meek to talk to the men, and endeavor to make them desist. He did so, but not with much effect. Others urged them to let the law take its course, but without avail. Listen for a moment they would, after which the blows upon the door would fall swifter and harder. Oaths were uttered by some that they would not stop until they had revenge upon Proctor, even if they had to burn the jail down for the purpose. Others there were who seemed to be influenced somewhat, but they pleaded the justice of their cause by rehearsing the injuries they had suffered at the hands of this man and the other members of the gang. They spoke of the damage, almost ruin, which was done the neighborhood. Thus it went on, the battering of the door, the talk back and forth, and the general excitement. The men showed a lack of thorough organization. But little order prevailed among them after once the excitement had been aroused. The keys were demanded of Meek and Pressley, but they denied knowing where they were, which was doubtless the case, as Burkett, the turnkey, had taken pains to see that they were lost for the occasion. The effort to burst the door open did not seem to have much effect, the strong oak planks, which were covered with heavy sheet iron, and strongly bolted, seeming to resist the power of their tools. Again and again were persuasive means and threats used in the hope that the men would give up their purpose, and by degrees they were diverted from it. After working until about one o'clock they began to disagree among themselves. The men who were supposed to be the leaders ordered a retreat but only a few obeyed, they and the officers starting for home, while the rest began the work with renewed energy. After holding out another hour, or until two o'clock, the effort was given up. Some three hundred citizens had collected here by

this time, but whether it was because of fear that these would compel them to leave, or because they concluded that the door couldn't be broken, that they decided to leave, is a matter for conjecture. At any rate they made a hasty departure, firing a number of shots into the air as they turned the corner near the jail to leave.

"Hardly were they heard until their arrival at the jail. One gentleman saw them when passing the National House. They proceeded with remarkable quietness, the noise of the horses' hoofs being about the only warning of their approach. Once the order "close up" was given in a hushed voice, but this was all. The officers had had intimations that they were coming, however, and the jail guards had sought the outside, though the vigilants were given to understand that they were on the inside."

"Immediately after they had gone a crowd collected about the jail windows, where, after being assured that he was now safe, Proctor was conversed with. It was evident that he had been terribly scared, his voice trembling as he answered the inquiries of those who spoke to him. Thos. Rice, a Palmyra young man, who has been in jail for about two months, awaiting the January term of court, to answer the charge of grand larceny, though evidently badly frightened also, appeared at the window and took the more prominent part in answering the questions put. Rice seemed to possess a nature for looking on the humorous side of the case. On being asked how he liked it, he replied that he would a 'gol-darned sight rather be out husking corn' at the time. Now that the crowd outside was assured of Proctor's safety, they seemed to think that it was meet that he should be tortured by fears of the return of the armed men. He was informed that they had only gone back a little ways to reorganize; that four other companies had been awaiting the call and were to return with those who had left, and that they were going to tip the jail over. Nothing seemed to be too much strained for him to believe, and he begged to be taken out. On being informed that the lock had been so demoralized that it would be impossible to open it, he asked for a crow-bar, saying that he would not be long in opening the thing. After tormenting the man sufficiently long, the citizens began to return to their homes. Early Tuesday morning many of them were out to see how near the vigilants had come to getting Proctor. Nearly seventy bolts had been torn out of the door, leaving it in a critical condition. But little further effort would have been necessary to have completed the job."

It was decided that the preliminary examination of Proctor should be held in Belmont township, and the following article from the *Indianola Herald*, of November 22d, 1877, written by an eye witness of the affair, gives a very graphic account of the examination, and his subsequent execution by the mob, as well Miss Cading's own account of the assault upon her, and all which preceded it. The account was as follows:

"The preliminary examination of Reuben Proctor upon the charge of assault with intent to murder, was to be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th, before 'Squire Van Gilder. Since the assault made on the jail on the Monday evening previous, it had been variously discussed that if Proctor should be taken back to Belmont township he would be lynched by the citizens. Many believed this probable, while others contended that after the failure at the jail no further attempts would be made in this direction. Proctor's friends, frequently during the day, Tuesday, and before starting to Belmont, advised him to waive preliminary examination

and thus save any exposure to danger from the mob by re-appearing at Belmont township, if such dangers really existed. This Proctor stubbornly refused to do; affirming his innocence of the crime of which he was charged, and promising to be able to prove his innocence. On Tuesday afternoon some of Miss Cading's friends, and prominent citizens of Belmont township, were in this place, and employed Mr. G. W. Seevers to appear on the day following, and conduct the prosecution of Proctor on the part of the State, at that time it was understood, also, that Messrs. Williamson & Parrott would appear as counsel for the defense. With this understanding, on Wednesday morning, about seven o'clock, Sheriff Meek, with deputies Pressley and Burkett, accompanied by Messrs. Culbertson, Clark and Van Pelt as a special force, left the jail in charge of Proctor to convey him to Van Gilder's, in Belmont township. Mr. Seevers, representing the State, in company with Mr. Eli Townsend, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Belmont, also started from here with the same company. Everything appeared quiet about the city and along the road until they came within the neighborhood of Hammondsburg, where it was observed some little excitement was occasioned by the appearance of Mr. Proctor, and from that point to Schonburg it was noticed that a considerable number of men were riding on horseback about the country, but no demonstration was noticed along the road threatening any violence against the prisoner. When the party arrived at Schonburg, however, they found collected there about 200 men and boys who seemed to have considerable feeling against the prisoner. Immediately after arriving at Schonburg, Proctor was taken to the room provided for holding the examination. Mr. Seevers reported the State ready for hearing. The justice inquired if Mr. Proctor was all ready, to which he replied he was, as soon as his attorneys arrived. Mr. Seevers enquired whom he was expecting. He answered: 'Messrs. Williamson & Parrott promised to come and defend me. Deputy Pressley then said that they need not delay the trial waiting for those attorneys, as he had driven to Williamson's house that morning, and that gentleman informed him that he was not coming. Proctor remarked that that was strange as Mr. W. had promised to come only the evening before. Proctor then inquired if there was any one else there whom he could get to defend him. The justice informed him that O. O. Morrison was an attorney, and was present. Proctor then asked to see Morrison, which he did, and Mr. M.'s services were soon enlisted in his behalf. Mr. Seevers was then informed that Miss Cading, the girl whom Proctor was accused of shooting, was failing fast in strength, and might live but a few hours longer. This fact he stated to the court, and asked that an adjournment be made to Miss Cading's house for the purpose of taking her testimony, and perhaps her dying declaration. This was agreed to by the justice and defendant's counsel, who immediately prepared to go to the house, about three miles distant. Before this adjournment was had, however, both the witnesses for the State were called and sworn. Proctor swearing in behalf of his defense, his father, mother, sister and wife only, and for the purpose, as he stated, of showing that he was at home at the time, on the evening when the crime was said to have been committed. Proctor also stated that he might also have other witnesses, before the trial was concluded, but no others were called or sworn. After coming out of the house, preparatory to starting to Cading's house, some one asked Mr. Seevers how long they would probably be gone. He replied that he thought the testimony could be taken in

in about an hour, and they would probably be able to complete the testimony and return within an hour and a-half from that time. He also stated that it was the request of the family that the taking of the girl's testimony should be as quiet as possible in order that she might not be distressed more than necessary by the taking of the testimony. He also requested that the crowd should not attend at Mr. Cading's, but should remain at Schonburg until the girl's testimony was taken, and that upon their return and before the trial was concluded, they would have an opportunity of knowing the substance of her story. The crowd seemed perfectly satisfied with this, and all expressed their willingness to remain away. The Sheriff then started, in charge of Proctor, for Cading's, accompanied by the justice, Seevers, and Morrison, as Proctor's attorney.

"When the party arrived at Cading's they found several prominent citizens of the township there awaiting them. The sight of Proctor at the house, although he was taken there at his own request, created considerable feeling on the part of the father, uncle and other relatives of the girl, as well as other gentlemen present, although, so far as our informant knows, not a demonstration was made against him, nor a harsh or angry word spoken. Proctor also, when brought in front of the house of his alleged victim, who was then announced as lying 'in extremest and intensest suffering,' manifested a nervousness and twitching of the muscles, with a downcast and broken look, he had not been before noticed to exhibit. He glanced eagerly about the premises in the direction of the school-house, where the masks used on the night of the robbery were said to have been made, then to that of his own house, all visible from where he stood. His eyes turned nervously again upon the door of Mr. Cading's house, watching it intently as if expecting it to open and the object of his search to be made visible; then his eye turned again upon the little crowd of perhaps half a dozen who stood in the yard about the house; then he sank his chin upon his breast in a downcast, meditative attitude, from which it was not raised for any length of time during the entire stay at Mr. Cading's. After some consultation it was thought that the condition of the girl would not bear the presence of Proctor in her sight, upon which it was agreed that the attorneys and the justice would go quietly to Miss Cading's room and return without taking the prisoner in her presence, and take her testimony. This they did, but owing to the very feeble condition in which they found Miss Cading, the taking of her testimony was necessarily tedious. She seemed to be perfectly rational and fresh in the recollection of every particular of the transaction, even to the minutest detail. She testified substantially that she had known Proctor intimately for the last year; that he had been at their house a number of times, but quite frequently within the past few weeks; that Proctor lived about one-half a mile west of her father, on the road between her father's and Indianola; that immediately after it was understood her father had sold his farm, Proctor came to their house, and her father being from home at the time, he enquired of her as to the fact of the farm having been sold, the price obtained, asking many questions, but making known no business of his own. These visits were repeated, and became frequent within the two weeks immediately preceding the robbery. About one week before the difficulty, Miss Cading testified, her father started early in the morning to drive their hogs to Indianola, going by Proctor's house. In the afternoon on that day Proctor called and enquired of Miss Cading where her father was, and what he was gone

for; what time he would probably return, remarking that as he (Cading) had driven his hogs on that day, he could not return before some time that night. These conversations, Miss Cading testified, made her quite familiar with Reuben Proctor's voice. On the evening of the difficulty, which occurred about seven o'clock in the evening of the 30th of October, she was sitting at a table near the door of the north side of the house, with her back to the door, her two little sisters, aged six and fourteen years respectively, sitting by her at the same table. Her brother, still younger, was asleep, and her mother, an aged woman, who has been a helpless invalid for the last seven or eight years, was at the time in a bed in an adjoining room. These were all the persons then about the house. As they were sitting alone, and without having heard any noise about the house previously, the door just behind where Miss Cading was sitting was suddenly thrown open, and a man masked and with a revolver, cocked, in his hand, stepped suddenly into the room. He did not speak, but made a noise as 'hem!' or 'ha!' to attract her attention. She turned quickly, and faced her intruder, but as she did so he pointed a cocked revolver distinctly at her head. She stood for an instant looking firmly into the face of this terrible messenger of death, held at her with steady hand and deadliest aim, and then surveyed quickly the masked demon who stood behind and directed it. She hesitated but an instant, then with a boldness and courage that would do credit to the bravest of the brave, she sprang with a tiger's bound and strength into the very jaws of death. With her left hand she seized the revolver, and pulled it down; with her right, at the same time, she caught and tore from the head of the would-be murderer the mask that concealed his face. As she did this, the assassin fired, the ball taking effect directly below the nipple of her right breast.

"But with this Miss Cading did not release her hold upon the assassin, but crowded him backward toward the door through which he entered. As she did this he fired at her a second shot, this time the ball taking effect in the fingers of the right hand. While this combat was going on another man, also masked and disguised as the first, stood in the door about two steps behind the first, and after the second shot was fired inquired of Miss Cading, 'How do you feel now?' This man, testified Miss Cading, 'was Reuben Proctor. I knew him from his voice when he spoke and from his general appearance also.'

"After she had thus forcibly put these men out of the house, the girl closed and bolted the door and also bolted the other doors about the house, and then fastened the windows, also pulling some heavy articles of furniture about the house against the cellar door, to prevent the men from re-entering the house should they attempt to renew their murderous attack upon her. She then sank down exhausted upon the bed, from which she never arose until death kindly released her from her terrible suffering. In this situation her father and brother found her about one hour afterward, upon their return from Indianola, whither they had gone that day.

"The man from whom the mask was torn had his face blackened also, in order to make his disguise more secure. The masks were made of old white muslin, sewed up in the shape of a small poke or sack, drawn over the head, with holes cut for the eyes and mouth; about these holes were marked black lines and stripes in such manner as to make the mask most hideous, and in this at least they were eminently successful, for more hideous looking objects could not well be imagined. At the time Miss Cading was

giving her testimony she was suffering intensely at times from her wounds, which caused the examination to consume longer time than was expected when the party left Schonburg. On this account the crowd who had remained quietly at that place, became apprehensive that the sheriff had undertaken to return Proctor to Indianola, by means of some by-road. About half way back from Cading's those who had gone were met by a party of horsemen, who when the sheriff and Proctor passed quietly turned and rode back to Schonburg. This crowd of horsemen showed unmistakable signs of violence toward Proctor. Long pieces of new rope were exhibited in the hands of different parties, one of the ropes was passed from one man to another, and by the second was adjusted with a hangman's knot, and then without a word was quietly passed back to the first. Our informant also observed another fact; that was, this crowd was not composed of boys, or idle, thoughtless men, but of old and responsible citizens, not only of Belmont township but from very remote parts of the county. Prominent and leading men in the neighborhoods where they reside. Sober, thoughtful, quiet, well-meaning men. It was also evident that that collection of men had not come together by accident. Remorse and pride, with timid dread, to do and dare, had long held balance over many a mind, until conviction came at last, and then with swiftest justice pointed out the way. Thus every man had formed his purpose—no other man that purpose knew so fully. Each knew his neighbor's mind so well they stood side by side and they did not care to speak concerning it, while a few outsiders, who did not really know the full intent and purpose of the many, talked freely of their duty and their purpose, the more responsible and thoughtful men, the men who listened, heard and thought, and really meant to act, spoke seldom and said but little. And thus the day was passed outside among the crowd that numbered several hundred.

“Immediately after returning from Mr. Cading's the taking of testimony was resumed. A sister of the wounded girl also testified that she was sitting by the side of her sister when the man entered the house; that she knew the man who stood in the door when her sister was shot, and asked her, ‘how she felt now,’ at the firing of the second shot, was Reuben Proctor, the defendant; she recognized him by his voice as well as his general appearance; she was 13 years old and a girl of fair intelligence. Several other witnesses were examined during the after part of the day, observing that the morning after the murder two more masks were found. The first a few rods from Mr Cading's house and the second about three hundred yards from the first, both in the direction of Proctor's house. It was also shown that early in the morning after the shooting occurred, and before the fact had become generally known in the neighborhood, Proctor went to Cading's house and seemed very anxious in regard to the affair. He examined the masks found closely, and upon a lock of hair being found in one of them, took the hair and after examining it, threw it upon the ground. The subject soon came up as to the color of the hair found. The parties who had seen it, all agreeing the hair was black, except Proctor, who contended to the last that it was not. Proctor's own hair was black—the secret wherein rested, as some supposed, the cause of Proctor contending the hair found was of different color. Proctor also inquired particularly as to how the girl was shot, what her condition, etc., saying he desired these facts to assist him in ferreting out the perpetrators of this foul crime which he volunteered to assist in doing, when this information was furnished him. At

five o'clock in the afternoon an adjournment of the examination was had until seven o'clock in the evening when the taking of the testimony was to be resumed. The State had not yet closed its evidence, but had other witnesses to examine which it was thought would show facts and circumstances tending to connect Proctor directly with the commission of the offense charged. Before the examination had proceeded far, O. O. Morrison, who had been up to this time espousing with great forensic skill, the defense of Proctor, was noticed suddenly to disappear. The cause was said to be, his neighbors had impressed upon his mind the fact that his associations there that day were not good for his health. That home was the best place for him. Being of a disposition that takes kindly to advice, Morrison thought well of the idea of being healthy, and went home. As soon as the adjournment was had the sheriff took Proctor across the street to the hotel at Schonburg for the purpose of waiting the further examination of the case in the evening. Here the sheriff and his deputies, Proctor and SeEVERS, all remained for supper. While at the table some of the party remarked to Proctor to eat hearty. 'Why,' replied Proctor, 'do you think it will be my last?' The sheriff's party replied, 'No' they did not think it would be his last, but it might be.

"At the time the adjournment was had it was noticed the crowd outside was not so large as it had been during most of the day. Men from different parts of the county who had been seen before, were not then upon the ground, which was thought by some to be an indication that no violence against the prisoner would be attempted; others, better informed, knew it meant exactly the reverse and awaited the cover of the night with a certain quaint composure that foretold with a certainty the doom of their victim. There was no excitement about the going away in the afternoon of certain prominent men of the county or the return of others soon after, but a certain quiet system about it was all that could be understood. Sheriff Meek was told just enough of what was going on to keep him out of danger. Such remarks as 'we don't want to hurt the sheriff and will not if he keeps out of the way, but if we take a notion to take charge of his man he must not make a fool of himself, and get in our way,' were carelessly dropped among the crowd during the day. But the general expression was that they did not intend to alarm or disturb any one except Proctor. No one was molested or made afraid, but all except Proctor were promised to be treated as they were, with the greatest kindness.

"After supper, and about fifteen minutes before seven o'clock, the sheriff prepared to start with Proctor back to the court-room, to resume examination. They passed out of the front door, Sheriff Meek and Deputy Pressley on either side of the prisoner, while Deputy Burkett walked immediately in front and Culbertson behind them. As soon as they were conveniently out of the house, Burkett, who was in advance, was seized and shoved quickly aside and held against the fence, a little west of the gate, in front of the door out of which they first passed. Another of the crowd stepped between Pressley and the prisoner, two others seized the sheriff, drew his hands behind, and with some apparent firmness, held him inside the yard until the crowd, while, at the same time, they laid hold of Meek, also seized the prisoner, and had taken him out of the yard and into the street a short distance from the house. The sheriff shouted loudly to the crowd as they passed across the street in charge of Proctor: 'Hold on there,

gentlemen, hold on, there! don't you do that—stop that—I command the peace!’ But the crowd either did not hear the sheriff or did not have time to attend to the matter he was mentioning, or for some other cause, did not care whether the peace was commanded just then or not, at least it could not be noticed that this request was heeded in the least. Proctor was hurried across the street, a noosed rope thrown over his neck as he passed along, and he was not allowed to halt or even slacken his pace until he was stood upon the platform of the stock scales, standing back a short distance from the street, and a little to the west of the house from which they started. When the end of the rope was thrown over one of the cross-beams of the scales above, it was caught below, when, by a hurried, but regular pull, Proctor was lifted by the neck from the platform, some motion was made in that direction, and it was thought he would attempt to catch the rope above his head, to slacken the pull on his neck. Some one said to tie his hands, which was quickly done, when, by the same process as before, Proctor was raised and suspended about half-way between the cross-beam above and the platform below. After he was drawn up, some one said, ‘Let him down; let's see what he has to say for himself.’ To this came the reply: ‘Leave him up, d—n him! we do not want a word out of him, he is such a d—d liar we could not believe a word he would tell us,’ and without a word he hung. Not a word was uttered by him when he was seized by the mob as he came out of the house. Not a word as he passed across the street. Not a word as the fatal rope was thrown over his head, and tightened with its death-like grasp around his neck. Not a word when he stood upon the scales and watched the greedy hands that thirsted for his life adjust the rope above his head with a speedy determination he could not misunderstand. Not a word as he felt the steady pressure of that rope about his neck. But without a word at any time after he was seized by the mob; without a groan, a quiver, a sigh, or a struggle, Reuben Proctor was thus lifted into eternity. After he had hung a short time, his body was examined to see if life was extinct. There being yet signs of life remaining, he was permitted to remain hanging until a later examination pronounced him dead.

“The leader, or captain, then commanded them to fall in, which was done, and they all marched across the street, to where most of them had horses waiting, mounted and rode back again immediately in front of the scales, where they left Proctor hanging and where he still hung. During the mounting and return of those men, some names were publicly spoken in the party, to which the captain, when noticed by him, shouted, ‘Tell those d—d fools to quit calling names.’ When the company was re-formed in front of the hanging man, the captain delivered a short address to his men, in which he advised them to go home, to remain peaceable, law-abiding citizens, not to disturb or alarm their neighbors, and they would be notified if wanted in the future. With this, the captain proposed ‘three cheers for the deed we have done to-night,’ which were given lustily. A prominent citizen of Belmont then stepped upon the platform, in front of the company, and sincerely thanked them for what they had just done, in behalf of Belmont township; that what they had just done was a deed of which they might well be proud; with this the company rode away, principally to the south, but some of them soon returned, going in the other direction.

“After the crowd was thus dispersed, Proctor was left hanging until the justice of the peace, Van Gilder, who assumed the position of coroner, in

the absence of that official, empaneled a jury and prepared to hold an inquest over the body. This jury cut down the body, carried it into an empty store-room near by, and after hearing what Sheriff Meek and Deputy Pressley knew about the matter, returned a verdict that Proctor came to his death by hanging, 'at the hands of parties unknown.' No other witnesses were sworn, and although there were fifty men within reach of the acting coroner, who could have informed that worthy self-constituted official more about the transaction, not one was subpoenaed or examined. The swiftness with which this official flew to assume the duties which may, under certain circumstances, be exercised by him, and the dispatch with which he closed the work, showed a culpable effort to avoid the truth or an incorrigible ignorance of the duties of the investigation he had voluntarily assumed to perform.

"And thus ended the whole proceedings. In less than thirty minutes from the time Proctor was seized by the mob at the door of the hotel, he was hanged, cut down, a verdict returned, as above, and the body of the unfortunate man turned over to the still more unfortunate father, mother and sister of the deceased, who, all the time the execution of this terrible work was going on, were at a house a short distance from the scales where Proctor hung. Within a few moments more the streets of Schonburg were deserted, and not an eye-witness remained upon the ground to tell of the terrible scene of horror, shame, sadness and woe so recently enacted."

Miss Cading died on Friday morning, following the hanging of Proctor. An inquest was held that evening, the verdict of which was as follows:

"STATE OF IOWA, {
"WARREN COUNTY. }

"At an inquisition holden at the residence of Charles Cading, in Belmont township, Warren county, Iowa, on the 16th day of November, 1877, before W. P. Judkins, coroner of said county, upon the body of Augusta Cading, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, the said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that said Augusta Cading came to her death from a gunshot wound inflicted with felonious intent, upon the 31st day of October, 1877, by some person or persons to the jurors unknown.

"In testimony whereof, the said jurors have hereunto set their hands this day and year aforesaid.

"WESLEY CHESHIRE.

"WM. J. CLARK.

"W. M. PECK."

This it might be thought would have ended the discussion concerning Proctor, but it was not to be so. On the 10th of December thereafter an ingenious article appeared in the *Iowa State Leader*, at Des Moines, claiming that Proctor had been resuscitated. It attracted some attention, and many persons believed it, and came to the Indianola newspaper offices to give their reasons therefore, while many others came to deny it and to say that they *knew* otherwise. The following is a complete copy of the article referred to:

"Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of his friends to keep the matter a secret it is known to be a fact that Reuben Proctor is still in the land of the living, although his exact whereabouts are unknown, unless to a very few. When a rumor to this effect reached my ears I set

about a course of cautious inquiry and investigation, and by means and through persons I will not divulge, learned full particulars of the affair. Reuben Proctor's life was saved by the hasty and awkward manner in which the mob did its work. The rope used was a thick, heavy one, and was so clumsily tied that his neck was not broken, and, indeed, was not drawn tight enough to prevent breathing, but the intense agony of his situation threw him into a faint so deep as to closely resemble death. In the hurry and excitement of the affair no critical examination of his condition was made, but when his struggles ceased he was pronounced to be dead. The inquest held upon his body was a hasty one. It will be remembered that the mob made no attempt at disguise or concealment, and yet a jury summoned on the spot and of men who either witnessed or participated in the hanging, returned a verdict that he was hung by persons to the jury unknown. As the aim of the inquest was to discover nothing and implicate no one, it was loosely conducted and hurried through with, and at its close the body of Reuben Proctor was taken in charge by his friends. He was taken home, and as he was believed to be dead, was laid out upon the bed and a member of the family kept watch by his side. This person fell asleep for a few hours, and, upon waking, observed that the features of the supposed corpse had undergone no change, and were not rigid and fixed as in death. He felt the arms and legs and found them limp and not without a slight degree of warmth. Putting his ear to the region of the heart, he thought he could hear it faintly beating. He then took a mirror, and holding it to the lips, a slight moisture became visible on the glass. He rubbed this away and held it there again with like result. Again and again he repeated this experiment, and always with the same result, until he became satisfied that the moisture was the result of respiration. He then aroused the rest of the family from sleep with shouting the announcement that Reuben Proctor was still alive, but not until they had examined for themselves could they be convinced of the fact. This unlooked for position of affairs threw the whole household into a tumult of excitement, and for a while they knew not what to do. They dared not send for medical aid, fearing that the mob might learn of it and return to make sure work a second time. At length, with such methods as suggested themselves, they set about the work of resuscitation. They rubbed the body vigorously. They threw cold water on the face. For some time they seemed to accomplish nothing, but at last a feeble groan escaped the lips, the eyes opened, closed again, as if dreading to see. They spoke to him, told him he was with friends and need have no fear. He again opened his eyes and looked about in a curious, wandering way, and, after a few attempts, spoke, but with great difficulty. He did not seem to be conscious of the events of the day, and enquired what had happened. They told him, and, as his memory was awakened to the terrible ordeal he had undergone, a convulsive tremor shook his whole frame. Imagination, with its magic power, seemed to transform his surroundings into the scene of his fearful suffering, and ever and again he closed his eyes as if to shut out the dreadful vision. During the period of returning consciousness, he must have suffered a hundred times the terrors of the day. His breathing became difficult, and it seemed, at times, as if each breath would be the last. His face grew livid as if again the noose was tightening round his neck. So vivid and realistic was the horrid fancy that the constant assurance of his friends were long powerless to dispel it. True it is that all the ingenuity

of the inquisition could not devise such powers of torture as exist in man's own mind. To influences without, he can oppose the resources of mind, courage, fortitude and resolution, but when mind is itself the instrument of torture, when thus the means of defense are made the weapons of assault, he suffers, a helpless, hopeless victim. I will not dwell on this uninviting topic, and what remains may be briefly told. A mock funeral was agreed upon. As natural, the house was shunned by the neighbors, and this contributed to the scheme there in progress. A coffin was procured, filled with dirt, and was duly consigned to the grave. A few days after, Reuben Proctor, so disguised that his mother would not recognize him, left his home never to return. Whither he went, I know not, nor do I care to learn. Guilty or not guilty of the terrible crime of which he is charged, he is accompanied by memories that will destroy his peace forever, and from them neither accident nor ingenuity can rescue him. Those that hate him most cannot wish him worse than to be left to himself, a prey to his own imagination. And thus let us leave him."

The authorship of this article was, we believe, neither known nor suspected in Warren county, but it was evidently inspired by a midnight perusal of Edgar A. Poe's stories.

THE BELCHER-SWEEZY CASE.

Both of the men concerned in this case belonged to Warren county, but the crime committed by one of them took place in the village of St. Charles, Madison county, on the Fourth of July, 1879. On the afternoon of that day James Sweezy was slain by Lauren Belcher. The affair seems to have been the outgrowth of an old feud. There seems to be considerable doubt whether Belcher really intended to kill Sweezy, and whether death was not in part, at least, the result of an accident. We cannot venture therefore to give an accurate statement of the facts. The most satisfactory account of the affair that can now be obtained, is from the pen of a correspondent, writing from St. Charles. He says, under date of July 9:

"As the affair at St. Charles, on the Fourth of July, now known to the public as the 'St Charles murder,' is now ended, so far as the preliminary trial is concerned, it will be well to make a statement of the facts of the case as brought out in the evidence.

"James Sweezy, of Madison county, twenty-two years of age, and Lauren Belcher, of Warren county, twenty-three years of age, both single men, belonged to neighboring families, and had some small dealings between themselves, such as trading in revolvers, rings, guns, etc., and in some of these transactions there had been a difference of opinion, leading to some trouble, and it was, as stated by himself at the time, to settle this difference, that Belcher, about half past four P. M., entered a ball-room where Sweezy was standing, and invited him out to settle their difference. Sweezy replied that he did not wish to go—that he was not able to fight Belcher. But Belcher replied that he did not want to fight him, but only to talk with him. They then went out, and as they were quarreling, Sweezy was heard to say that if Belcher did not stop he would call for the police. Belcher replied that he was a coward; Sweezy denied, and Belcher replied: 'You are a coward, and a black son of a b—h.' Sweezy replied that he could not take that, and first attempted to draw his coat—Belcher having his off at the time—but rapidly drew it on again and struck,

or struck at, Belcher. They then came to rapid blows, and Belcher, at the second blow, knocking Sweezy off the sidewalk, his head striking a large flat stone lying two and a-half feet from, and one and a-half feet below the level of the walk, Belcher falling with and over Sweezy, and landing in the ditch beyond on his hands and knees. Sweezy was picked up, body rigid, and the blood pouring from his left ear. He was carried to the Morgan House, and in fifteen or twenty minutes was dead, having shown no sign of life but a slight movement of one hand and occasional labored respiration. An inquest was held before justice C. W. Thompson, about four and a-half hours after death. Drs. Roberts and Beaver were called to examine the body, and found but one injury, and that on the left side of the head, the temporal bone being fractured from the auditory canal directly upward to the upper margin of the bone, the fracture extending three-quarters of an inch into the parietal bone. The articulation, between the temporal and parietal bone, was also considerably loosened. Death was reported to have taken place from concussion, and other injuries, at the base of the brain. Belcher was tried before justice Thompson, on the charge of striking with intent to commit great bodily injury, to which he pleaded not guilty. He was defended by Judge Leonard, of Winterset, and the State was represented by Mr. Wilkinson, also of Winterset. Belcher was bound over for appearance at court, and bail placed at eight hundred dollars, which he did not procure, and therefore was sent to jail."

Belcher was indicted at the September term of the Madison county District Court, and his bail fixed at eight hundred dollars. In a few days he disappeared, and his bail being forfeit, it is supposed, will be paid by his bondsmen. He left his country, perhaps, forever, and probably for that country's good.

Thus we have completed the awful story of the murders in Warren county, the equal of which perhaps few counties in the State can furnish, and let us hope that it may never be repeated on its soil in future history.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

INDIANOLA.

MUCH of the history of a Western county is connected with its county seat, and so it is in Warren county. From the earliest day when the county became an organized entity, Indianola has been its center of interest. Here were the records of the county and the place for transacting all the public business no less than the residence of the politician, the highest development in churches and educational institutions, and the place of meeting for all public purposes of church associations, synods and conferences. The first settlement in the neighborhood was yet some distance east of Indianola, near where Ackworth now stands.

Some time after the passage of the act organizing the county we find the following act relating to the seat of Justice of Warren county:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That William Ferguson of Jasper county, William Ware of Polk county, and Alfred D. Jones of Madison county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of Justice of the county of Warren. Said commissioners, or any two of them, shall meet at the house of Alexander Ginder, in said county, on the first Monday of June next, or at such other time within the month of June next, as a majority of said commissioners shall agree, in pursuance of their duties under this act.

"Said commissioners shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, take and subscribe the following oath: 'We do solemnly swear (or affirm) that we have no personal interest, directly or indirectly, in the location of the seat of Justice of the county of Warren, and that we will faithfully and impartially locate the same according to the best interest of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county,' which oath or affirmation shall be administered by the clerk of the district court, notary public or some justice of the peace of the county, and the officer administering the same shall certify and file the same in the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners, whose duty it shall be to record the same.

"That said commissioners, when met and qualified under the provisions of this act, shall proceed to locate the seat of Justice of said county, and as soon as they have come to a determination, they shall make out a certificate containing a particular description of the place so selected, naming therein the quarter, section, township and range, upon which they have located such seat of Justice; which shall be signed by said commissioners,

and filed in the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners of such county, whose duty it shall be to record the same in his office; and the place thus designated shall be the seat of Justice of said county.

"That said commissioners shall each receive the sum of two dollars per day while necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties under the provisions of this act, and two dollars for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from said county, to be paid out of the funds arising from the sale of lots in said seat of Justice.

"This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

"Approved, December 27th, 1848."

Of these commissioners only Mr. Jones and Mr. Ware were in attendance, and therefore nothing further is known of Mr. Ferguson. This location was made at the appointed time, and at the session of the board of commissioners, held on August 25th, 1849, the following proceedings were had:

"At this special session the board say it was for the purpose of coming to some conclusion about the quarter section of land that the seat of Justice of Warren county is located on, that is owned by a man, as we think, living in Indiana, by the name of H. Nelson. We, the commissioners of Warren county, have concluded to make the following proposals: We will give the said H. Nelson, ONE HUNDRED dollars for eighty acres, situated in the southeast quarter of the section that the seat of Justice is located on, in a square shape; and another offer we make, we will give two hundred dollars for the quarter section, and ten per cent interest until paid."

Harrison Jordon, clerk of the board was authorized to attend to purchasing the land that the seat of Justice is located on, and to survey the same off and advertise the sale of lots.

At the meeting of November 15th, 1849, the board records the following:

"A special meeting of the commissioners of Warren county has been called for the special business and all other business that may come before us. The commissioners have proceeded to survey the seat of Justice of Warren county, or have had the same done. Immediately after we made a purchase of the ground which includes eighty acres laying in a square form, where the seat of Justice is located on, and have ordered a sale of lots to be on the 10th day of December next. The condition of sale is to be as follows, to-wit: One-third of the purchase-money to be paid in hand, and the remaining other two-thirds to be in two equal payments, the first payment in six months hence, and the last payment in twelve months from the day of sale. The number of lots which will be sold or offered for sale on the 10th day of December next, is to be one hundred. Whereas said board values said lots at such price as will herein be specified. Price and lots described as follows":

Lot No. 10.....	\$5.00
" 3	5.00
" 7.....	5.00
" 15.....	10.00
" 18.....	10.00
" 22.....	10.00
" 2 in Block 6.....	10.00
" 6 ".....	8.00

Lot No. 10 in Block	6		\$10.00
" 15	"		15.00
" 20	"		20.00
" 1	7		15.00
" 6	"		10.00
" 13	"		25.00
" 16	"		25.00
" 20	"		25.00
" 3	8		15.00
" 7	"		15.00
" 11	"		20.00
" 18	"		20.00

These are given as showing the specimen prices of lots in the original city.

At the meeting of the 17th of November, 1849, John M. Laverty's bill of 12½ cents per lot for surveying the seat of Justice, was not allowed, but they say: "the said board offers to allow the said John M. Laverty the sum of \$2.00 per day while necessarily employed, according to previous contract made by the commissioners with John M. Laverty."

They also "reserve the public square expressly for the purpose of public buildings and as public ground, which shall be used for nothing else.

"Joel Scott was appointed to superintend the sale of lots, which was ordered for the 10th of December; and Harrison Jordon is authorized and empowered to act as town agent to sell and make conveyances of lots which are specified on record by said board, and also to make deeds, and all other business thereto pertaining.

"At a regular meeting of the board on the 2d day of April, 1850, the board considered and re-valued the lots in the town of Indianola, and make some alterations in regard to the selling of said lots. They will sell two lots together by reserving two feet off each where they may come adjoining an alley, which will make (them) 58 feet wide and 148 feet long, and the corner lots will be 30 feet wide and 148 feet long, and the lots in the center, between the alley and street, will be 60 feet wide and 148 feet long. The tier of lots on the south will correspond with the rest, except they will be 118 feet long."

"The second sale of lots is ordered in the proceedings of February 10th, 1850, in this wise: "The board appoints Paris P. Henderson as agent to appraise the lots in Indianola according to the several lots that have already been appraised, and to have a second sale of lots on the second Monday in August next, and to have the same advertised in some newspaper; attend the same, and they appropriate ten dollars for books and papers, and authorize him to draw the money and send for the same."

At the session of August 9th, 1850, they say: "We have agreed to build a building to hold courts for the county, and have agreed upon the following plan: twenty feet in front and thirty feet back, with three rooms above."

At this session James Nicholls appears as commissioner, instead of Daniel Barker.

There has been considerable curiosity, as is common concerning new towns, as to what led to the selection of the name. Upon application to Col. Henderson he supplies the following explanation:

"The name of Indianola was taken from Indianola, Texas, and occurred

in this way: I was at that time taking the *New York Sun*. In that paper was the account of the United States government landing at Indianola, Texas, a lot of camels, which they were trying to introduce into the army for service on the plains. While we were at Mr. Blackford's for dinner, the day that the site of the town was located, I was reading the account. This was the first time any of us had ever heard of Indianola, or the introduction of camels into the army. We had been talking all day of a name for our new 'town' but had yet not found one that seemed to suit. Mr. A. D. Jones, one of the locating commissioners, then suggested the name of Indianola, which was put to a vote and carried unanimously."

Jesse Liston built the first house on the spot where Indianola now stands, before it was laid out as a town. He took a claim of the land, but soon found that it had been entered by some one else. He therefore removed his house in order to retain it, near the place where Eli Posegate now lives, on West Main street. This was early in 1850.

The first frame house was built in the spring of 1850, about where A. D. Swan's grocery now is. It was built for Z. H. Hockett, by Zachariah Nicholson. This was for a store.

J. M. Hamilton built the first frame dwelling house, southwest of the public square. It was for A. H. Barker, and was used for a hotel.

The old log house, which still stands on the west side of the square, and is owned by Dr. I. Windle, of Des Moines, was the first hotel in the town. It was called the "Iowa House," and was kept by J. F. Woodside, who afterward committed suicide in Missouri, as did also his wife.

The first two-story house was built in 1853 by John S. McKiminy for James Lawrence. It comprises a part of what is now known as the National House kept by Major R. Babb.

The first frame school-house was built on the site of the present South building. It now does duty as a shop northeast of the public square.

The first school was taught in a house which M. R. Barker had built and used for a store building. It was in the winter of 1850 and the teacher was Dr. Hezekiah Fisk. John Embree taught the second school.

A log house which stood just west of the college campus was known as the "Naturalization House" because everybody who came to town was compelled to live for a time in it before they could secure other quarters.

The first merchant was Z. H. Hockett, who kept a general stock in the building already mentioned.

M. R. Barker was the second, and he still remains in the mercantile business in Indianola.

In the *Indianola Republican* of Feb. 21, 1856, we find that some enthusiastic writer attempts to describe the place under the title "Indianola—First Impressions."

"My *first* impressions were received abroad; Indianola has a reputation abroad. The gossip of travelers as to the comparative merits of the towns of the 'Great West,' gave me my first notions of the place. And I confess to a high-wrought idea of Indianola. No town is more spoken of for its beauty of site, thrift, and almost every other accomplishment by travelers from the East than Indianola. Last fall I was East and traveled pretty extensively through New York and Massachusetts, and wherever maps of Iowa were found, and they were plenty, you could note the places before the eastern eye by the soiled spots on the maps caused by putting the

fingers down at such points. Among other points thus indicated and complimented *with smut was Indianola.*

"My next and most vivid impression was received from actual vision; '*veni, vidi,*' I came, I saw. But I came in mid-winter, when everything perforce wears a cold, repellant visage, and it would not have been singular if the temperature of my feelings had undergone a very sensible depression. But not so. The dreary reign of the bleak storm-king was over all. There was snow everywhere; in the streets, on the housetops, on the prairies, and a universal captivity done up in frost and ice, held everybody to a close accountability for ears, noses, and toes; yet, I was not driven by anything or by all I saw to let down my idea in the least. The cold, frost, and snow formed the 'upper crust.' They seemed to constitute a temporary aristocracy with whom no one seemed desirous of associating. Those were not the 'upper ten,' but an upper trio, that haughtily repelled and repulsed all attempts at familiarity or even friendship. They had the characteristics of aristocracies in general, being *cold*, formal, self-conscious and exclusive. They were a fierce triumvirate and wielded a remorseless scepter over hill and plain, river and rill, man and beast. Sometimes this despotic trio would unbend their sternness a little and admit to their social revels *the wind*, and especially if it came from the frozen pole, but only seemingly to add to their aristocratic exclusiveness; but when thus joined by their high northern guest, they paraded the streets, entered people's dwellings and took all sorts of unwarrantable liberties with other folks' property, playing the deuce generally with everything from cellar to garret, until they have made themselves very unpopular, and I notice to-day that a movement is on foot to expel them from town, a movement I for one most heartily endorse, and as I observe our old friend the *Sun* is one of the executive committee, I most cordially bid him 'God speed.' But I said these were only the upper crust. Beneath this frowning brow I saw a pleasant, genial eye. The *shape* of things pleases me. The site of Indianola is unsurpassed in the West. When I first came within viewing distance, I was struck with the magnificence of its perspective. It does seem to me that, all poetry aside, no more grandly beautiful scope of country can be found on the green earth, in its natural shape, just as it fell from its Maker's hand, than that of which Indianola is the center; within a radius line of five miles, unadorned, untouched and alone in its wild, silent magnificence, this portion of country must have been lovely, indeed. I love the silent majesties of nature. There is in them a voice and an eloquence that speaks to the soul, and sluggish must be the nature that remains unmoved amid these grand old harmonies that breath like the soul of God through all creation around. But the 'woodman's axe' has been busily resounding during the last few years, and to crown all there is now a thriving town of twelve hundred inhabitants, with its Sabbaths, churches, schools, refinement and intelligence springing into vigorous life, amid all the natural attractions of this region.

"And it was from those signs above indicated, I got other impressions favorable to our place. A town of this size that can and will build such a church as that recently erected, need not despair of its future. That is a long step in the right direction. It is indicative of a correct idea, as to the true policy of town-makers. Liberality is the true alchemy that converts dullness into activity, unthrift and stagnant energy into thrift and industry, decline and dilapidation into growth and increase. I had heard of the manifestations of a generous liberality. I have special opportunities pass-

ing under my *personal inspection* of knowing something of the public spirit that pervades the community. That is right. A liberal policy is money out at twenty-five per cent. Many towns dwindle and *die* on account of the niggardly, close-fisted, selfish policy of their citizens. Ten dollars invested in public improvements, either in erecting churches, building school-houses, improving the public square, grading the streets, laying down plank sidewalks, planting out shrubbery and shade-trees along our streets, *supporting a good newspaper*, a public reading room, or anything designed to improve and beautify the appearance of the town, or elevate and refine the tastes of society; or increase the aggregate of the public and individual knowledge, is a most capital investment. It makes the town, and the town fixes the value of property generally. Property is never worth much in any one-horse town. It is easy to make any town a one-horse town. Be niggardly, selfish, and mean, so mean that the dogs will not bark at you, be crabbed, coarse and ill-mannered to everybody, dispense with all the amenities and elegancies of polite etiquette, be stingy as a public toward every call for moneyed aid, so stingy as to sink a thousand fathoms below contempt, and very soon the whole aspect of things will indicate it. The burning sirocco would not be more inimical to the health and growth of a town than the prevalence of such a spirit.

"But over against that stands the other, and only wise, policy. I am truly gratified by the abundant signs I discover that this latter is the policy of Indianola. My first impressions on this point are altogether pleasant. But the more of this spirit of *town improvement* we have the better; who would not cheerfully give ten dollars to have our square re-fenced and thoroughly ornamented with becoming shade-trees? I will for one; who next?

"Another hopeful feature about Indianola is its generally correct morals. Without the morality of the Bible, the elevated etiquette of religion, the corrective power of the gospel, being known and felt in the community all other graces pale, grow dim and die out. There is nothing enduring unless savored with the conservative power of the gospel. A religious people is always a prosperous people. Outlaw Christianity, make it disreputable in community to go to church and be a child of faith, destroy the sanctity of the Sabbath, scoff at piety, encourage vice and transgressions of commandments, and you have done more to unharness the public from the restraints of conscience and public sentiment and all the conservative influence that can exalt and redeem society than you can undo in an eternity. Indianola has a reputation for being a decidedly moral, *temperate* and *religious* place. Never let down from that. 'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.'"

* * *

We have not been able to secure business directories of the town at different periods, but the following, condensed from the advertisements in the *Republican* for Dec. 9th, 1855, gives the earliest information of this character which is obtainable:

Printing Office.—John W. Murphy, proprietor of the *Republican*.

Dry Goods.—A. R. & J. W. Haynes, Geo. W. Jones, Seachrest & Meek, M. R. Barker & Co., William Barnwell, I. & C. Plosegate.

Groceries and Queensware.—E. & G. Crosthwait, Geo. W. Jones, Hagen & Bro.

Hardware.—D. W. Van Sittert, Jacob Stark.

Drug Store.—I. Windle & Co.

Pumps.—J. D. & O. M. Ingalls, D. W. Van Sittert.

Plow Shop.—Carpenter & Bro., Payne & Flesher.

Steam Mill.—Z. H. Hockett.

Jewelers.—Leach & Cross.

Land Agents.—P. P. Henderson, Seachrest & Meek, Todhunter & Millard, Geo. E. Griffith.

Shoemaker.—W. Hargrave.

Blacksmiths.—Graham & Black, Payne & Flesher.

Physicians.—Windle & Noble, H. Fisk.

Attorneys.—Bryan & Williamson, Todhunter & Millard, and W. W. Nevison.

Butcher.—E. Hunt.

This is a meager showing for Indianola, but it was a meager town at that time. It continued however to grow gradually. The interest in education increased, the Seminary was established and grew and students multiplied, business reached out for better connections, the jealousy of the county seat began to abate, and the town began to take on more important airs.

In 1860 the thriving village heard the echoes that ushered in the great war struggle that fairly shook the earth. For the honor of the old flag Indianola sent forth many of her bravest and best, and "over their ashes her most bitter tears have been shed."

But it was only the echoes of the war surges that reached Indianola. The wreck and desolation were elsewhere. The prosperity of the town was slackened, not stopped. With the return of the soldiers to the fields of activity and industry, the growth of the town was quickened. Still it was a healthful growth, even during the "wild cat" days of speculation that always follow in the footprints of war.

In 1863 it was concluded that it had reached such a point that it ought to be incorporated, which was done under the general law of the State. The following is the petition as presented to the county court:

PETITION FOR THE INCORPORATION OF INDIANOLA, WARREN COUNTY, IOWA.

To the Honorable County Court of Warren County, Iowa:

Your petitioners, citizens of the town of Indianola, county of Warren, and State of Iowa, would respectfully pray your honor that the following described territory be incorporated under the name and style of the City of Indianola, which said territory embraces the aforesaid town of Indianola, together with all its additions, to-wit: Commencing at the half mile stake on the north side of section twenty-five, township seventy-six, north of range twenty-four west, thence running due east two hundred and thirty-six rods, thence due south sixty-eight rods, thence due east eighty-four rods, to the half mile line, in section thirty, township seventy-six, north of range twenty-three west, thence south to the centre of said section thirty, thence due west to the north end of Walnut street, in Haworth's addition to said town of Indianola, thence due south one hundred and sixty rods, thence due west to the southwest corner of said section thirty, thence still due west fifty-five rods and twenty-one links, thence north eighty rods, thence west sixty-five rods and twenty-nine links, thence north eighty rods,

thence west to the centre of section twenty-five, township seventy-six, range twenty-four, which will more fully appear from an accurate plat of said described territory herewith attached and made part of this petition. Your petitioners further represent that they have selected and duly empowered Maxwell & McNeil to act as attorneys in behalf of petitioners in prosecuting the passage of this petition to a final termination.

This is signed by ninety tax-payers.

This was met by the following

REMONSTRANCE TO THE INCORPORATION OF INDIANOLA.

To the Honorable, the County Court of Warren County, Iowa:

The undersigned, citizens, residents and voters within the limits proposed to be incorporated under the name of the City of Indianola, Warren county, Iowa, would respectfully remonstrate against said proposed incorporation for the following reasons:

That the incorporation of said territory described in the petition therefor, is, in the opinion of your remonstrators, unnecessary, uncalled for, and inexpedient.

That the condition of citizens residing in and upon said territory does not require that the same should be incorporated.

That if the same should be incorporated it will greatly increase taxation upon the citizens thereof, without being of any practical benefit.

That it will increase litigation which will necessarily increase taxation.

That it will lead to continual broils and contentions.

That it will engender strife and difficulty between the citizens residing upon said incorporated limits and those living outside thereof.

That it will disturb the peace and quietude of the citizens thereof and lead to bitter political strife.

That it will array one part of the town against the other.

That it will lead to unpleasant crimination and recrimination.

That it will entail upon (us) all the evils of a city, without any of the benefits thereof.

We would therefore most respectfully pray your honors to refuse the prayer of the petitioners therefor.

This is signed by eighty-four citizens of the place, some of the reasons assigned for signing or for changing from favoring to opposing it, are curious. A number "signed the petition for incorporation without mature consideration." A distinguished attorney now a resident of Des Moines, endorse, that he signed petition "in fun," while a physician yet remaining here, improves upon it by subscribing after the manner of Josh Billings, or Nasby, "in phun." A banker says "not in favor of incorporation for fear of high taxes;" while another, now in business in the place, says, "signed thus because I am opposed to the masheen."

But the town was incorporated and none of the predicted bad results have followed.

The complete list of officers of the city from 1864 to 1879, inclusive, will give some idea of the excellent class of men who have been selected as its rulers.

Articles of incorporation of the town of Indianola were filed October 5, 1863, and the first election for town officers was held March 7, 1864.

The finances of the town have been well managed, and notwithstanding large amounts have been paid for grading streets and building sidewalks, and keeping them in repair, the town is out of debt, and can boast of having more miles of good sidewalk than any town of its size in the State.

There are no beer saloons or billiard tables in the town; the price of license for beer saloons is \$3,000 each, and for billiard tables \$300 each.

Since its organization the town has had the following officers, viz:

1864.

Mayor—Lewis Todhunter and C. E. Moorman. Recorder—Asahel Ward. Treasurer—J. C. Read. Assessor—Asahel Ward. Attorney—H. W. Maxwell. Marshal—W. F. Wells. Street Commissioner—W. F. Wells. Trustees—J. C. Read, J. W. Bundy, M. R. Barker, J. A. Olive, John Dixon.

1865.

Mayor—Robert Longshore. Recorder—A. Ward and J. M. Holliday. Treasurer—John Webb. Assessor—Asahel Ward. Marshal—W. F. Wells. Street Commissioner—W. F. Wells. Trustees—John Dixon, L. B. Clapp, M. W. Shepherd, John Webb, E. G. Crosthwait.

1866.

Mayor—Lewis Todhunter. Recorder—Asahel Ward. Treasurer—John Webb. Assessor—Asahel Ward. Marshal—W. F. Wells. Street Commissioner—W. F. Wells. Trustees—E. P. Davis, Wm. Coffman, T. G. Barnes, Joel Jacoby, E. W. Perry.

1867.

Mayor—R. T. Merrill. Recorder—T. H. Davis. Treasurer—P. P. Henderson. Assessor—M. R. Barker. Marshals—H. C. Henderson and Robt. Cleland. Street Commissioners—H. C. Henderson and Robt. Cleland. Trustees—Wesley Cheshire, J. N. Andrew, J. A. Leach, W. L. Kircher, E. W. Perry.

1868.

Mayor—R. T. Merrill. Recorder—T. H. Davis. Treasurer—P. P. Henderson. Assessor—M. R. Barker. Marshal—John H. Clark. Street Commissioner—Robert Cleland. Trustees—Wesley Cheshire, E. W. Perry, J. A. Leach, W. L. Kircher, J. A. Olive.

1869.

Mayor—E. W. Hartman. Recorder—T. H. Davis. Treasurer—P. P. Henderson. Assessor—E. W. Perry. Marshal—J. H. Clark. Street Commissioner—J. H. Clark. Trustees—J. A. Olive, J. H. Eno, E. W. Fortney, A. H. Swan, Willet Carpenter.

1870.

Mayor—J. J. Cozad. Recorder—T. H. Davis. Treasurer—P. P. Henderson. Assessor—W. J. McGee. Marshal—John Burke. Street Commissioner, John Burkett. Trustees—J. A. Olive, E. W. Fortney, J. H. Eno, Willet Carpenter, B. F. Swan.

1871.

Mayor—J. J. Cozad. Recorder—T. H. Davis. Treasurer—P. P. Henderson. Assessor—W. J. McGee. Marshal—T. D. Noble. Street Commissioner—A. P. Keeney. Trustees—J. A. Olive, E. W. Fortney, Willet Carpenter, I. P. C. Martin, Furman Rogers.

1872.

Mayor—E. W. Perry. Recorder—H. T. Metcalf. Treasurer—P. P. Henderson. Assessor—W. J. McGee. Marshal—C. S. Litzenberg. Street Commissioner—John Golden. Trustees—Wesley Cheshire, A. R. Worth, Wm. Peck, A. O. Reynolds, J. E. Pritchard.

1873.

Mayor—George Collings. Recorder—A. M. Henderson. Treasurer—M. W. Judkins. Assessor—J. T. Lacy. Marshal—John Reynolds. Street Commissioner—Henry Ruth. Trustees—A. R. Worth, J. M. Fallis, J. T. Huffman, Wm. Peck, J. H. Clark.

1874.

Mayor—George Collings. Recorder—A. M. Henderson. Treasurer—M. W. Judkins. Assessor—J. T. Lacy. Marshals—Isaac Harvey and Wm. Lemon. Street Commissioner—Henry Ruth. Trustees—J. T. Huffman, Henry Ruth, W. H. H. Hursh, J. M. Fallis, R. T. Harbison.

1875.

Mayor—Edward Hall. Recorder—Edd. R. McKee. Treasurer—Miles W. Judkins. Assessor—J. T. Lacy. Attorneys—Todhunter & Hartman. Marshals—G. W. Burgess and Andy Park. Street Commissioners—C. K. Bidlake and Henry Ruth. Trustees—Wm. Graham, E. W. Perry, Wesley Cheshire, Imle L. Eno, M. R. Barker.

1876.

Mayor—W. F. Powell. Recorder—Edd. R. McKee. Treasurer—Miles W. Judkins. Assessor—John W. Howard. Attorneys—Todhunter & Hartman. Marshal—Andy Park. Street Commissioner—William Liston. Trustees—Willet Carpenter, A. R. Henry, Frank A. McClure, John B. Gifford, Thomas W. Graham.

1877.

Mayor—W. F. Powell. Recorder—G. R. Stover. Treasurer—Joel Jacoby. Assessor—John W. Howard. Attorney—Harrison McNeil. Marshals—John Vantassel and W. F. Law. Street Commissioners—W. F. Wells and W. F. Law. Trustees—W. H. H. Hursh, Robert A. McGowan, John S. Jones, John Dyke, J. H. Johnston.

1878.

Mayor—C. S. Litzenberg. Recorder—Edd. R. McKee. Treasurer—T. P. Crosthwait. Assessor—P. P. Henderson. Attorney—George Collings. Marshals—W. F. Law and Andy Park. Street Commissioner—John L. Taylor. Trustees—Frank A. McClure, Dan G. Peck, J. H. Whitney, Thos. W. Graham, A. O. Reynolds.

1879.

Mayor—John W. Howard. Recorder—Edd. R. McKee. Treasurer—T. P. Crosthwait. Assessor—P. P. Henderson. Attorney—George Collings. Marshals—Tom. Henderson and R. F. Henry. Street Commissioner—Jno. L. Taylor. Trustees—Frank A. McClure, Dan. G. Peck, J. H. Whitney, M. R. Barker, J. R. Hursh, Jesse Bryson.

Indianola, viewed as the town of to-day, is one of the most picturesque in Iowa. Situated almost exactly in the center of the county, it is easily seen from almost every township, and from the court-house dome may be seen the new Capitol building of Iowa, seventeen miles away. The view thus spread out to the beholder is one of surpassing beauty. In every direction is to be seen the gently rolling prairie, dotted with artificial groves and nearly the whole surface under cultivation. Thrifty villages are shown and near by the narrow belts of timber which skirt the Three Rivers, the basis of the drainage of the county, each showing a fertile valley unsurpassed in the United States in fertility. The location is such as to give a fine natural drainage. The town site was originally nothing but a wild expanse of prairie grass, but now it is a perfect forest of trees, and the city is perhaps shaded too much, or will be as it increases in years.

One of the most noticeable features of Indianola is the social character of the people. The citizens are of the best class of people, and they have made the town like themselves. There is not a single drinking saloon in the place, the sale of intoxicating liquors being strictly prohibited by city ordinance. It is perhaps owing to this fact that the place is so remarkably free from all exhibitions of ruffianism and from the presence of evil-disposed persons. There is scarcely any abject poverty in Indianola, and nearly every person seems to be fairly prosperous and above the pressure of want, at least. Visitors to Indianola are invariably profuse in their praises of the town and the courtesy and hospitality of its citizens.

The town is about equally distributed in each direction from the court-house, which is the central stand-point of the place both geographically and architecturally. The business houses surround the public square, filling every lot and every house on each of the four sides and extending up the

side streets. All this is skirted by some four or five blocks of private residences in each direction. As seen from a distance, Indianola presents the appearance of a grove of trees, so completely are the houses hidden in the foliage, with the exception of the court-house, the dome of which towers high over all and is visible from all parts of the county. The trees are all of artificial growth and end with the city limits, the town being surrounded with prairie.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway enters the city from the northeast and its depot is just outside those limits of the city which are occupied as residences, in Windle's addition which has never been sold off in lots.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway enters the city from the east and its depot is located one block east and three blocks north of the court-house.

The cemetery is located south of the city about three-fourths of a mile, and its principal part is under the control of the Odd Fellows, although the old cemetery was originally deeded to the public. It ought, it seems, to be brought under the authority of the city in order that its condition might be improved. The Odd Fellows cemetery is one of the best kept in the State. Its location is good and its condition reflects the highest credit upon that order.

The following is the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the city for the last year beginning in March, 1878:

RECEIPTS.

On general revenue.....	\$1,945 81
On delinquent taxes.....	157 50
For license and dog tax.....	118 50
“ impounding stock.....	57 00
“ fines.....	112 65
“ rents.....	131 00
“ sale of old lumber.....	16 10
<hr/>	
Total amount of revenue from all sources.....	\$2,538 56

EXPENDITURES.

Mayor's salary.....	\$ 24 00
Recorder's salary.....	60 65
Treasurer's ".....	47 93
City Attorney.....	103 40
Street Commissioner's salary.....	415 00
Marshal's salary.....	425 55
Trustees' salaries (5).....	105 00
Lumber.....	432 98
Work on streets.....	121 08
Boarding paupers and prisoners.....	15 50
Printing.....	21 60
Oil, flues, etc.....	39 50
Hardware.....	38 90
Drayage.....	5 70

Expense of scales and pound.....	\$ 47 52
Plow.....	18 00
Extra police service.....	7 50
Repairs on pumps.....	5 25
Smithing... ..	12 70
Rent of scale lot.....	50 00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	50 35
Total.....	\$2,048 11

Paid on prior outstanding indebtedness.....	\$ 387 88
Discount of warrants.....	9 01
Cash in treasury.....	93 56
	\$2,538 56

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following is a list of the business men and establishments of Indianola at the present time so far as we have been able to secure it:

Barber Shops.—James Akers; Joseph Carter & Co.; William Wehr; Ben Wagoner.

Drugs.—C. A. Buffington; E. M. Odiorne; R. Armstrong; A. R. Cocke.

Hardware.—John H. Law, A. O. & O. C. Reynolds, J. W. Campbell, W. G. Silcott.

Furniture and Undertaking.—Richey Brothers, R. A. McGowan.

Restaurants.—John H. Clark, Si Coryell, Lee Wells.

Jewelers.—Jo. Beck, O. K. Butler.

Livery Stables.—Willet Carpenter, R. B. Parrott.

Butchers.—Schimelfennig Brothers, John Young, D. C. Dubois.

Groceries.—Gifford & Honnold, Spray & Eno, McClure Brothers, Noble Brothers, Hughes & Bro., H. T. Metcalf, S. Burberry, V. K. Price, W. W. Slone, A. D. Swan, Graham & Harbison, J. Cunningham, E. Austin.

Books and Stationery.—W. A. Liston, Nez. Foster.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.—Mrs. M. Sheets, Miss E. McDowell, Mrs. W. P. Harbison, Mrs. M. C. Henderson, Mrs. M. M. Hamilton, Miss Ann Dillon, Mrs. M. J. Patterson.

Hair Dresser.—Mrs. Miller.

Harness and Saddlery.—G. C. Davis, T. P. Crosthwait.

Real Estate and Loan Offices.—Hall & Carruthers, Creighton & Creighton, Turner & Volk, Todhunter & Hartman.

Boots and Shoes.—A. R. Worth, E. Austin, Thomas Jays, G. M. Harvey, Charles Ellison, N. McDowell, John D. Ingalls (agent), V. K. Price, J. E. Lucas & Co., J. B. Austin.

Commission Merchant.—S. Calhoun.

Dry Goods and Clothing.—M. R. Barker, E. W. Perry & Son, Thayer & Whitney, O. H. Christy, C. McKay, Strauss & Co., Schlesinger & Co.

Banks.—First National, Warren County.

Flouring Mills.—Hursh & Pritchard, Jesse Bryson.

Elevators and Grain Buyers.—Boatright & Fernald, S. S. Lucas & Co., Eichenberry & Co.

Agricultural Implements.—A. O. Reynolds & Co., Mel W. Park, Dan G. Peck, J. H. Law.

Carpenter and Planing Mills.—Fortney, Martin & Co., John Hall, E. Proudfoot, S. Helmick, E. W. Bryant, W. Gordon.

Blacksmiths and Machinists.—John A. Olive, Amos Embree, N. G. Chesbrough, J. M. Fallis, George Hohl, Amlong & Huffman, Fred Olive, O. M. Ingalls, Wales W. Puffer.

Hotels.—Central House, National House, Madison, Farmers' Home, Tremont, and Sherman houses.

Lumber.—H. F. Getchell & Sons, Eichenberry & Co.

Attorneys.—Lewis Todhunter, J. E. Williamson, R. B. Parrott, Geo. W. Seevers, A. L. Kimball, W. F. Powell, Harrison McNeil, J. H. Henderson, Geo. Collings, W. H. Schooley, W. H. Berry, E. W. Hartman, Edd. Hall, W. B. Carruthers, J. H. Creighton, E. D. Samson, R. J. Graham, A. A. McGarry, H. M. Hogg, R. P. Anderson, J. M. Brown, A. C. Bishop, O. C. Brown, J. G. Volk, J. H. Creighton, O. O. Morrison, John A. Hall and J. H. Carruthers.

Physicians.—C. W. Davis, W. C. Davis, G. H. Bonney, C. B. Lake, J. D. McCleary, Thos. S. Parr, E. L. Baker, A. J. Applegate, W. M. Park, M. D. Fuller, P. Gress, J. Pressley.

Dentists.—J. J. Maxfield, W. W. Loring.

Station Agents.—C. B. McLaughlin, F. C. Squires.

Colleges.—Simpson Centenary.

Churches.—Methodist, Baptist, United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Christian.

Lodges.—Warren Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 53; Indianola Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F., with Rebecca Lodge; Indianola Encampment, No. 34, I. O. O. F.; Three Rivers Lodge United Workmen; Union League.

Newspapers.—*People's Advocate*, C. B. Lake, M. D., publisher; Frank B. Taylor, editor; *Tribune*, John E. Clarey, editor and publisher; *Herald*, Graham & Knox, proprietors, A. J. Graham, editor, John W. Jones, city editor.

Photographers.—D. H. Cross, Mrs. L. A. Schooley.

Bakers.—J. H. Clark, S. Coryell.

Broom Factory.—C. P. Beem.

Wagon Shops.—Fred Olive, N. G. Chesbrough.

Painters.—J. M. Folger, J. Judkins, Ves Barns, R. F. Henry, J. Mayers.

Printers.—Clint Price, Will Foster, E. Ivins, Ben Gardner, H. White, C. McKay, Jr., J. W. Jones, M. Bilderback, Chas. Miller, Ira Ingalls, Will Johnson, Will Herron.

SCHOOLS.

There are two school buildings: the North and South buildings, both having excellent appointments. Both are substantial brick structures, built in a good style of architecture.

The South building is thus described, by Mr. Al. Swalm, in the *Visitor* for May 14, 1868:

"The foundation is built out of sandstone, from Mr. Hallam's quarry. The walls are six feet in height, four feet under the ground level, and two feet above, finished with a belting course of cut stone. Three hundred perches of stone were used in their construction. The basement story consists of a hall and two rooms, which will be used as storage rooms, and for the furnaces—two of which are required to keep the rosy-cheeked lads and lassies comfortably warm, when old Boreas resumes his tyrannical sway.

The walls are twelve inches thick, and built of the best of brick, made on the ground, from clay carted from a bank three miles east of town. A portion are hand-made brick, the remainder machine-made. The length of the building is sixty-six and a-half feet, with a width of thirty-six feet. The height is about forty four feet. On the first floor are two rooms, twenty-five by thirty-four, with a large hall between them. There is also a vestibule, eight by twenty-six—and this description will apply to the second and third floors, with the exception as to the height of the ceiling, that of the first story being twelve feet, of the second, eleven and a-half, and of the third, ten feet. There are two wardrobes on each floor, eight by eight. The rooms are well lighted by six windows in each—half-circle at the top. On the south side of the roof appear five dormer windows, while on the north side, rising at the eaves equal distant from the ends, is a Gothic gable, with a circular window at top, surmounted with ornamented wood work. The location of the building is central, being two blocks southeast of the public square, fronting to the north. It is on the lot adjoining the Baptist church, and in this immediate locality can wholesome food for the body, for the mind and for the soul, be obtained. Major Babb will furnish the first, the competent Professor May the next, while Dr. Ivens will gladly serve all inquirers concerning the proper food for man's immortal soul. Got on the wrong strain then, we suspect our friends will think, so we'll slide out of it, and around and tell you how the cornice will be beautifully ornamented with heavy double scroll brackets, with an eighteen inch projection of the cornice. Also that the cupola will be sixty feet in height, and will be finished with a unique French composite style of architecture. It will be about twenty-five feet above the roof.

"As before stated, there are near three hundred perches of stone in the foundation and window sills. Near two hundred thousand brick were used in the construction of the walls. Thirty-five thousand A No. 1 shingles were required to cover the roof. Thirty-five thousand feet of lumber will be used up, when completed. School was kept in this building during last winter, under the superintendency of Professor M. A. May, a gentleman of fine scholastic attainments. We are glad to learn that his efforts are pronounced eminently successful by those much more competent to judge of such matters than we, but we err not when we say that it is the united wish of the parents and scholars that he enter again upon his responsible duties, at the opening of the fall term."

The North building is only two stories in height, but shows well, and is arranged for use.

The following is the enrollment, by rooms, of the pupils in the Indianola public schools, for the month of October, 1879:

NORTH BUILDING.

		BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
First primary,	Miss Josie Houghtaling, teacher....	28	33	61
Second "	" Maria L. Hall, teacher....	30	25	55
Third "	" Ida Alexander, teacher....	26	23	49
First intermediate,	" Alice Braucht, teacher.....	18	32	50
Second "	Mrs. B. F. McCoy, teacher.....	21	21	42
First grammar,	Miss Ella McCarty, teacher.....	10	23	33
High school,	Mr. F. A. North, teacher....	17	30	47
Total.....		150	187	337

SOUTH BUILDING.

First primary, Miss Mary Hamilton, teacher.....	29	14	43
Second “ “ Jennie S. Clark, teacher.....	28	31	59
Fourth “ “ Rosie L. Kimball, teacher.....	24	25	49
*Second grammar, Mrs. M. K. Culbertson, teacher.....	24	17	41
Total.....	105	87	192

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The members of the Indianola school board are: A. O. Reynolds, president; Thos. W. Graham, secretary; John Cheshire, treasurer; John Law, Elias Proudfoot, Jas. H. Hughes, Chas. S. Litzenberg, Edward Hall, directors; E. M. Cotton, superintendent.

The general financial condition and management of the school interests is shown by the following statement of receipts and disbursements of the Independent District of Indianola, Iowa, for the year ending September 15, 1879:

School-house Fund, Dr.

Received from taxes....	\$ 1,581.00	
Received from other sources.....	27.00	
Received from contingent fund.....	400.00	\$ 2,008.00

School-house Fund, Cr.

Overdrawn at last report....	\$ 513.04	
On bonds and interest ..	1,210.00	
Paid for other purposes.....	112.86	
Balance on hand....	\$ 172.10	\$ 2,008.00

Teachers' Fund, Dr.

On hand at last report.....	2,882.93	
Received from district tax.....	2,306.05	
Regular apportionment.....	874.60	\$ 6,063.58

Teachers' Fund, Cr.

Paid teachers since last report.....	\$ 3,935.00	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 2,128.58	\$ 6,063.58

Contingent Fund, Dr.

On hand at last report.....	\$ 268.98	
Received from taxes.....	1,567.06	\$ 1,836.04

Contingent Fund, Cr.

Fuel.....	\$	266.00	
Janitors.....		320.00	
Secretary's salary.....		60.00	
Miscellaneous.....		784.49	
On hand.....		402.55	
Total.....			\$ 1,836.04

POSTMASTERS.

The post-office was established in Indianola, August 4, 1849, and Col. P. P. Henderson was the first postmaster. The office was first kept about three miles east of the present location, while the present town was being laid out. Since that time it has had the following postmasters, with the annexed time of service, as shown by the books of the post-office department, at Washington:

Paris P. Henderson, P. M. 4th August, 1849; Zebulon H. Hockett; P. M. 19th of March, 1850; Paris P. Henderson, P. M. 27th October, 1851; Richard Grantham, P. M. 14th December, 1853; Paris P. Henderson, P. M. 7th March, 1854; John H. Monahan, P. M. 26th December, 1854; Thos. J. Atkeson, P. M. 19th December, 1856; Luther T. Briscoe P. M. 22d July, 1855; Jas. H. Knox P. M. 19th March, 1861; Gorham A. Worth P. M. 20th September, 1862; John N. Andrew P. M. 13th of February, 1868; Jas. H. Knox P. M. 13th March, 1875; Thos. D. Noble, P. M. 10th April, 1879.

All these have been excellent officers, and not a dollar of defalcation has ever occurred among them. Of late years the struggle for the office has been lively, but good natured.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church of Indianola was organized by Rev. G. M. Swan and David Wills, committee of the Presbytery of Des Moines, Nov. 4th, 1853. It consisted of seven members, being A. McClure, Louisa McClure, Luthera Stark, Margaret Thompson, David Demaree, Jacob Wiseheart and Elizabeth Wiseheart, and N. McClure and David Demaree were chosen as its elders. For years the church continued very weak, only having preaching occasionally. Its ministers have been Rev. I. M. Lippincott, from the organization until 1856; Rev. W. L. Lyons, between 1856 and 1860; Rev. D. L. Hughes, in 1864 and 1865. Rev. Wm. McCandlish was the minister of the church for two years, closing his labors May 1st, 1867. Rev. Silas Johnson was the first installed pastor of the church, commencing his labors May 1st, 1867. The church then consisted of forty-four members and worshipped in the old Seminary building. Its present house of worship was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$7,000. It is a frame, forty by seventy feet, with a vestibule and tower. It is the best church edifice in the city. A fine Troy bell, 700 pounds, is hung in its tower.

During the pastorate of Mr. Johnson, 332 members have been received into the church, and after deducting the number of deaths and removals, the present number of its members is 190. The church has a good mem-

bership, is free from debt, except a little for current expenses, and is doing a good work in the community.

BAPTIST.

The First Baptist Church of Indianola was organized in 1865, with the following members: John A. Pool, Rebecca Pool, E. W. Hartman, William Long, Charles McKay, Wm. Shover, Kezia Shover, Wm. Wright, Martha Wright, John Kinsley, Elizabeth Kinsley, F. E. Howard, Ursula Whitaker, Amanda Cox, Elizabeth Leibig, Mary A. Bishop, William P. Bishop, Jonathan Bishop, Sarah E. Bishop. The church building is a frame, and was erected in the summer of 1866, at a cost of \$5,000, and was dedicated in February, 1867, by Rev. John A. Pool. The following pastors have officiated in its walls: Rev. John A. Pool, from May 1, 1865, to August 1, 1868; Rev. T. R. Cressey, August 10, 1868, to April 1, 1870; Rev. D. N. Mason, September 25, 1870, to May 19, 1873; Rev. William Tilley, six months. The number of the present membership is about seventy-five. This church has ordained Rev. Thos. Stitt, Rev. Samuel W. Lee, and Rev. Wm. Foster as ministers. A good Sunday-school is conducted in connection with it.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

This is the oldest church organization, as well as the first building in the county dedicated as a church. It was organized in 1850, with Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Hockett, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Liston, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gad Bryan, and Hezekiah Fish as its original members. The church, which is the only brick structure of its kind in Indianola, was begun and completed in 1855, at a cost of about \$4,000, and was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Berry, President of Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, in January, 1856, and the money to complete it raised on the day of dedication. The present membership is about 260. Its records are very incomplete, but the following comprises the ministers it has had since 1860: E. M. H. Fleming, C. C. Moley, U. P. Golliday, Geo. Clammer, S. Guyer, ——— Shaffer, D. Thompson, A. C. Williams, J. H. Swope, R. M. Smith, T. S. Berry, F. W. Vinson, W. C. Morton. An excellent Sunday-school, of which Mr. E. D. Samson is the present Superintendent, is held in connection with the church. It has an average attendance of about 150. This church has indeed been an important one. It has not only seen all the other churches of the county grow up about it, but it has built up Simpson Centenary College, always extending a helping hand toward it, and looking kindly after the students. Its ministers have, as a rule, been superior to those in charges having no college, with a beneficial influence to all concerned and the county at large.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The organization of this church was affected some time in the year 1864, with Robt. Graham, Mrs. L. A. Graham, J. H. Millen and wife, David Miller and wife, Mrs. Harbison, R. T. Harbison, Esther Harbison, Wm. J. Clark and wife, Mrs. S. F. Palmer, Mr. Lyons and Mrs. Alexander, as original members. The church was built in 1868, at a cost of about \$4,000, and was dedicated by Rev. Andrew McCartney. It has only had two pastors,

Mr. McCartney and its present one, Rev. Joseph Calhoun. Its present membership is about 175, and it is in a fine, flourishing condition. Mr. Calhoun is a man of much ability, and one who has the confidence of the secular as well as the religious portion of the community. An excellent Sunday-school, with a large attendance, is also conducted, meeting every Sunday immediately after the close of the morning service.

CHRISTIAN.

This church was organized in January, 1869, its original members being as follows:

J. P. and Mary Z. Rader, G. H. and Mary A. Stover, Henry, Mary and Sarah Hipes, J. H. and L. Thatcher, J. W. and R. S. Hall, A. J. and Sarah Easter, Sarah Merritt, R. H. Clapp, A. O. and M. Reynolds.

The church was built in 1875 and 1876, at a cost of \$3,000, and was dedicated by Rev. A. C. Corbin. Its present membership is about sixty. A flourishing Sunday-school is also conducted in connection with the church.

THE INDIANOLA MUSICAL CLUB AND BRASS BAND

Consists of the following officers and gentlemen: M. F. Hammond, leader; F. C. Squires, E flat; John Cromley, 1st B flat; Thomas Prondfoot, 2d B flat; A. M. Vanzile, solo alto; Henry Graham, 1st alto, Frank Perry, 2d alto; Walter Richey, trombone; H. Jud Spray, baritone; Wales W. Puffer, tuba; W. W. Loring, bass drum; Alex. Bishop, side drum; Gas. C. Davis, cymbals.

MASONRY.

Warren Lodge, No. 53, A. F. and A. M., was organized under a dispensation, granted by the Grand Master of Iowa, dated October 30, A. D. 1854. The charter members were: Thomas Thompson, David Demaree, Richard Grantham, Nathaniel McClure, George R. Stover, George W. May, Rees Babb, B. S. Noble and Jonathan Rawls. The first meeting was held November 16, 1854. The officers were: Thomas Thompson, W. M.; David Demaree, S. W.; Richard Grantham, J. W.; G. R. Stover, Secretary; Nathaniel McClure, Treasurer; B. S. Noble, Sr. Deacon; Geo. W. May, Jr. Deacon, and Jonathan Rawls, Tyler. The organization of the lodge was affected in a school-house, where the Christian church now stands. The lodge ran along very successfully, nothing unusual occurring until 1861. In this year the officers were: G. W. Clark, W. M.; H. Fisk, S. W., and Robert Longshore, J. W. All these officers enlisted in the army, and the lodge was unable to hold meetings until a special dispensation was granted in November, and other officers elected. The new officers were: J. E. Williamson, W. M.; J. W. Bundy, S. W.; R. Babb, J. W. The first regular lodge-room was on the west side of the Square, from which place the lodge moved into the upper part of the old Presbyterian church, which, together with the Odd Fellows, they occupied until the completion of their new hall, in Union Block, which was dedicated December 25, 1875. The hall was built in 1865, and occupied the third story in Mr. John H. Law's business block, and cost about \$3,200. The meetings are held on the first Saturday on or before the full moon of each month. The number of mem-

bers in good standing is eighty-eight. The lodge is in good condition—out of debt—and its membership gradually increasing. There is no chapter or commandery in connection with the lodge, although some of its members belong to the higher order of masonry, generally at Des Moines. Mr. J. H. Henderson was the Representative to the last Grand Lodge. The present officers are: J. H. Henderson, W. M.; Joel Jacoby, S. W.; George W. Seevers, J. W.; William A. Noble, Treasurer; H. J. Spray, Secretary; C. F. Goodman, S. Deacon; Sylvester Barns, J. Deacon, and S. P. Fisher, Tyler.

I. O. O. F.

Indianola Lodge No. 70 was instituted April 24, 1855, by L. P. Sherman, D. D. G. M. of Des Moines, in a second story of a frame store house, then situated on the north side of the public square.

Charter members—D. W. Griffith, E. R. Clapp, T. C. Lawrence, J. H. Millar and Wesley Redhead. (Mr. Redhead brought his card from Des Moines, in order to make the requisite number to organize a lodge. After organization he resumed his membership at Des Moines.)

The first election of officers were: Thos. C. Lawrence, N. G.; D. W. Griffith, V. G.; J. H. Millar, Sec'y; Wesley Redhead, Treas.

Some years after their organization they leased for a term of years the second story of the old Presbyterian church on East Main street, which they occupied until they built their present hall over the Warren County Bank in 1876.

Their hall is one of the best in central Iowa; built at a cost of \$4,300; real estate on Main street, half block east of the square, worth about \$2,000, from which they derive an annual income in rents.

In 1865, purchased ground, laid off and fenced a cemetery of four acres, and in 1878 bought land of and fenced additional grounds until their cemetery now consists of about ten acres, enclosed with a substantial wire fence and neatly kept at expense of the lodge.

Present value of property about \$10,000. Present membership, 144.

Present elective officers: J. H. Eno, N. G.; A. C. Bishop, V. G.; O. R. Morris, Sec'y; Thos. Jeys, Per. Sec'y; M. R. Barker, Treas.

There have been but 16 deaths in the lodge. Two members—D. H. Lyon and Dr. H. Fisk—died in the army, the first January 13, 1863, and the last Aug. 19, 1864.

Pay weekly sick benefits, \$3.00; funeral benefits on death of brother, \$30.00; on death of wife of a brother, \$15.00. This lodge has sent as representatives to the Grand Lodge of the State: D. G. Peck, E. W. Hartman, J. T. Lacy, and Lewis Todhunter. D. G. Peck is the present representative to Grand Lodge from this lodge, and in connection with H. Cool, of Warren Lodge, and Harry Feters, of Sandyville Lodge, represent this district, composed of five lodges in this county and the lodge at Winterset, in the Grand Lodge the present year. E. W. Hartman, who has been a member of the order for over 23 years, is now and has been a member of Grand Lodge for some 12 years, and has also represented the order of this State in the Grand Lodge of the United States; was a member of G. L. U. S. in 1873 at Baltimore; in 1874 at Atlanta, Ga.; in 1875 at Indianapolis, and in 1876 at Philadelphia; has filled nearly every elective office in Grand Encampment of the State—that of Grand Patriarch in 1870-71.

The degree of Rebecca of Indianola Lodge No. 70, is in a flourishing

condition; holds regular meetings, with increased interest since the law took effect (Jan. 1, 1879) admitting daughters and sisters of Odd Fellows over 18 years of age.

Indianola Encampment No. 34, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 25, 1867, in hall of Indianola Lodge No. 70, by W. W. Moore, D. D. G. P., of Des Moines.

Charter members—E. W. Hartman, James H. Burgess, M. W. Shepherd, Henry Shiek, E. W. Fortney, J. M. Russell, and Stephen Grimes.

First elective officers—E. W. Hartman, C. P.; Stephen Grimes, H. P.; J. H. Burgess, S. W.; Joel Jacoby, J. W.; E. W. Fortney, Scribe; J. M. Russell, Treas.

Present officers—O. M. Moore, C. P.; J. J. Todhunter, H. P.; S. Corryell, S. W.; J. A. Leach, J. W.; E. W. Hartman, Scribe; Lewis Todhunter, Treas.

Present membership, 39. Have lost but two members by death—Wm. L. Kircher and B. W. Snapp. Have no hall, but occupy hall of No. 70. Pay weekly benefits of \$3.00 in case of sickness; funeral benefits on death of brother, \$20; on death of wife, \$15.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

An organization having for its objects: The embracing and giving equal protection to all classes; striving earnestly to improve the moral, intellectual and social qualities of its members; endeavoring by wholesome precepts, fraternal admonitions and substantial aid, to inspire a due appreciation of the great realities and responsibilities of life. To hold lectures; discuss new inventions and improvement; encourage research in art, science and literature; and to establish and maintain a library for the purpose of inducing its members to acquire that knowledge which will fit and prepare them for any station in life. To create and disburse a fund for the benefit of its members; paying stipulated sums during sickness and other disability, and in case of death two thousand dollars to such person or persons as the members may direct, thus enabling every member to leave to leave to his family a competency to educate his children and place his family above want and charity.

Three Rivers Lodge No. 94, A. O. U. W. of Iowa, was organized at Indianola Jan. 26, 1877, with the following charter members: L. B. Clapp, T. D. Noble, C. S. Litzenberg, H. P. Shepherd, R. M. Smith, J. H. Clark, F. M. Van Pelt, J. D. Wilson, H. J. Spray, C. L. Bare, E. L. Baker, A. F. Jewett, J. H. Henderson, G. W. Seevers, O. H. Christy.

On the night of organization the following officers were elected: R. M. Smith, P. M. W.; J. L. Wilson, M. W.; O. H. Cristy, G. F.; T. D. Noble, O.; H. J. Spray, Recorder; C. L. Bare, Fin.; C. S. Litzenberg, Receiver; E. L. Baker, Guide; J. W. Clark, O. W.; A. F. Jewett, I. W.; O. H. Christy, E. L. Baker, Geo. W. Seevers, Trustees.

At the election, June 24th, 1879, the following officers were elected, to-wit:

C. S. Litzenberg, P. M. W.; Edd. R. McKee, M. W.; W. H. Berry, G. F.; J. H. Creighton, O.; J. L. Taylor, Recorder; Geo. M. Harvey, Financier; L. B. Clapp, Receiver; G. E. Johnson, Guide; E. M. Schnellbacher, O. W.; Wm. Liston, I. W.; J. D. McCleary, Trustee; and who are now the officers of the Lodge.

Three Rivers Lodge has been represented in the Grand Lodge of the State, by the following members:

J. H. Henderson, 1877; J. L. Wilson, 1878; J. H. Henderson, 1879.

The Lodge was organized with fifteen charter members, and in the first two years the membership had increased to twenty-nine; in the first six months of 1879 there was a very large increase, and its present membership is sixty, in good standing.

Since its organization no deaths have occurred, and but one member has received sick benefits.

The lodge has a pleasant room in Jacoby's Block, carpeted and neatly furnished, where the brethren assemble each week for their deliberations.

Financially, the Lodge is in a very healthy condition—wholly free of debt—with money loaned on mortgaged security; with a system of book-keeping for lodge and beneficiary purposes unsurpassed, and destined to become one of the strongest lodges in the city, of any order.

One of the most pleasant features of the order is its social qualities, and in furtherance of which have adopted the rule of holding an "Anniversary Banquet," on January 26th, the anniversary day of its organization.

The second "Anniversary Banquet" was held January 26th, 1879, at which the members of the lodge, with their wives and invited guests were present. With a fine banquet, toasts and responses, and a general time of enjoyment, acknowledged by all the finest entertainment of the kind ever held in the city.

HARTFORD.

This town is located in Richland township, and is one of the oldest in the county. Hartford was laid out by John D. Hartman, in the year 1849, and was recorded at Des Moines, this strip belonging, at that time, to Polk county. There have been four additions, since that time. The first by Amos Maddock, in 1856; the second by Owen Hancock, in the same year; the third by John Spry, about the same time; the fourth by John Bawhouse, in 1859.

The post-office was established in 1859, and had a weekly mail, and was called Three Rivers post-office. Dr. J. Huff was the first postmaster.

In 1851 was the great flood, which made it a very hard year for Hartford. Every house in town was a grist-mill, at least, had to grind its own corn. This was done by soaking the corn and then grating it with an old-fashioned hand grater. It rained from the 9th day of May, until the 26th of June, forty-eight days and nights in all, although it was not of course a continual rain, but occasional showers during either the day or night.

The first frame house was built in 1850, for John D. Hartman, who was the first merchant in town. He carried his goods through on horseback from the river towns, of Ottumwa or Oskaloosa. Mr. Hartman also built the first saw-mill in the fall of 1853, the same being consumed by fire in the spring of 1854, and rebuilt in the fall of the same year. The third mill was the saw and grist-mill, which was built in 1855; another mill was built in 1855 and 1856, and yet another by Edward Smith & Co., the company including the greater part of the township. It was built for a carding machine.

The first two-story house was also built by John D. Hartman, in 1852, and was consumed by fire in 1855, being then owned by Major Nunnally.

The first church was that of the Baptists, erected in 1855 and 1856; the Methodist church was erected in 1856 or 1857; the Christian church in 1867; and the Presbyterian church in 1870.

John Campbell kept the first hotel, and he also kept the first doggery or whisky shop, where he sold the double distilled sod corn, either by the drink or gallon.

The first school was taught by John Embree, in an old log house still occupied in 1870 by Barlow White.

The first wagon-maker was Wm. McBride, who began work in the year 1850.

The first cabinet-maker was S. R. Cain.

The first blacksmith, William Braden in 1850.

First music teacher, Jonathan Hatch, in 1851.

First plow factory, by Beitzell & Jones, in 1854.

The first cooper shop, in 1856, by James Ray.

The first justice of the peace was John D. Hartman.

The town has not grown in the past few years, and now the railroad leaves it about two miles to the north; but it is the center of a fine region, and will probably always remain a point of some importance.

It has four churches, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Christain, but we have been able to secure reports from but one, the Baptist.

It was organized the 9th of April, 1853, with the following original members:

Males: E. D. Taylor, A. J. Duncan, O. C. Hancock, James Duncan, Charles McKay, S. V. R. James and J. H. Terwilegar. Females: Margaret Duncan, Louisa Jane Duncan, Susan Taylor, Margaret Hartman and Julia A. Hancock.

It has a comfortable frame church, which was built in 1856, at a cost of a thousand dollars. The following pastors have ministered to it: B. B. Arnold, I. M. Seay, T. C. Townsend, H. C. Warson, James Parker, John A. Pool, T. J. Arnold, Uriah McKay, Thomas R. Stitt and D. Simons.

The first named pastor, sat as moderator at the organization, Rev. Elijah Evans, assisting; the meeting was held in what is to-day known, as the "old log school-house" of Hartford, which in that early day, was used for both school and religious purposes. The Rev. B. B. Arnold had the pastoral care of the church for over six years, and drew part of his support from the American Home Mission Society, for a number of years.

Its present membership is something over seventy, and its condition may be said to be good.

There is a masonic lodge, but we have been unable to secure its history, although we have made diligent effort.

Hartford Lodge, No. 94, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Hartford July 31, 1856, by L. P. Sherman, D. D. Grand Master, assisted by Wesley Redhead and others, of Des Moines.

The charter members were: Charles McKay, M. A. Dashiell, George Herrington, John D. Hartman, John D. Parmelee, O. C. Morey and W. H. Ward.

First elective officers: Charles McKay, N. G.; Jacob Smith, V. G.; M. A. Dashiell, Secretary; John D. Hartman, Treasurer.

Admitted at first meeting: Jacob Smith, J. J. Littler, J. G. Arnold, E. W. Hartman.

Their first and only hall was over the residence of John D. Hartman, in the east part of the town.

The lodge was in a flourishing condition at the breaking out of the rebellion. Several of the members went into the army and others moved away, and the charter was finally surrendered in 1861.

The officers at the time the charter was surrendered were: M. A. Dashiell, N. G.; W. M. Wellons, V. G.; E. W. Hartman, Secretary; Jacob Smith, Treasurer.

Some of the members united with the lodge at Carlisle, and others with the lodge at Indianola. Among these were: M. A. Dashiell, Jacob Smith and E. W. Hartman.

Chas. McKay was the first representative to the Grand Lodge, and E. W. Hartman the next and last from that lodge.

The following is a list of the business men of Hartford:

Dry Goods.—T. J. Lowe, Woodard & Whetzel.

Drugs.—L. V. Nunnally.

Harness.—M. Brazier.

Hardware.—Sever & Chaney.

Shoe Shop.—John Saville.

Hotel.—J. C. S. Wasson.

Blacksmiths.—A. Roberts, A. Sever.

Physicians.—M. A. Dashiell, Wm. H. Merrett.

Grist Mill.—Cornelius Schanck.

Pottery.—Wm. J. Kurtz.

Millinery.—Miss Viola Gordon.

Schools.—One, with two departments.

Churches.—Four buildings, Presbyterian, Methodist, Christian and Baptist.

Meat Market.—Geo. Tyler.

CARLISLE.

This is a thriving little town of four or five hundred people, located in Allen township, near the north line of the county. It has an excellent location, and has made a steady growth since it secured the railroad in 1871. Since that time the business, which was formerly transacted in the original town, on the hill, has moved down to the railroad, and the hill is principally occupied by residences and churches.

Carlisle was laid out by Jerry Church and Daniel Moore, in 1851.

The first business house was removed from Dudley, by Abraham Shoemaker, who sold the first goods in Carlisle.

The place was named by Jerry Church, after a town in Pennsylvania. The first death was that of Elias Compton, in 1851. The first religious services were held at the tavern of Elias Compton, Elder Nash, now of Des Moines, officiating. The first marriage was that of Jackson Shoemaker to Miss Ellen Compton. First birth, Ward Petre, son of Daniel Petre. Population of the town, about 500; incorporated. The first officers were: Mayor, Robert Nicholson; Clerk, Henry Moore; Council, A. Shoemaker, Wm. Souers, John Leas, Will. R. Randleman, John Hargis; Marshal, Oliver Rule.

Present Officers.—Mayor, J. E. McClintic; Recorder, Andrew Mahan;

Council, W. S. Hull, C. W. Budd, Crate Hill, Chas. Frank, J. F. Stivers and Peter Kail.

The Carlisle Flouring Mills is one of the best in central Iowa. The original company by which it was constructed was composed of citizens of Carlisle and the neighborhood. William Buxton was chairman, and John Leas corresponding secretary and treasurer; and these gentlemen headed the subscription lists with their names, and with liberal amounts of money, and were followed by A. B. Shoemaker, Daniel Moore, James Mount, Thomas Obriety, Dr. Ward, Hugh Marshman and Edwin Oaks. The company was incorporated in 1854, and proceeded to the construction of the same immediately afterward. The mill was not completed ready for business until in June, 1856, at a total cost of \$10,500. The original mill was 35x40 feet in size, a four story frame building, with two run of burrs. In 1863 it was purchased by Robert Nicholson, who has since remained sole proprietor. In 1874 he made many valuable improvements, adding twenty-two feet to its length, thus making it 35x62. It has now five run of burrs and two middling purifiers, all run by a forty-horse power engine. It is one of the most complete mills in this section, and has cost about \$16,000. Mr. Nicholson has an excellent custom, and the mill is kept running both day and night during most of the year. It is one of the most important industries in the county.

The schools of Carlisle have always been noted for their excellence. The first school building was erected in 1853, at a cost of \$393. It still stands in the town, but is now used as a residence. Daniel Moore was the builder. This answered the purpose of the town until about 1869 or 1870, when an excellent two-story frame school-house was erected on the site of the old one. During the summer of 1879 this was further enlarged by the addition of a wing to the south, thus making this the best school-house in the county outside of Indianola. The schools are well managed, and are very creditable to the town.

Carlisle has four churches—Methodist, Baptist, Christian and United Brethren. The first two date their existence back almost to the beginning of the town, while the latter are of later date, having been organized from 1867 to 1871.

The Baptist church returns the following history: It was organized on the 20th of February, 1858. Its original members were, J. B. Chapman, M. Adkins, A. Pearson, J. Mount, D. Stark, W. Major, H. Burgett, J. Burgett, E. Fisher, T. Abannder, O. Adkins, M. Chapman, M. Pearson, N. Hargis, S. Stark, S. Major, J. Burgett, A. Duroel, B. Pearson, E. Hargis. The church is a frame, built in 1865, at a cost of \$3,500, and dedicated during the same year by Rev. Dr. J. A. Nash, of Des Moines. Its pastors have been, H. C. Warson, J. A. Todd, T. C. Townsend, James Parker, J. E. Guild, Moses Parker, H. C. Warson, T. J. Arnold, H. W. Brayton, J. A. Nash (supply), Demas Robinson, J. Bodenham, W. Tilley, T. J. Stitt, D. C. Ellis. The present pastor is D. C. Ellis. About \$150 of improvement and repairs were made on the property the early part of this summer. There are two lots in one inclosure, and the church and parsonage stand on them. The property is in good repair and free of debt. The number of members is something over one hundred.

Much of the history of Carlisle is given in the body of this work as it was the nucleus for the first settlement in the county.

Carlisle Lodge No. 131 of the I. O. O. F. was organized April 12, 1861,

by D. A. Poorman, D. D. G. M., assisted by J. W. Jones and several brothers from Hartford Lodge.

The charter members were W. H. Ward, Phelps Reed, T. W. Parker, M. C. Randleman, and T. J. Price.

The following were initiated at first meeting: J. T. Wright, Joseph Dawson, George Yount, John Leas, R. M. Duprey, S. T. James, A. L. Swallow, F. M. Hargis, Wm. Reed, O. Marry.

The following brothers were elected and installed: W. H. Ward, N. G.; M. C. Randleman, V. G.; T. W. Parker, Sec'y; P. Reed, Treas. The lodge surrendered its charter Dec. 27, 1862; cause of surrender was on account of the rebellion, most of its members having gone to the war. The lodge was reorganized on the 16th of September, 1865, by E. W. Hartman, D. D. G. M., with the following officers: T. W. Parker, N. G.; A. B. Mahan, V. G.; John Lees, Sec'y; O. Adkins, Treas. Organized in the first room it was instituted in. Built first hall in 1866; lot cost \$80, building cost \$250. Sold old building for \$400. Present hall built in 1875; lots cost \$250, building cost \$2,100. George Yount, E. F. Chapman, B. B. Adkins, N. B. Sanders, have been Grand Representatives from this lodge. Present officers of lodge: C. W. Budd, N. G.; E. J. Humphrey, V. G.; A. J. Sanders, Sec'y; J. N. Hargis, Treas.; George Yount, P. S. Present value of all property, \$2,500.

Present number of members, 36.

Number of deaths 3: Henry Vanpelt, fifth degree, died July 3, 1873, aged 30 years; M. E. Adkins, second degree, died Nov. 4, 1876, aged 29, years; J. D. Hartman, scarlet degree, died Oct. 4, 1878.

The aggregate amount of weekly benefits paid, \$560. Aggregate amount of funeral benefits paid, \$90. Sick benefits \$3.00 per week; funeral benefits \$30.00 for brother; brother's wife \$20.00.

Marble Lodge No. 368, A. F. & A. M., was first organized under a dispensation, on the 22nd of December, 1875, and granted a charter June 7, 1876.

The charter members were Dr. W. S. Hull, E. N. Fisher, J. K. Deaton, A. D. Coleman, J. E. Stivers, B. W. Bishop, A. M. West, E. F. Chapman, T. B. Anderson, and D. Perry.

The first officers were: Dr. W. S. Hull, Master; E. N. Fisher and J. K. Deaton, Wardens; and J. F. Stivers, Sec'y.

The time of regular meeting is the Wednesday evening on or before the full moon. The lodge owns no hall, but rents one for its use.

The number of members at this time is 43.

The officers are E. N. Fisher, Master; J. K. Deaton and Jos. Mills, Wardens; and J. F. Stivers, Sec'y. Dr. W. S. Hull was representative to the last Grand Lodge held at Dubuque. The general condition of the lodge is good, its membership is increasing and its finances are healthful.

The following are the business firms:

General Stores.—Will. R. Randleman, J. F. Stivers.

Groceries.—John McElroy, J. B. Lamb, M. Guysinger.

Drug Stores.—Swafford & Kelley, Dr. C. Smith, Dr. A. M. West.

Physicians.—Dr. T. W. Baugh, Dr. W. S. Hull, Dr. C. Smith, Dr. A. M. West.

Blacksmith and Wagon Making.—Reynolds Bro. and Koozier & Little.

Shoe Shop.—Eugene Frisby.

Mechanics.—H. M. Moore & Co.
Grain Dealers.—Hargis Bros.
Hotels.—Mrs. Wm. Busick and Mr. Miller.
Postmaster.—Will R. Randleman.
Notary Public.—J. F. Stivers.
Justices.—J. F. Stivers and J. E. McClintic.
Pottery.—Porter & Paul.
Brick Yard.—Kail & Co.
Tin, Hardware and Cabinet Shop.—E. D. Baker.
Meat Market.—Foulk & Farley.

SUMMERSET.

Summerset is in the northern part of Washington township, in a bend of Middle River. A mill was built there at a very early day by Beach & Parmelee, and it was a postoffice and important point for many years. It was laid off as a town by Michael Gilman in 1872, after the advent of the Rock Island Railroad.

The following comprises the business men and firms of this place:

Dealer in General Merchandise.—W. T. Hamilton.
Blacksmith.—T. W. Brown.
Mill.—Wright & Davis.
Hotel.—S. A. Wright.
Coal Mine.—Lumsdon Bros.
Postmaster and Station Agent.—W. T. Hamilton.
Physician.—C. C. Chapman.
Justice of the Peace.—R. C. Brazelton.

Summerset is an independent school district, they have a good school and an average attendance of 38, on an enrollment of 60.

John Parmelee sold the first goods in Summerset. Summerset mill was built on the same site of the Parmelee mill, by Michael Gillman, in 1865, at a cost of about \$20,000. It is a three and a-half story frame, with three run of stones, and is successfully operated by Wright & Davis, who make a good quality of flour and enjoy a good local trade.

It is quite a shipping point for live stock. It has coal mines of much value, which are not now so extensively worked as they would bear, but which will probably develop into an important industry with the increased growth of the community.

SPRING HILL.

Spring Hill was laid out in 1872, by Dr. C. D. Bevington and William Ashworth. Several citizens removed from the old town of Greenbush, which was then abandoned.

There are two church buildings, Methodist and Protestant Methodist and Baptist together. Both are comfortable frame buildings.

Its business is transacted by the following men and firms:

General Stores.—Eugene Crandall, Jones & Peverly.
Drug Store.—Wakefield Bros.
Post-office.—C. B. Jones.
Station Agent.—Robert Ashworth.

Notary Public.—C. B. Jones.

Justice of the Peace.—John W. Newell.

Shoe Shop.—Robert Comer.

Wagon Shop.—J. C. Higgins.

Blacksmith.—David N. Keypley.

Churches.—Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodist and Baptist.

Grain Buyers.—Anderson & Son.

Physicians.—J. C. Wakefield, T. J. Wakefield.

The town has an excellent school-house of two rooms, and keeps up a good school.

NORWALK.

Norwalk is located on a commanding eminence overlooking the fine valley of North river, for many miles above and below. The country around, in an agricultural point of view, is surpassed by none in the State. Here they have a combination of good soil, good water, good coal and plenty of timber. The town is surrounded by an intelligent and enterprising community, and signs of thrift and prosperity are visible on every hand.

The first house was erected by Samuel Snyder, in 1852. The second was built by Peter Black; and the third by W. S. Slagle. These were all pioneer style, that is, log cabins. A few years later George M. Swan, a well known politician and editor from Ohio, put up a more pretentious edifice, to be used as a hotel. Soon after a post-office was established, and W. S. Glaze was postmaster. The name of the office at that time was Pyra. Mr. Glaze having resigned, Geo. M. Swan was appointed, and the name of the office changed to Norwalk, in honor of Norwalk, Ohio, Mr. Swan's former place of residence. About this time A. N. Good started a store, and a physician, Dr. E. H. Carter, located here. Mr. Good sold out to W. S. Glaze, and he in turn sold to Mr. Sease. Dr. Carter was succeeded by Dr. Cornwall, and he by Dr. John Pipher. Mr. Swan having removed from the county, Edward Sease was appointed postmaster, and at his decease W. H. Kerrick was his successor; and upon Kerrick's removal from the county Z. G. Cooley, the present incumbent, was appointed.

George M. Swan, who was the originator of the town of Norwalk, and to whom Warren county owes much, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, May 24th, 1813. Emigrated with his parents to Richland county, Ohio, in 1825; learned the printing business in Columbus, Ohio. Was connected with a paper in Norwalk, Ohio, for some time. After severing his connection with the Norwalk paper, he edited and published the *Huron Commercial* for several years; he then published in connection with E. T. Tappan, the *Ohio Press*, a hard money paper, but it was short lived. He then established the *Columbus Gazette*, which he edited with great ability, until the year 1855, when he removed to Iowa, and settled in Linn township, Warren county. In 1856 he laid out the town of Norwalk, in Warren county, in order to give the post-office a name. He was postmaster at Norwalk twelve years. Mr. Swan moved to Des Moines in the spring of 1868, died December 6, 1868. He was a Democrat until 1847. Mr. S. drew up a call for the first meeting in Columbus, Ohio, that originated the Republican party, in the State of Ohio. He was an ardent advocate of freedom and would have volunteered if health had not prevented.

The following is the present business directory:

Variety Stores—J. & Z. G. Cooley, Mr. Sease.

Boots and Shoes—D. Brown.

Blacksmiths—J. W. Waldrup and Wm. Kime.

Carpenter—V. M. Clary.

Harness-maker—Mr. Cannon.

Plasterer—George White.

Physicians—Drs. Wm. Miller, E. Welty.

Postmaster—Z. G. Cooley.

Wagon-Makers—Cooley & Bro.

Plasterer and Bricklayer—George White.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

Of Norwalk was organized in 1856, with Benoni Black, Mary Black, Peter Black, Thos. M. Wilson, Eliza Wilson, Jane Onstott, Jesse Huff, Mary Huff, George Blosser, Dorcas Blosser, John Kern, and Miriam Kern as its members; and Thos. M. Wilson as class leader. The church building, a neat frame, was built in 1868, at a cost of \$3,600, and dedicated in 1869, by Rev. A. C. Williams and Rev. Sanford Haines. It has had the following pastors: Joseph Knotts, Samuel Jones, Sanford Haines, J. M. Bly, A. H. Murphy, D. B. Clary, A. Kern, T. McK. Stewart, George Clammer, J. A. Smith, D. Lamont, J. J. D. Scoles, Rev. Kennedy, Dugald Thompson. Norwalk circuit formerly belonged to Hartford circuit. The division was made in 1862. Norwalk circuit at first contained preaching appointments at Dowell's School-house, Greenbush, Stiles' School-house, Linn Grove School-house, Blake's School-house (Norwalk), Burkhead's School-house, and Flinn's School-house (Madison county). At present there are four appointments: Norwalk, Pleasant Ridge, Linn Grove and Surbur's. The circuit owns a parsonage at Norwalk valued at \$1,000. The present membership of the church is 105, and is rapidly increasing.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Was organized in 1867, and the present church built in 1869, at a cost of about \$2,500, and dedicated in the fall of that year by Rev. G. J. Johnson, of St. Louis, Mo. It has had as pastors: Rev. Dr. J. A. Nash, T. J. Arnold, Uriah McKay, S. Funk, Samuel W. Lee, Thomas Miller, and D. C. Ellis. It has a present membership of about thirty-five.

We are indebted to Mr. S. W. Baker, of Norwalk Lodge of Masons, for the following complete history of that lodge:

CHAMPION LODGE NO. 233, A. F. AND A. M.,

Was organized March 9th, 1868, working under a dispensation granted by Grand Master Reuben Mickel, February 17th, 1868. The first officers were: E. H. Carter, W. M.; H. M. Close, S. W.; J. F. McGlothlin, J. W., who with C. W. Reeves, Robert Thompson, Thos. Leap, Jas. Cook, John Kern, and John Thompson, constituted the charter members. A charter was granted at the session of the Grand Lodge, which met in Des Moines, June 2d, 1869, Reuben Mickel Grand Master, and T. S. Parvin Grand Secretary, locating the Lodge in what was then known as Fort Plain (since changed to Spring

Hill.) The location not being very convenient for the membership, it was decided in January, 1870, to change it to Norwalk, the Grand Lodge concurring.

A lot was purchased, and a substantial frame building, of good material, twenty-eight by thirty-six feet, erected, arranged for a store room on the first floor, and a lodge room on the second. The whole finished and furnished in good style. It is now owned jointly by the Lodge and Rev. J. Sease, each retaining an undivided interest. The original cost, including the furnishing of the hall, was \$1,600.

The membership numbers thirty-one at the present time, and is increasing.

The officers are: Theo. Cook, W. M.; S. W. Baker, S. W.; J. W. Wal-drip, J. W.; E. S. Warren, Treasurer; Dr. E. Welty, Secretary; J. Swayne, S. D.; J. M. Baker, J. D.; G. H. Kull, Tyler.

Theo. Cooke represented the Lodge in the last Grand Annual Communication held at Dubuque. The regular meetings are held on the first Saturday evening on or preceding the full moon of each month. Its general condition may be considered as flourishing in every respect.

CHURCHVILLE.

A very small village in Jefferson township, was laid out by John Church-man in 1854. The church was built in 1859 or 1860.

The only business establishments in the place are as follows:

General Store.—Michael Grassman.

Wagon Shop.—Mr. Bartz.

LOTHROP.

This is a small railway station in Jefferson township, laid out in 1872, and named in honor of Col. Lothrop, of Winterset.

Its business is transacted by the following persons:

General Store.—John Leggett.

Station Agent.—R. F. Mack.

Grain Buyer.—R. F. Mack.

Stock Shippers.—L. S. Spencer and Henry Wakefield.

Blacksmith Shop.—Samuel McClain.

BEVINGTON.

This town has a population of one hundred and fifty. It is twelve miles east of Winterset, and is on the county line, a portion of the village only being in Warren county.

The town was laid out in 1872, and was named in honor of Dr. C. D. Bevington, a leading citizen of Winterset, and one of the most prominent business men of Madison county.

The first house was built by C. Haight in 1872—the building now known as the Bevington House. The same fall Felix McManus put up a business house.

The first marriage was that of John Gaskill to Miss Mary Smiley.

The town is an independent school district and has a school building that cost about \$700. The average attendance is about forty.

The town has the following business:

General Stores.—Cason & Hugart, Felix McManus.

Furniture Store.—Otto Bussammus.

Physician.—T. F. Kelleher.

Blacksmiths.—Lewis Marks, E. C. Williamson.

Wagon-maker.—David Quick.

Hotels.—John G. Huglin, C. Haight.

Carpenter.—John Miles.

Millinery.—Mrs. Maggie Miles.

Saloons.—James Lawler, Robert Montgomery.

Harness-maker.—H. D. Harrell.

Meat-market.—John D. Huglin.

Station Agent.—James McCloskey.

Drug Store.—George Shreves.

Postmaster.—W. T. Cason.

Stock Dealer.—W. M. Turk.

Lumber Dealer.—Barney Johnson.

Elevator.—Barney Johnson.

Agricultural Implements.—John Hall, William Turk.

ST. MARY'S

Is a small village in Jackson township, laid out in 1870 by G. M. Durschell. It contains a general store, Catholic church and school-house.

PALMYRA.

This town was laid out by John Farley and John T. Moorman.

A fine woolen mill was formerly in operation in this place, which did an extensive business during and after the war, but which suspended some years ago.

Palmyra has always been celebrated for the excellent character of its public schools. The building is a two-story frame, arranged for two departments. F. M. Shippey is principal and W. H. Dearing, assistant.

The only church in the place is the Methodist, which was organized in 1855, with John Kitchell and wife, Silas Igo and wife, John Morris and wife, Michael Laverty and wife, and several others as members. The old church was built in 1855 at a cost of about \$1800, but this was replaced in 1870 by a new frame, costing \$3,600, which was dedicated by Dr. Alex. Burns, president of Simpson Centenary College. Rev. Mr. Briggs was the first minister.

The present membership is about sixty. This is probably about the second or third church organized in the county, and has done good work.

The following is the business directory:

Dry Goods.—Bartholomew & Son.

Blacksmiths.—Payne & Marshall, A. Payne.

Wagon Shop.—A. H. Blanchard.

Pottery.—George B. Ramsey, O. J. Fenton.

Druggist.—J. C. Marietta.

Harness Shop.—Thos. Sanders.

Physicians.—J. C. Marietta, J. D. Blake.

Lodges.—I. O. O. F.

Hotel.—A. Payne.

Butchers.—Tumblin Bros.

Churches.—Methodist.

Painter.—G. W. Lingenfelter.

Postmaster.—G. M. Bartholomew.

ACKWORTH.

This town was laid out by J. M. and J. H. Haworth, in 1874. It has gained its principal importance from the fact that an educational institute, connected with the society of Friends, is located there.

In 1878 it secured the Chariton branch of the C. B. & Q. R. R., on which it is a station.

In the spring of 1868, Jephtha Morgan, M. D., Isaac Starbuck, George D. Haworth, John Tomlinson, Samuel Owen, Jeremiah Haworth and his brother, John H., and other prominent citizens of Ackworth, met, organized themselves into a stock company, and took stock to the amount of \$6,000, in shares of five dollars each. Their purpose was to found a school of academic grade, and to build a house to accommodate the same.

The walls were built and the roof put on in 1869. In the summer of 1870 the house was completed, at a cost of about \$7,000, and the first school was taught that fall, commencing about the middle of October. While the company were building the house, they heard of a donation that they were about to receive from Ackworth, in England, where a good academy has been conducted for over a hundred years. Some one suggested the name of Ackworth for the school. It was afterwards adopted, and became the name of the village that grew up in connection with the school. The donation from England was \$1,000, given to start a library for the academy. But by the bad management of the committee to whom the money was entrusted, the school received only about \$500 worth of books. John Chawner A. B. was the first principal. He taught seven and one-half months in 1870 and 1871, beginning about the middle of October, 1870. His salary was one hundred dollars per school month, or \$900 per year. Under Chawner, the school was very successful; but the following year it began to decrease in numbers.

For the years of 1872 and 1873 Daniel W. Henley was engaged, salary, seventy-five dollars per month.

By the close of the winter, in March 1873, the school had so decreased in numbers that the board saw fit to discontinue him. In 1873 there was no spring term. The board then employed Luther Hadley for the years of 1873 and 1874, salary \$450 per year. The school started well enough, but was not a success. In the fall of 1874 the citizens of the vicinity paid Hadley's salary by subscription, and made the school free for all who wished to go. About thirty-five pupils entered, but several of them stopped before the close of the term. The winter term of 1874 and 1875 L. Hadley was again employed. He opened with twenty-five, but closed with five only. About a week before that term closed, Ackworth was visited by E. W. Beard, a citizen of Lee county, Iowa, who applied for the principalship. He offered to take the school for what he could make it pay, paying no rent, but paying his own expenses, and keeping the house in repair. The board accepted his proposition. He arranged a course, had circulars printed and scattered. He returned to Lee county, sold his

property, settled up his affairs, and within three weeks from the time he first saw Ackworth, he moved in. A few days later he opened school, assisted by his son, J. O. Beard. He enrolled thirty-five pupils.

In the fall there were over fifty, and in the winter sixty-six, in attendance. Since that time, the school has gradually increased in numbers. E. W. Beard, who is still principal, came to Henry county, Iowa, from Indiana, in the fall of 1837, and excepting about two and one-half years, he has spent his life in this state. He taught his first school in the winter of 1856 and 1857, and has been teaching ever since, with the exception of three summer and two fall terms.

The school has no endowment, and is at present self supporting; paying the principal a salary of about \$1,000 per year, and the assistant about \$500. The future prospects of the school are brighter than at any previous time since its organization.

The following is the course of study at the Institute as given in its circular:

COURSE OF STUDY—PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic to Percentage, Map-Drawing and Topical Geography, Elementary Analysis and Construction of Sentences, and Classification of Words, Essays and Declamations.

FIRST ACADEMIC YEAR.

Fall Term.—Arithmetic completed, White; Philosophy, Well; English Grammar.

Winter Term.—Algebra, Loomis, Higher; Physiology, Cutter; English Grammar, U. S. History, Anderson's Popular.

Spring Term.—Algebra, to Quadratics, Loomis; U. S. History and Civil Government, Townsend; Physiology, Cutter; Rhetoric, Hart.

Essays, Declamations and Criticism throughout the year.

SECOND ACADEMIC YEAR.

Fall Term.—Algebra, Loomis; Chemistry, Hooker; Word Analysis, Swinton.

Winter Term.—Algebra, Chemistry, Hooker.

Spring Term.—Geometry, Loomis; English Literature, Collier; Physical Geography, Guyot.

Essays, Orations and Criticism throughout the year.

THIRD ACADEMIC YEAR.

Fall Term.—Geometry completed, Loomis; English History, Green; Zoology, Tenny.

Winter Term.—Trigonometry, Loomis; Political Economy, Perry; English History, Green.

Spring Term.—Surveying, Gillespie; Ethics, Dymond; Botany, Wood.

Essays, Orations and Criticism throughout the year.

Careful training in Reading and Penmanship.

Students intending to make a collegiate course can have the benefit of three years in Latin in addition to the English course.

Lectures by teachers and others semi-monthly.

Our aim, as teachers, is to develop in our pupils a high moral purpose, true self-reliance, and an energy and determination that will not shrink from the difficult, but achieve success as the measure of merit.

The Society of Friends had a society at Ackworth, one of the principal ones in the State.

The town is represented by the following branches of business:

General Store.—Pritchard & Stanley.

Harness Shop.—John M. Coffin.

Blacksmith Shop.—Mahlon Stanton.

Ackworth Institute.—E. W. Beard.

Hotels.—Mrs. H. Moon.

Churches.—Society of Friends in the Institute building.

Wagon Shop.—A. Mendenhall.

Grain.—Eickenberry & Co.

Shoemaker.—J. H. Hutcheson.

MADORA.

This village is in Squaw township. It was laid out in 1870 by Charity D. Rice.

The business of the place is conducted by the following persons:

General Stores.—T. C. Pressly, Dulcina Guy.

Blacksmith.—I. N. Potter.

Physician.—O. E. Baker, J. W. Long.

Stock Buyer.—P. C. McGriff.

Hotel.—Frank Hemstreet.

Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.—Fred Johnson.

NEW VIRGINIA.

This town is situated in the southwestern township of the county, about equally distant from the Clarke county line on the south and the Madison county line on the west.

It was first laid out in the spring of 1856, but the plat was not recorded until 1859. It was owned by John Felton, Francis H. Reed, Absalom Knotts, and Joseph Knotts.

The first lots were sold at the rate of twenty-five dollars apiece.

The town has become quite an important one in the county, having post-office, two churches, Masonic lodge, etc., together with a hotel, blacksmith shop, and everything to supply the conveniences of life.

The Methodist church of New Virginia was organized before the town was laid out, in 1855, with John Felton and wife, Julia A. Knotts, Matilda Strock, William Reed and wife, Nancy Felton and Absalom Sayers and wife as original members.

The church is a frame and was built in 1863 at a cost of \$2500, and dedicated in the autumn of the same year by Rev. E. M. H. Fleming, presiding elder.

Jesse Sherwood, Abram Lauback, J. R. Cary, Samuel Jones, Joseph Knotts, John Hestwood, John Daley, M. Sheets, A. J. Smith, Geo. Clammer, A. Murphy and M. R. Harned have all officiated as ministers.

The number of the present membership is about one hundred.

There is in connection with the church a large and flourishing Sabbath-school, in which all seem to take a great interest and it has been productive of great good to the cause.

The church holds revivals every winter.

The first sermon was from the text, "Stand fast in the faith; quit ye yourselves like men," by Rev. Jesse Sherwood.

The Baptist church was organized in March, 1870, with C. F. Morris, J. W. Greene, B. F. Clay, J. F. Beymer, G. N. Beymer, O. Church, A. Hamilton, A. Morris. Ladies—E. Read, Nancy Green, M. E. Clay, Jane Morris, S. Beymer, A. Church, M. B. Kiplinger, and Martha Morris as its original members.

The church is a frame one, well built and comfortably furnished, and was erected in 1872 at a cost of about \$2,000, and was dedicated August 20, 1873, by Rev. J. M. Wood, assisted by the Rev. A. Robins, the pastor.

It has had as pastors Rev. R. B. Messenger, Rev. Edwards, Rev. A. Wells, Rev. A. Robins, Rev. Samuel W. Lee, and Rev. Mr. Smith. The present membership is only about sixteen.

Neophite Lodge No. 301, A. F. & A. M., was chartered June 1, 1871, with J. F. Honnold as W. M.; D. T. Schultz as J. W.; N. E. Wilson as S. W.; J. A. Reed as Treas.; Dr. J. C. Wilson as J. D.; J. A. Reed, S. D.; T. B. Willey, T., and A. J. Smith as Sec'y.

A lodge room was built soon after, but it burned down in April, 1877, and the lodge lost all its furniture, equipments and its entire property, with no insurance. The present officers are: A. Irwin, W. M.; J. A. Read, S. W.; J. A. Morgan, J. W.; J. B. Read, Treas.; Lee Talbott, Sec.; W. H. Hurbut, S. D.; H. C. Ludington, D. The regular meetings are held on the Saturday night on or before the full moon. The lodge is now doing very well, and is rapidly recovering from its misfortune in 1877.

LIBERTY CENTRE.

Liberty Centre was laid out by J. W. Proctor and J. Davidson in 1875, on land owned by Jeremiah Boston, but the plat was not recorded until 1878. The plat contained seven and one-half acres originally.

The post-office was established in the place in 1867, long before the town was laid out.

There is a good school, and the Odd Fellows and Masons both have flourishing lodges there.

Senne Lodge, No. 334, A. F. & A. M., was chartered in 1874, with the following officers: E. Binkard, W. M.; J. M. Kinzey, S. W.; J. A. Morgan, J. W.; J. E. Davidson, Treasurer; D. J. M. Wood, Secretary; James Boston, S. D.; H. Dunn, J. D.; R. Kimsey and Thomas Walton, Trustees.

The lodge has about thirty members now, and the officers are as follows: Hiram Dunn, W. M.; ——— Piggott, S. W.; L. W. Boston, J. W.; C. P. Kennedy, Treas.; L. L. Mosier, Sec.; James Boston, S. D.; W. S. Story, J. D. Its meetings are held Saturday night on or before the full moon of each month.

Warren Lodge No. 287, I. O. O. F., was chartered in August, 1874. Its first officers were: Amos Smith, N. G.; Hendrix Cool, V. G.; Elisha Wright, Secretary; and E. W. Trimble, Treasurer.

The lodge has a comfortable hall and about seventy members. Its meetings are held on Saturday evening of each week, and has the following offi-

cers: Joseph McCollam, N. G.; W. H. McKinney, V. G.; F. M. Bierce, Recording Secretary; Samuel S. Campfield, Corresponding Secretary; Nathan Hite, Treasurer.

A Rebecca Lodge, Hannah Lodge No. 92, is also conducted in connection with the order.

SANDYVILLE.

This town is situated in Union Township. It was laid out in 1851 by Wm. J. Sandy, from whom it took its name.

The first house was built by I. M. Sherman. James Stafford and J. Moorman opened out the first general store, in 1854, and packed the first pork in 1855.

It has an excellent school and two or three churches, but we have not received returns from any of them.

Attentive Ear Lodge, No. 190, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation, March 13th, 1866, with the following officers: Wm. Oliver, W. M.; L. Jolly, S. W.; J. W. Brandon, J. W.; George W. Heiney, Treasurer; M. Jameison, Secretary. The lodge has no hall, but occupies a rented building.

Since its organization in 1866, forty-six members have been initiated, and the number of members in good standing at present is twenty-nine; and the officers are: H. J. Feters, W. M.; L. W. Botkin, S. W.; J. G. Sandy, J. W.; H. Breese, Treasurer; C. H. Carpenter, Secretary. The lodge is in good working condition.

Sandyville Lodge No. 298, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 29th, 1874, by E. W. Hartman, D. D. G. M. The charter members were Philip Pickering, Paron Hillyard, C. M. Burnett, W. D. Hoblit and James B. Darr. The first elective officers were Paron Hillyard, N. G.; Philip Pickering, V. G.; W. D. Hoblit, Secretary; James B. Darr, Treasurer. The lodge has no hall of its own, but occupies a hall over Brown's store, in Sandyville. Present number of members, 42. Present value of property, \$125. The present elective officers are W. D. Hoblit, N. G.; J. D. Hoblit, V. G.; J. W. Moon, Secretary; A. A. Carpenter, Treasurer. But two members have died, George Johnson and Will E. Bundy. Pay sick benefits \$3.00 per week. Funeral benefits \$30.00, on death of brother, and \$15.00 on death of wife of a member. Have a good Rebecca Degree Lodge.

MILO.

This is the newest town in the county. It was laid out this year by Mr. S. H. Mallory, the builder of the railroad from Chariton to Indianola, and the town was retained by him when the railroad was transferred to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway.

It has grown very rapidly and bids fair soon to be the largest and most important town in the county outside of the county seat.

It has a fine location and is a sufficient distance from any other town to enable it to grow and flourish. It has been very fortunate, too, in securing an excellent class of business men to whom the development of its interests may be entrusted.

It will probably grow so rapidly because of the fine country by which it is surrounded that it will incorporate at no distant day.

The old town of Hammondsburgh, in Otter township, and the small village of Schonburg, in Belmont, have been removed to Milo.

The business is now transacted by the following men and firms:

General Stores.—J. A. Overbay, Geo. W. Burgess, P. Smith & Company, John F. Goode.

Drug Store.—Dr. S. A. Cooper.

Wagon and Blacksmithing.—V. Warner, Mr. Giles.

Elevator and Grain Dealers.—Eichenberry & Co.

Physicians.—T. McNaughton, Dr. S. A. Cooper.

Postmaster.—G. W. Burgess.

Harness Shop.—George Hamilton.

Tin Shop.—S. W. Squires.

LACONA.

This town was laid out by Willis Clevinger and Samuel Myers, in 1856.

It has now grown into a place of some importance. It is proposed to incorporate the town soon.

It is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and has, perhaps, some two or three hundred population.

The business is conducted by the following firms:

General Stores.—E. G. Bartlett, D. B. Graham, C. C. Collins.

Drug Store.—H. C. Sanford, L. Fisher.

Postmaster.—E. G. Bartlett.

Blacksmith and Wagon Shops.—Conrad & Brothers, T. C. French, E. A. Smith.

Cabinet Shop.—Cochrane & Higby, L. Sommers.

Newspaper.—The Lacona *Record*, by Record Publishing Company.

Grist Mill.—Myers & McKinley.

Butcher Shop.—Mitchell & Sargent.

Physicians.—John Miller, I. Starr, S. H. Nicol.

Lawyers.—J. Y. Stier, Joseph McCollom.

Church.—United Presbyterian.

Public School—Two Departments.—Henry Conrad, director.

The Lacona United Presbyterian Church was organized November 24, 1865, with Dr. A. J. Applegate, Mrs. Jane Applegate, Mr. W. J. Cochrane, Mrs. Eliza E. Cochrane, Mr. John Johnston, John M. Cochrane, Donald Johnston, Wm. McClennan, Ellen McClennan, Margaret Yost, Helen Feathers, T. B. Daniels, Catharine Daniels, R. Bissett and Anna Bissett.

The church, a frame, was built in 1866, at a cost of about \$1,500, and was open for the Sabbath school exercises in June, 1866, and for services in October of the same year.

The following have been pastors: Andrew McCartney, from July, 1865, to July, 1869; Daniel Harris, from the spring of 1870 to November, 1877. The present pastor, Andrew McCartney, commenced his labors in January, 1879.

The membership numbers about ninety. The church has had a regular increase from its organization—not rapid but real and substantial. Its Sabbath school has been well attended from the beginning, and now has over one hundred pupils in attendance. Dr. Nicol is at present superintendent. The weekly prayer meeting and monthly temperance meetings have been and are well attended by members and others.

TOWNSHIPS.

As has been before stated, on the authority of Mr. Elijah M. Haines, "The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that 'whereas, particular towns have many things which concern only themselves and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own towns, therefore the freemen of every town, or the major part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said towns, to grant lots, and make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the General Court. * * *

"Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first Constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficacy and adaptation to the requirement of a free and an intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio, and other western States."

Under the head of "Early Townships" we have given the first division of townships ever made in the county. The sparseness of the settlement did not call for a greater number of townships for several years. It must be borne in mind that at that time about the only object of township divisions was to make the voting places sufficiently numerous for the convenience of the electors. There was no township government then as now—all was in the hands of the county judge. But, as the population steadily increased, new voting places were demanded, and accordingly new townships were created from time to time. It would be an interesting portion of county history to trace the formation and subsequent changes in each township, and we have endeavored to do so as fully as possible. In regard to some of the townships no record whatever is now to be found, but we have traced the history of each township as far as possible. As we have seen, the first townships were laid out by the county commissioners. The subsequent ones were laid out by the county judge, as shown by the following official orders.

The townships were next re-organized January 3, 1875 when the following entry is made in the records of the County Judge's office:

The court, for the better defining of the boundaries of the townships of said county, does establish the following boundaries to the several townships, to-wit:

Richland township, the boundaries of which are to include that portion of township seventy-seven, ranges 22 and 23, as lies south of the Des Moines and east of Middle river.

Allen township to embrace that portion of township 77, ranges 22 and 23, as lies west of Middle river.

Greenfield township to include the Congressional township 77, range 24, west.

Linn township will embrace township 77, range 25, and that portion of township 76, ranges 24 and 25, as lies west of Middle river.

Jefferson township will embrace township 75, range 25, and then commence at the northeast corner of said township, thence east, two miles, thence north to Middle river, thence up Middle river to county line, thence south to the northwest corner of township 75, range 25.

Washington township will include township 74, ranges 24 and 25, township 75, range 24, which are attached and made a part. The original will be bounded by beginning at the northeast corner of township 76, range 23, thence west to Middle river, thence up Middle river to the section line between eight and nine, thence south to South river, to range line, between 23 and 24, thence south one mile, thence east to Otter creek, thence down Otter creek to the mouth, thence down South river to the range line, thence north on the range [line] to place of beginning.

Union township will embrace township 76, range 22, except sections 30 and 31.

Otter township will include township 75, ranges 22 and 23, except that portion which is attached to Washington.

Whitebreast township will embrace that portion of the county known as township 74, range 22.

Liberty township will include township 74, range 23.

The townships were again re-organized in March 21, 1856, as follows:

Washington township embraces township 76, range 23 and 24, and sections 4, 5 and 6 of township 75, range 23, west, and also beginning at the southeast corner of section 33, thence north to Middle river, thence up Middle river to the township line, between townships 76 and 77.

Richland township embraces all of township 77, range 22, that lies on the south side of the Des Moines river, and all that portion of township 77, range 23, which lies on the east side of Middle river, and east of the section line between sections 27 and 28, 33 and 34.

Allen township embraces all that portion of township 76, range 23, that lies on the north side of Middle river.

Greenfield township, all that portion of township 76 and 77, of range 24, that lies on the north side of Middle river.

Linn township embraces all that portion of townships 76 and 77, north of range 25, that lies on the northwest side of Middle river.

Jefferson township embraces that portion of townships 75 and 76, north of range 25 that lies on the south side of Middle river.

Union township embraces township 76, range 22.

Otter township embraces township 75, range 23, except sections 4, 5 and 6.

Whitebreast township embraces township 74, range 22.

Liberty township embraces township 74, range 23.

White Oak township embraces township 75, range 24.

Virginia township embraces township 74, range 25.

Squaw township embraces township 74, range 24.

Belmont township embraces township 75, range 22.

The township boundaries were fixed on the 6th day of December, 1858, as they now stand, with a few insignificant exceptions. They are as below given:

WHITEBREAST TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Whitebreast township shall be as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the county, the same being the southeast corner of township 74, north of range 22, thence running north to the northeast corner of said township, thence west to the northwest corner of said township, thence south to the southwest corner of said township, thence east to the place of beginning.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

The following shall be the boundaries of Liberty township, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the township, the same being the southeast corner of township 74, north of range 23, thence north to the northeast corner of said township 74, range 23, thence west to the northwest corner of said township, thence south to the southwest corner of said township, thence east to place of beginning.

SQUAW TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Squaw township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Liberty township and at the southeast corner of township 74, north of range 24, thence north to the northeast corner of township 74, range 23, thence west to the northwest corner of said township, thence south to the southwest corner of said township, thence east to the place of beginning.

VIRGINIA TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Virginia township shall be as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Squaw township, and at the southeast corner of township 74, north of range 25, thence north to the northeast corner of said township, thence west to the northwest corner of said township, thence south to the southwest corner of said township, thence east to the place of beginning.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The following shall be the boundaries of Jackson township, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Virginia township, the same being the southwest corner of township 75, north of range 25, thence north to the northwest corner of said township, thence east to the northeast corner of said township, thence south to the southeast corner of said township, thence west to the place of beginning.

WHITE OAK TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of White Oak township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of township 75, north of range 24 west, thence north to the northwest corner of said township, thence east to the northeast corner of said township, thence south to the southeast corner of said township, thence east to the place of beginning.

OTTER TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Otter township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 75, north of range 23, thence west to the northwest corner of said township, thence south to the southwest corner of said township, thence east to the southeast corner of said township, thence north to the place of beginning.

BELMONT TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Belmont township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of township 75, north of range 22, thence west to the northwest corner of said township, thence south to the southwest corner of said township, thence east to the southeast corner of said township, thence north to the place of beginning.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Union township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of township 76, north of range 22, thence north to the northeast corner of said township, thence west to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4, in township 76, range 22, thence south to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 4 in said township, thence west to the northwest corner of section 9 in said township thence south to the southwest corner of said section 9, thence west to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 18 in said township, thence south to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31 in said township, thence east to the place of beginning.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Jefferson township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 76, north of range 25, thence north to the northeast corner of said township, thence west to the northwest corner of said township, thence south to the southwest corner of said township, thence east to the place of beginning.

LINN TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Linn township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of township 77, range 25, thence east to the southeast corner of said township, thence north to the northeast corner of said township, thence west to the northwest corner of said township, thence south to the place of beginning.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Greenfield township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of township 77, north of range 24, thence south to the middle of Middle river, thence down the middle of the channel of said Middle river to where the same crosses the range line between ranges 23 and 24, thence north to the county line, thence west to the place of beginning.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Allen township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of township 77, north of range 23, thence south to Middle river, thence down Middle river to where it crosses the range line dividing ranges 22 and 23, thence north on the range line to the county line, thence west to the place of beginning.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of said township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of township 77, north of range 22, thence down the Des Moines river to where the line dividing Polk and Warren counties from Marion crosses said river, thence south to the southeast corner of township 77, north of range 22, thence west to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 33 in township 77, range 22, thence west to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 33 in township 77, range 22, thence north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section, thence west to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 29 in said township, thence north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 29, thence west to the southwest corner of section 20, thence north to the northwest corner of section 20 in said township, thence west to the northwest corner of section 19 in said township, thence north to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 13 in township 77, range 23, thence west to the middle of Middle river, thence down the main channel of said Middle river to where it crosses the range line dividing ranges 22 and 23, and from thence north on said range line to the place of beginning.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Palmyra township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 10, township 76, north of range 23, thence east to the southeast corner of section 8 in township 76, north of range 22, thence north to the northeast corner of said section 8, thence east to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 4 in said township, thence north to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 33 in township 77, north of range 22, thence west to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 29 in said township, thence north to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section 29, thence west to the southwest corner of section 20 in said township, thence north to the northwest corner of said section 20, thence west to the range line dividing ranges 22 and 23, thence north to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 13 in said township 77, north of range 23, thence west to Middle river, thence down Middle river to where it crosses the section line dividing sections 21 and 22 in township 77, range 23, thence south to the place of beginning.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Washington township shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of township 76, range 24, thence east to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 31 in township 76, range 22, thence north to the northwest corner to the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 18, township 76, range 22, thence west to the southwest corner of section 10, township 76, range 23, thence north on the section line to Middle river, thence up the middle of the main channel of said Middle river to where it crosses the range line dividing ranges 24 and 25, thence south to the place of beginning.

ALTERATIONS IN BOUNDARY OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

On the seventh day of November, 1860, the following appears on the record: On petition of the residents of section six and the west half of section five, township 75, north, and range 23 west, were changed from the civil township of Otter to that of Washington township.

RICHLAND.

This township is bounded on the north by the Des Moines river, on the east by Marion county, on the south by Union and Palmyra townships and on the west by Palmyra and Allen. It is drained by Middle river, Butcher creek and South river; being one of the best drained sections in the county. It was originally, in its organization, a part of Polk county, being situated on the "strip."

This is one of the first settled townships in the county, and much of its history is included in the general portion of this work, and in that of Hartford.

Newton Guthrie, A. Freel, George Leslie and others, were the first to settle in the township in 1847 and 1848, and entered land in this last named year, so soon as it was put upon the market.

The first school-house was built on section 16, in 1847, by the neighbors clubbing together, and Newton Guthrie was among the early teachers.

The first Sabbath-school was organized at Hartford in 1849, with Daniel Smith as superintendent.

MOB AND ANTI-MOB.

There was considerable excitement in this township in 1849, occasioned by what was known as the "mob" and "anti-mob" division among the people. In that year, William Carsner, who was living in the edge of Marion county, was charged with having stolen horses in Illinois, and had been confined in the jail at Quincy, but had escaped or been released, and removed to this settlement. On the day of the April election of 1849, a company was formed to capture Carsner, who mounted a swift mare, swam the stream, and reached Des Moines, thus eluding his pursuers. The existence of this company produced a division in the community, and those ranging themselves on the same side were called the mob party, and their opponents, the anti-mob party. The anti-mob party had no intention of protecting Carsner, but it was more to protect themselves and innocent persons from unlawful search which had been instituted on the part of the mob element. The division, however, continued for many years, and aside from numerous fights on what was known as the "Bloody Forty", now owned by Thomas Pendry, the matter drifted into politics, as such questions generally do in a new settlement; but the differences are long since forgotten, as most of the actors in the drama have either left the county, or are dead.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

There seems to be something in communities, at times, which impels its citizens to the same course of action. Thus we sometimes see an epidemic of crimes of various degrees. We do not find any of these in Warren county but we have found that one township has furnished three cases of mysterious disappearance, while no other section of the county, so far as we have been able to discover, gives so much as even a single case. These are located in Richland township.

Benjamin Phillips came from Indiana in the fall of 1845, and was still a resident in 1851. In the latter year he suddenly disappeared. He was working in the timber, splitting rails, when he got into some sort of difficulty with Andrew Shetterley, so he fired away with his maul and knocked

Shetterley down. The latter cried out that he was killed, and Phillips thought, evidently, that it was time for him to leave the country. Shetterley's experiences were amusing considered in the light of his ultimate recovery. He was carried home and it was supposed, for many days, that he would certainly die. Every once in a while he would call his friends to his side and in the most earnest as well as the most agonizing terms, remark: "Oh, God! friends, don't I die hard; did you ever see anybody suffer as I do?" It was, however, only a few days until he was perfectly well. Phillips had given a power of attorney for the sale of his property to a man named Hinton, and soon after the former's disappearance, he began to sell the most desirable of his land, except forty acres of indifferent quality, which he gave to Phillips' family. There were also rumors in the neighborhood, many years after, that Hinton had shot Phillips, in the woods, north of Hartford. Hinton soon sold out his property and went west, with the great Oregon emigration, and died many years ago. Phillips was never heard of for a certainty, and it is one of the mysteries which humanity is not able to solve.

Boston I. Taylor was one of the oldest settlers of the county, coming here from Ohio, in 1848 or 1849. He was an industrious, hard-working, exemplary citizen, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and considered one of the best citizens in that settlement. No one suspected that he was otherwise until the fall of 1865, when having become enamoured of a widow named Elizabeth Bundron, formerly a Miss Moore, and conceived the strange idea of going away with her and her family. His attachment to the woman began in charity, he taking provisions to her cottage on his farm. But it finally grew into a criminal intimacy, the result of which could only be hid by flight. So he began the work of building himself a boat, off in the woods, on the banks of the Des Moines, and told his family, on Friday, that he was going to Des Moines and that he would not return until the following Tuesday. So on Friday night he transported all of Mrs. Bundron's furniture, with some provisions, to his boat, with a wheelbarrow, and during the night, he, with the woman and her two children, launched out into the river. He was seen in Red Rock, on his way down, having stopped there for supplies, and nothing more was ever seen or even heard of him until the summer or fall of 1878. It was supposed that he had long since died, but last year the woman's daughter wrote back to Hartford inquiring for the whereabouts of some of their relatives, and a correspondence was opened with the postmaster at that place, and it was ascertained that the old man had died only a short time before. From the correspondence it appeared that they had gone directly to Spring Hill, Pike county, Missouri, and had settled down to work, and where he was considered as being an honest but poor man. He had taken only a small amount of money with him, and this was probably soon spent. He had raised one child by this woman, and had lived there for nearly thirteen years, in utter ignorance of his own family in Warren county. He passed by his full name the same as here, but his wife and five children here were never able to find any trace of him. It is another of those inexplicable actions, and no one has ever been able to construct a plausible theory why he should thus act.

Yet another case of this kind occurred in Richland township. James Talbott, who had lived many years in the township, was one of the first

settlers in what is now Palmyra township. He had been a farmer, and later a merchant, and was a prominent man, and was considered a reliable one, having been a member of the board of supervisors when that body was composed of one member for each township. He had been trustee, especially in administering upon the estates of many persons. In September, 1877, he took the mail back from Hartford to Carlisle, leaving a note for his family saying, "I am going to Colfax for my health." He was seen after this in Des Moines on the same day, since which time not a trace has been heard of him. He took about \$1,000 or \$1,500 with him, having just drawn quite an amount from the First National Bank of Indianola. There are no conjectures about him which have any particular reason for existence, and it bids fair to go down as another insoluble mystery.

It seems rather remarkable that all these should have occurred in one township, but such is the case.

Richland is an excellent township, and with the new railroad facilities which it has just secured by the Des Moines branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, will be given a direct outlet for its immense productions.

The present officers of the township are as follows:

Justices—N. Corzatt, J. W. Ray; Constables—H. S. Badgley, H. S. Whetzell; Trustees—L. P. Creighton, N. Guthrie, M. G. Shook; Clerk—J. R. Taylor; Assessor—J. McCollam.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

This is another of the "Strip" townships, and the oldest settlement in the county, with the exception of Parmelee's Mill, which is in Palmyra.

We have treated the history of this township very fully in the body of this work, and hence shall give it little space here.

It was named in honor of Captain Allen, the commander of the fort at Des Moines.

It has but one church outside the limits of Carlisle, and that is the Scotch Ridge United Presbyterian, in the extreme western part of the township. It was organized in 1853, with Wm. Runciman and wife, John Wood and wife, Wm. Vance and wife, John McElroy and wife, Wm. Hastie and Andrew Hastie as its original members.

The church, a comfortable frame, was built in 1857. It has had as pastors, Rev. Thomas Dysart, who was ordained in 1863, and remained until 1867, and Rev. Joseph Boyd, who was ordained in 1869, and remained until 1877. The church has always been under the Des Moines Presbytery.

The number of members at present is about eighty-five, which increases gradually and surely.

There is in connection with the church a very flourishing Sabbath-school, with an average attendance of eighty-five pupils. Present superintendent, John Wood. The faithfulness of the teachers upon their various classes is worthy of note here. No data accessible of its organization, but somewhere about twenty years ago, with Wm. Runciman first superintendent.

Allen township is a very fertile one, and contains much land which is not surpassed in the county. A portion of it is drained by North river, and the south part by Middle river.

Its present officers are as follows:

Justices—J. F. Stivers, J. E. McClintic; Constables—J. M. Farley, A. M. West; Trustees—J. W. Patterson, P. Reed, J. Wood; Clerk—A. B. Mahan; Assessor—M. V. Kail.

GREENFIELD.

This township lies principally upon the county line between Warren and Polk, on the north, to Middle river, although a small portion of the township lies south of Middle river.

John Rufe and Noah Reeves were the first settlers, in 1845, on North river, followed by L. F. Bedwell, in 1846.

The first marriage was in 1847, that of Daniel Howard to Miss Johnston, Samuel Crow officiating.

Rev. C. B. Jones, who is still a resident of the township, preached the first sermon.

The first bridge was built across North river in 1850.

The first school-house was built in 1851, and in the same year E. Perkins built the first water-power saw-mill.

The township is drained by North and Middle rivers, and by Middle branch in its northern part.

Its growth was rapid and sure, and it has generally been considered an excellent township. Quite important coal mines have been opened on the farm of George Dillard, on North river, and this promises to be quite an important industry in the township in years to come, when the population is greater.

The following are the officers of the township:

Justices—J. W. Newell, C. K. Allen; Constables—John W. Pugh, S. Patterson; Trustees—J. R. Ashworth, I. C. Wright, E. J. Yount; Clerk—Robert Ashworth; Assessor—D. W. Yount.

LINN.

This is the northwestern township of the county, and lies over almost to the Raccoon river on the northwest. It may be questioned whether there is in all Iowa a finer township of land than this for the general purposes of agriculture. The soil is the richest of the dark loam abounding throughout the drift regions; and in this township it is entirely free from stone. The fertility of the soil even approaches to rank luxuriance, and it will take ages to exhaust its primeval vigor. The location of the township is high, and there is scarcely an acre of waste land in its limits. Scarcely any natural timber is to be found, and the prairies sweep away in rolling undulations. This township lies on the ridge between the Raccoon and Middle rivers, by both of which and Middle branch it is drained.

The Crows, J. McClain and H. Onstott, were among its earliest settlers.

There is a flourishing Catholic church in the western part of the township, from which we have no direct returns.

The Pleasant Ridge Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1873, with John Thompson and wife, Hiram Baker and wife, M. A. Bentley and wife, Philip Hull and family, Mr. Clark and wife, J. W. McClain and wife, as original members.

Its excellent frame church, which is well furnished inside and out, was

also built the same year, and dedicated December, 1873, by Bishop E. G. Andrews, and Rev. J. A. Smith, the pastor, who was the organizer of the church. Besides him the church has had D. Lamont, J. J. D. Scoles, Mr. Kennedy and D. Thompson, as its pastors.

Its present membership is about one hundred. It is situated in as fine a section of country as there is in Iowa, and it is in a flourishing condition. There is a fine Sunday-school connected, with an attendance of about seventy-five. John E. Baker is the superintendent. It is kept up winter and summer, and great interest is shown in it.

The officers of the township are the following:

Justices—Peter Black, J. W. Knight; Constables—V. M. Clary, C. B. Smith; Trustees—D. Lympus, A. Stiffler, G. S. Black; Clerk—S. W. Baker; Assessor—John Bell.

JEFFERSON.

The following history of this township is kindly furnished us by Hon. L. S. Spencer, who has seen its entire growth:

"People who have spent their lives in an old settled country can form but a faint idea of the privations and hardships endured by the pioneers of a new country. When I look on the great and prosperous State of Iowa at the present, then look back a quarter of a century, I am struck with astonishment, and can hardly credit my own senses. But such are the results, and no human power can prevent them. After Abdolonymus had been taken from his humble station in life, and made King of Sidonea, it is said he hept a pair of wooden shoes near his throne, to remind him of his former obscurity, and check the pride which power is so apt to engender in the heart of man. The above sentence is deemed worthy of preservation, not only as a memento of early times, and serving as a contrast to the present advanced state of improvement, but on account of the historical associations it raises in the memory of the early settlements of a new country, when the people were all on an equality, when one neighbor thought not himself independent of another. How often, when men rise from poverty to wealth, or from a humble station in life to an exalted one, do they forget their station in early years and put on the robes of aristocracy and pride, not only of individuals, but of states. Every state and every neighborhood, as it grows in age, should keep step with the age in which it lives, and I believe that Iowa has. Twenty-five years have passed since I came to Jefferson township. It was then a new country; quite a portion of the settlers were from Missouri, and their love of hard labor was not exceedingly strong nor their muscles none of the best. Christianity had never taken very deep root in their hearts, the Sabbath being a day of recreation, hunting and trading, making social visits, while the other portion, many of whom had been schooled from their youth to attend religious worship on that holy day, put forth their efforts to improve the morals of the youth that were growing up around them.

"The first organized school district formed in Jefferson township, was in August, 1854, and a tax voted for to build a house. But little opposition was made to the organization of the district, but a strong opposition to the tax, and that mostly, if not entirely, by those that had no education, bad morals, and but partially civilized. A portion refused to pay their taxes. This district now lies partly in Linn and partly in Jefferson,

and was the first district organized in either township. The first school taught in this district, was taught by the writer of this article, during the winter of 1854 and 1855, in a private log cabin, with only one window, belonging to S. L. Burlingame, then in Ohio, on a visit. The wages paid was twenty dollars per month, and the teacher boarded himself. The seats were made of slabs, without any backs—the desks of the same. During the next fall a frame house was built. This was used as a school-house and a meeting house. What is now known as 'Brush College District,' was organized in the fall of 1855. During the winter of 1856 and 1857, the writer was a pedagogue in this district. Walked two miles every night and morning, across the open prairie, with no overcoat, with two feet of snow, on the level, one of the coldest winters on record—my track would often fill up with the drifting snow within five minutes, my face would freeze nearly every day. At this early day nearly all lived in log cabins, which were not the most comfortable places imaginable, during those cold winters. Often woke up in the morning, with the bed covered with snow a couple of inches deep, that had sifted through the clapboards of the roof, and everything frozen up about the house, and had to be thawed by the fire before breakfast could be had. Our stables were built of prairie hay and straw. These could be made very comfortable, nearly as much so as the dwellings in which we resided. We went to church with an ox team and sled. Made visits the same way with our neighbors during the winter season, for we were all neighbors then, and were willing to help each other. When a cabin was to be raised, all turned out and helped put it up, and perhaps "chink" and daub it. This was done by making mortar with dirt and straw, then filling up the cracks between the chinking and logs with this mud or mortar. This was the way we plastered our houses in an early day. During these early days the "little brown jug" was in common use. Too much so for the good of the community. It often caused angry words and bloody noses. Sometimes the rifle or shot gun were used to settle difficulties that was caused by its too frequent use. When a marriage was solemnized, the whole neighborhood took a part, and there was a general good time. No one was slighted. There were no rich gifts, as at the present day. The ceremony was performed by some minister, or a justice of the peace. Had a supper composed of the products of the soil. Sometimes a turkey gobbler, from the woods, or prairie chickens fried or stuffed, roasted or made into a 'pot pie,' composed the greater part of the 'fixings' for the table.

"When the couple commenced housekeeping, the furniture was of the simplest kind. The table was made at home, with boards joined together, and fastened with cleats nailed to them, on the under side. When the writer of this commenced housekeeping, he made his own table and bedstead, and instead of chairs we used three legged stools—the table we have yet, made twenty-five years since. On these bedsteads we slept as soundly and arose in the morning as much refreshed, as we would on one that cost fifty dollars. Our victuals tasted as sweet, and strengthened our bodies as much as if we had eaten off of a forty dollar table. What would a girl do at the present day, if she had to commence life in such a style? Let us all look at the wooden shoes and reflect. Meetings were held at private houses, if houses you might call them. A good old-fashioned sermon was preached, that men might become better, and love their neighbors as themselves. Those good old tunes were sung. 'Old Hundred' and 'Windham'

tunes were used. The congregation seated themselves on slab benches, instead of cushioned seats. After services each one took his road across the prairie, home. These were the days of the pioneer, and days of enjoyment, they were. The sick were looked after much more than at present. Men thought much more of their home and their word than at present. The first Sabbath-school was organized in May, 1856. This organization has been kept up until the present, 1879.

"A post-office was established in February, 1855. The writer was appointed postmaster, and held the office for eighteen years. Its original name was Lynn. Previous to this we had to go for our mail to Fort Des Moines, a distance of sixteen miles. Our first mails were carried on horseback, from Fort Des Moines to Winterset, once a week. During the spring of 1856 the Western stage company got the contract, and then it became a tri-weekly. Some two years after this it was carried daily, so that for the greater part of the past twenty-five years we have had excellent mail facilities."

We have referred at some length to the early settlers of this township in the county history. It was one of the first settlements in the county.

The Rock Island railroad runs entirely through the township, and two of its stations, Bevington and Lothrop are in this township. It has, therefore, excellent shipping facilities.

There is a large number of foreigners in this township, principally Germans and Irish, and they are among the most industrious and useful citizens of Warren county.

The Catholics have a church in the northeast corner of the township which is in a very good condition.

The Linn Grove Methodist church was organized in 1852. It is a frame building, costing \$2,000; was built in 1869, and dedicated the same year, by Elder Dimmitt.

The present membership is about twenty-six. It has had the following pastors: Rev. Swearingin, A. Lauback, A. Badley, Rev. W. C. Martin, A. H. Murphy, Rev. Jones, A. Kern, Geo. Clammer, J. A. Smith, — Beck, J. J. D. Scoles, Mr. Kennedy, and D. Thompson.

A Sunday-school, having an attendance of seventy or eighty pupils, is connected with the church under the present superintendence of John Wesley Burkhead.

The following are the township officers:

Justices—A. H. Perkins, S. W. Lee; Constables—Michael Hayden, W. A. Wallace; Trustees—John Lyman, John Hall, Robert Kelley; Clerk—M. S. Welch; Assessor—S. L. Burlingame.

WASHINGTON.

This is the largest township in the county, containing a little more than two full Congressional townships, or more than seventy-two sections of land.

It was the scene of two of the early settlements of the county, one at Ackworth and the other at Middle river, while Indianola early became very important. All these are fully treated elsewhere, leaving little to cull in the matter of purely township history. Our readers are referred, therefore, to those portions.

The township officers for the year 1879, are as follows:

Justices—Thomas W. Graham, John W. Howard, R. C. Brazleton; Constables—J. A. Embree, Ves Barns, J. L. Gilman; Trustees—Geo. Cavitt, P. P. Henderson, Benjamin Hinshaw; Clerk—W. F. Powell; Assessor—C. L. Trueblood.

Owing to its size, Washington township has three justices of the peace, and three constables.

PALMYRA.

This township is the most irregular in the county. It is composed of a part of ranges 22 and 23 west, and a part of both townships 76 and 77, a sort of patch-work.

The first settler was John D. Parmelee as fully narrated in the general history.

Mr. William Mason, who came to his present location in 1845, still lives on the same farm.

The Myricks, Henry James, Uriah Dotson, William Freel, Obadiah Higby and a Mr. Paul who died many years ago, were among the early settlers, and several of these still reside in the county.

There are two branches of the Society of Friends in this township. The first and oldest, the Middle river meeting was organized in 1851, with Charles Hinshaw and wife, Benjamin Smith and wife, John White and wife, John T. Moorman and wife, Daniel Frazier and family, Joseph Cook and wife, John Cook and wife, John Pierson and wife, E. Newlin and wife, Jacob Moon and wife, Susanna Wright, Ruth Stanton, and Hannah Horsman, as original members.

The church was built in 1853, but abandoned some years ago, and the meetings are now held in the Union School-house. The number of members is nearly fifty, and the society is in good condition.

The other is located in the south part of the township, and was organized in 1862, with Jacob Moon and family, William Morgan and family, Hiram Morgan and family, Mrs. Bond and family, and Mrs. Anderson and family. The frame church, costing \$400, was built and dedicated in 1862, but it has become too small for the wants of the society, and the intention is to build a new one soon. The membership is almost fifty.

The following are the officers of the township for the current year:

Justices—A. Payne, G. A. Epps; Constables—Henry Switzer, James Myers; Trustees—John Tresham, A. Buckham, W. S. Butterfield; Clerk—Dan McGregor; Assessor—Geo. Smith.

UNION.

This township is bounded on the north by Palmyra and Richland, on the east by Marion county, on the south by Belmont, and on the west by Washington and Palmyra.

The township was settled at an early day and William G. Sandy and J. M. Blanchard were the first settlers. They entered their land in 1848 among the first thrown upon the market in Warren county.

The first school-house was built on land owned by E. R. Smith on section eleven in 1853.

Rev. Lansing Harris preached the first sermon in the township at the house of Mr. T. J. Sinnard, in 1851.

Miss Sarah Varner taught the first school in the summer of 1854.

Mrs. W. G. Sandy is the oldest settler now living in the township, having come here in March, 1847.

Mr. Philip Lambert and a Mr. Harmon made the first improvements in 1847.

The first physician was E. Williams in 1855. Benjamin Beeson and C. Cunningham sold the first goods in 1854.

The township has improved gradually and surely, and now contains much wealth.

The township affairs are administered by the following officers:

Justices—C. H. Carpenter, E. T. Brown; Constables—A. Carpenter, A. L. Dolby; Trustees—Henry Bassett, C. F. Moorman, A. J. Guy; Clerk—L. H. Tuttle; Assessor—Levi Reeves.

BELMONT.

This was one of the latest townships organized. It is situated on the east line of the county with Union township on the north, Whitebreast on the south and Otter on the west. It is one of the best townships in the county, and its appearance and topography bears much resemblance to Linn township. Its growth in population, wealth and importance has been very rapid, and it is now considered one among the most desirable townships in the county.

Its early settlers were, a majority of them, from Belmont county, Ohio, hence its name.

Its early history is less important than some of the older townships but its late growth is probably the most striking of that of any township in the county.

It has a large number of churches, far surpassing in number any other township in the county, when its lack of towns and villages is considered.

The Highland Methodist church was organized in 1860, with Daniel Monroe and wife, Elizabeth Thompson, Mary Wilson, Francis A. and Louisa Monroe as original members.

The frame church was begun in 1870, though not completed until the spring of 1879, and cost about \$1,000. It was dedicated in June of this latter year by Rev. A. J. Barton, of Indianola. The number of members is about twenty-five. A Sunday-school with about forty pupils is conducted in connection with it. Great interest is manifested in the school and the attendance is very regular.

The First Freewill Baptist church was organized in the winter of 1871-2, with James Golden and wife, Samuel Shaw and wife, B. S. Runnels and wife and William Hicks and wife. The society erected a frame church in 1873 at a cost of \$1,600, which was dedicated in June of that year by Prof. Baker of Wilton Junction.

It has had as pastors Harrison Otis, M. S. Hubbell, and Y. N. Emerson, but has no pastor at present.

The membership numbers about fifty.

The Sunday-school, with a membership of about fifty pupils, is conducted under the superintendence of Joseph Fellows. It is probably the only Freewill Baptist church in the county.

The first member of the society of Friends that settled in Belmont township was Leroy Lawrence, about the year 1858, on section 2. A few

years later Phineas Hoops settled on section 13. In 1868 five or six families had settled near where Waveland meeting house now stands, and commenced holding an independent or indulged meeting at a Friend's house. In 1869 several families settled in the neighborhood, and a preparative meeting was established with about forty members. In the year 1870 a meeting-house was built on the east side of section 11, one-half mile north of the place where Felix now stands. The first meeting was held in this house the latter part of the summer of that year. There are five acres of ground in the lot, one half is planted in a grove, and a graveyard for the church and neighborhood occupies a corner of the lot. In 1877 a monthly meeting was established by Ackworth quarterly meeting, by the name of Waveland, with about 140 members, principally drawn from the immediate neighborhood. There are five recorded ministers belonging to this meeting, as follows: Jonathan Heaton, Catharine Smith, Elisha Smith, D. J. M. Wood, and Amy L. Trueblood. The elders are Frederick Smith, Stephen Mosher, John Michener, Tamar Michener, G. P. Quaintance, Sarah Quaintance and Melissa Smith. The number of members is about one hundred and forty.

A Sabbath-school is kept up the year around in connection with the society, and has a membership of over a hundred.

Also a temperance organization, a Band of Hope, has been organized in connection with it, and has a membership of about fifty.

The Catholic church of St. Mary's of Perpetual Help, was organized in 1871. Its original members were Michael Ripperger, John Keller, Fred Sommers, Joseph Zimmermann, Peter Heller, Joseph Dittmer, John Stopf and Jacob Steger.

The church was built in 1872, is a frame building, and cost about \$2,500. It was dedicated July 4, 1878, by Rev. J. Brazill, Vicar-General of Iowa, assisted by Nicholas A. Sassel and S. F. Wieland, the priest in charge.

The number of members is one hundred and seventy-five, thus making it one among the most important Catholic churches in the county.

Fairview Methodist Episcopal church is an organization, dating back many years, and had the following original members: Elizabeth Conrad, S. W. Conrad, F. Conrad, B. C. Conrad, E. J. Conrad, J. B. Guy, Jas. Gilbert, Ellen Gilbert, Jno. Ball, Samuel Westerfield, Nancy Westerfield, John Long, Jane Long, James Proctor, Elizabeth Proctor, Sarah A. Surbaugh.

The frame church was built in 1871, at a cost of \$1700, and was dedicated during the same year by Rev. Dr. Burns.

Messrs. Sheets, Murphy, Eckles, Guyer, Brown and Barton, have been its pastors, and its present membership numbers about sixty. Its condition may be said to be fairly flourishing.

The following are the present township officers of Belmont:

Justice—E. Brady; Constables—Jno. C. Hook, J. H. Feters; Trustees—R. D. Bloom, Jonathan Ellis, Jno. Turner; Clerk—J. Vanscyoc; Assessor—W. Morrison.

OTTER.

This town is surrounded by Washington on the north, by Belmont on the east, by Liberty on the south, and by White Oak on the west.

R. M. Hightower and Levi Hollingsworth and the Baleses were among

its first settlers, and we have treated of it at some length in the main body of this book.

It is drained by Otter creek running through its entire distance from south to north, and by South river flowing through its northern portion.

Its officers are as follows:

Justice—D. B. Graham; Trustees—W. Loper, W. P. Nutting, W. H. Brown; Clerk—R. B. McClelland; Assessor—O. B. Wolcott.

WHITE OAK.

This township is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Otter, on the south by Squaw, and on the west by Jackson, and is just a Congressional township, of range 24, township 75.

James Langley and a Mr. Clayton were the first settlers, but Mr. Daniel Braucht bought out Langley's improvements on section 30, and entered the land as soon as it came into the market.

Andrew Reed and John A. Jamison came soon after, and remained until the township had acquired considerable population and importance.

In 1851 came the McClures, and with them Albert Randolph, Lugenius Park, Wesley Harnsberger and Andrew Park.

E. Bilbo taught the first school in the winter of 1852-3, in a small log cabin on the farm now owned by John Randolph.

For many years an agricultural society was maintained in the township, but two or three years ago it was merged in the Warren County Society.

The township is drained by Squaw creek and South river, and is a valuable one for agricultural purposes. It has also important coal interests, some of which have been developed.

The following are the present officers:

Justices—W. L. Morris, E. Bilbo, Constables—Lee Starbuck, J. Anderson; Trustees, J. W. Randolph, Mose Andrews, W. T. Wallace; Clerk—W. L. Morris; Assessor—S. S. Hewitt.

JACKSON.

This township is bounded on the north by Jefferson, on the east by White Oak, on the south by Virginia, and on the west by South township, Madison county.

Its history is closely connected with that of the county in general, and much of its population is composed of industrious enterprising Germans and Irish.

The surface of this township is generally rough and broken, and there is considerable waste land. In places, however, are as fine spots for farming as could be desired. The township is drained mainly by Painter creek, which passes through the center from west to east.

This township is well watered, and has been found better adapted to stock-raising than farming. The former business has been pursued with considerable success.

St. Mary's is the only post-office in the township.

The present officials are:

Justices—Jas. Small, M. Downing; Constables—A. P. Gill, Jacob Garver; Trustees—D. E. Braucht, Jno. McGinnis, Ves Struble; Clerk—M. Gillespie; Assessor—J. S. Hufty.

VIRGINIA.

This is the southwestern township of the county, and was among the latest settled.

The township was so named because a large portion of the early settlers came from the "Old Dominion."

George Richards, for many years past a resident of Otter township, was the first settler, in May, 1853.

In 1854 came the Feltons and Thomas Proudfoot and his sons. In 1855 came some of the Reeds and Knottses, and the town of New Virginia was laid off in the spring of 1856.

The first sermon was preached in the township in May, 1855, at the house of John Felton, by Rev. Jesse Sherwood, from the text, "Stand fast in the faith; quit ye like men."

This township is badly situated as to transportation facilities, being about equidistant from Indianola and Osceola, but it seems probable that it will sometime secure a road, to be run between these two points.

The officers of the township, at its organization, were as follows: Justice, John Felton; Constable, Abraham Felton; Trustees, Wm. Reed, Abraham Felton, Wm. Conner; Clerk, Absalom Sayers; and John Felton was Assessor for Virginia, Squaw and White Oak townships.

The present officials are:

Justices—C. L. W. Proudfoot, A. Adams; Constables—J. A. Morgan, John McCuddin; Trustees—A. L. Thompson, Levi Gamble, J. F. Felton; Clerk—Lee Talbott; Assessor—Robert Greenland.

SQUAW.

This township lies east of Virginia, on the line between Warren and Clarke counties, and is also one of those townships which were not important until a late day, although it held some of the earliest settlers in the county.

J. Hackney was the first settler, coming in 1848, and settling on section 10. These improvements were bought in 1850, by A. Smith, who still resides in the township.

David Johnson settled on section 11 in 1852, and since that time the township has taken an active part in the history of the county.

The first school-house was built on section 14. It was built by subscription by A. Smith, Z. Nicholson, Geo. Coverdale, U. Williams, D. Tenney and a few others.

Tabor M. E. church has a flourishing society and a comfortable church building.

The following men transact the official business for the township:

Justices—Fred Johnson, W. F. Warthen; Constables—J. Story, T. S. Mitchell, Trustees—J. H. Drummond, Jno. Hossack, J. W. Bryant; Clerk—F. Keller; Assessor—H. H. Benwear.

LIBERTY.

This township lies still farther east, on the line between Warren and Clark counties, and is considered the best township in that tier.

The first settlers were Asa Mosher, Joseph P. Mosher, James Coles, Sam-

uel James, Mark Williams, Joseph Hall, James Hall, who came along from 1850 to 1854.

Asa Mosher and Mark Williams were two of the trustees upon the organization of the township.

The first election was held at Asa Mosher's house in 1855.

The township was organized in 1854, and its name was given it because the majority of the settlers were Abolitionists even in that early day and they wished to leave the fact on record.

The first religious services in the township were held by Todd and Connard, Methodist ministers, in 1856, when the great revival spread over the county.

The first school-house was built by subscription, and John Coles taught the first school in the winter of 1854.

In the early days Indianola was the post-office.

The Christian Church now stands on the site of the first school-house, and the neighborhood cemetery is also located there.

The Methodist Church was organized at an early day, but its church edifice was not built until 1871. Of the church and its dedication we find the following in the *Indianola Journal* of Nov. 9, 1871:

"On last Sabbath, the beautiful church edifice at Liberty Center, was dedicated by Dr. Burns, President of the Simpson Centenary College, Indianola. The sermon was an able one from the text—'stand fast in the faith,' 1 Cor., 16, 13. The doctor stated plainly and concisely in what the christian faith consisted; and gave also the principle arguments by which it is supported, and by which the authenticity of the scriptures is proved, in language so plain that the most illiterate could not fail to perceive their force, or feel their logic. Prior to the dedicatory service, \$600 remained to be pledged, the cost of the building having been \$2,300. No one who saw the freedom and ease with which the amount was secured, after the first \$200 was pledged, could fail to see the appropriateness of the name of the place—Liberty Center. One man who had given liberally responded with an additional \$100. An elderly lady, whose husband had donated a large amount, pledged \$25 more, thus showing that she was in favor of 'woman's rights,' in practice at least. Some young ladies who labor out at \$1.50 per week, pledged \$2.00. A little boy of nine or ten gave 25 cents. A farmer not having funds at hand offered a fine colt to the trustees. These facts are worthy of mention, to show with what energy and unanimity the people labored together, to pay for the elegant building they erected, and which was so fittingly dedicated to the service of the master. It is, indeed a monument not only to the taste, energy and religious zeal of the people, but also to the fidelity and perseverance of their excellent pastor, Rev. Smith, under whose administration the enterprise was so well begun and so completely finished."

The following constitute the official directory of the township:

Justices—J. J. Cozad, F. M. Bierce; Constables—J. W. Proctor, E. R. Crisman; Trustees—N. Hite, J. M. Kinsey, W. E. Vanderverter; Clerk—A. Frank; Assessor—W. H. Grater.

WHITEBREAST.

This is the southwest county of the township. It is drained by Whitebreast creek, and some of its smaller tributaries.

The surface of this township is rough and broken—the most so of any township in the county. Most of the land, however, is susceptible to cultivation and in places are some of the best farms in the county. The township is well adapted to stock-raising from the abundance of water furnished by the streams and numerous springs.

The Willises came to this township in 1846, and are, therefore, among the early settlers of the county, as well as the very first in the township.

E. G. Bartlett was also an early settler, and put out the first orchard in the township.

The first election was held at the house of John Mills, in 1851, and John Willis, justice of the peace; William Willis, clerk; Henry Willis, constable; James Purcell, Joseph Howard and Anderson Willis, trustees, were chosen the first township officers. J. H. Dinwiddie, now a citizen of Marion county, was the first road commissioner to view roads in the township.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway runs entirely through the township, thus giving it fine transportation facilities, and Lacona is one of the principal stations.

The officials now in office are: Justices—Uriah Hodson, Jos. McCollam; Constables—C. W. Jenkins, Mat. Wilson; Trustees—, W. Foutz, H. H. Goode, Jacob Sommars; Clerk—John Miller; Assessor, Thos. McConnell.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR 1880.

The following is a list of township officers elected in the different townships in Warren county at the general election, October 14, 1879, which was received too late for incorporation in the history of the individual townships:

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—J. N. Hargis; Clerk—H. M. Moore; Assessor—Geo. Yount; Constables—Wm. Buchanan and O. Rule. Each received one hundred and twelve votes.

BELMONT TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace—Robt. McClelland; Trustee—G. D. Bloom; Clerk—D. Harkin; Assessor—Robt. Reeves.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Trustees—H. Tilton and J. R. Ashworth. Each had ninety-seven votes; Clerk—A. D. Stark; Assessor—Robt. Pilmer.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—P. Brownrig; Clerk—M. Crawford; Assessor—John Hall; Constable—John Churchman.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—T. Luke; Clerk—M. Gillespie; Assessor—J. S. Hufty; Constable—D. Summerville.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Trustees—J. Spencer, long term; J. Lamb, short term; Clerk—W. Law;
Assessor—G. L. Matson; Constable—D. Stapleford.

LINN TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—J. McClees; Clerk—Thos. Barkley; Assessor—J. J. Bell.

OTTER TOWNSHIP.

Justice of Peace—S. W. Conrad; Trustee—H. M. Reed; Clerk—F. O. Nutting; —Assessor—J. McClelland.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—N. Bernard; Clerk—W. W. Marshall; Assessor—G. W. Bartholomew.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—L. P. Creighton; Clerk—Wm. J. Saville; Assessor—J. I. Rawson.

SQUAW TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—J. W. Stacy; Clerk—H. Burmister; Assessor—H. Benwear;
Constable—C. E. Drummond.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Trustees—J. Sandy and N. R. Beaman; Clerk—W. J. Brown; Assessor—H. J. Feters.

VIRGINIA TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—Henry LaAyendale; Clerk—J. S. Turner; Assessor—J. W. Harsh.

WHITEBREAST TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—H. H. Goode; Clerk—C. W. Jenkins; Assessor—W. Starr.

WHITE OAK TOWNSHIP

Trustee—H. H. Trimble; Clerk—B. F. Lucas; Assessor—W. L. Morris.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—Geo. Cavitt; Clerk—W. F. Powell; Assessor—C. L. Trueblood.

WAR HISTORY.

WARREN COUNTY WAR RECORD.

IF there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the North have reason to be proud, it is the record they made during the dark and bloody days of the "War of the Rebellion." When the war was forced upon the country the people were pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do; working the mines, making farms, or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops, and manufactories; in short the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the free States were buoyant with hope—looking forward to the perfecting of new plans to ensure comfort and competence in their declining years. They little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American Independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew.

While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh, of others; aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came with all its attendant horrors. April 12, 1861, Fort Sumpter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Major Anderson, U. S. A., commandant, was fired upon by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as a mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and freedom hatred were crazed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When a day later the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Major Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had at first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half complete—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well organized plan to destroy the government, and rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their rights to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color God for his own purpose had given them.

But they reckoned without their host. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent Confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumpter, Abraham Lincoln, America's martyr President—who but a few short weeks before had taken the oath of office as the nation's chief executive—issued the following proclamation April 15, 1861:

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been, and now are, opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in an ordinary way, I, therefore, call upon the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000 to suppress said combination and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens for State aid in this effort to maintain the laws, integrity, National Union, perpetuity of popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured.

The first service assigned forces will probably be to re-possess forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. The utmost care should be taken, consistent with our object, to avoid devastation, destruction and interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country, and I hereby command persons commanding the aforesaid combination to disperse within twenty days from date.

I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th of July next, to determine upon measures for the public safety as its interests may demand.

By W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

The last words of that proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. The people who loved their whole government could not give enough.

Patriotism thrilled, vibrated, and pulsated through every heart. Every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party ties were, for the time, ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier and statesman, "By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved."

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion, nor were ten times that number. Call followed call.

Then came that well-remembered lull in the conflict, when sanguine men grew more hopeful, and the desponding less in despair; a time when it was hoped the war would soon end, and once more would be "beaten the swords into ploughshares, and the spears into pruning hooks." But soon was the spirit of the North again aroused, and the blood of chivalry of Warren was sent leaping in boiling currents through veins swollen with righteous wrath, as the terrible news of Shiloh, of thousands slain and sons in Southern prisons, came to fathers, brothers and friends of those who had gone to the front.

The call of President Lincoln, for three hundred thousand men, met a most liberal response from Warren. From the plow, from the workshop and counting-house, leaving the school-room, the desk, the bar, the pulpit, the press, men of every rank of life, of all ages, grey-bearded and youth, those who showed themselves the bravest of the brave, came forth and enrolled their names among those who were ready to face the cannon's mouth.

It began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call of either men or money there was a willing and ready response; and it is a boast of the people that had the supply of men fallen short, there.

were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the men of Warren county bore an honorable part.

We have not the record of the central county meeting held at Indianola, to take action on the question of the suppression of the rebellion, but we did succeed in securing some account of meetings held in different portions of the county.

In the Indianola *Visitor* of May 9th, 1861, we find the following:

"The Volunteer Company of Warren County," met pursuant to appointment, on Saturday, the 4th instant, and proceeded to the election of its officers.

Adams L. Ogg, was unanimously chosen Captain; Geo. W. Clark, First Lieutenant; P. G. C. Merrell, Second Lieutenant; P. J. Chapman, Musician; C. L. Anderson, first sergeant; W. C. Shepherd, second sergeant; R. T. Harbison, third sergeant; R. Kinsley, fourth sergeant; J. Brown, fifth sergeant; I. Jones, first corporal; J. McLeod, second corporal; P. Crosthwait, third corporal; N. N. Mosher, fourth corporal.

On motion of P. G. C. Merrell, of Palmyra, the company adopted the name of Warren Guards.

Geo. W. Clark moved this company tender their services to Governor Kirkwood, by mail, or otherwise, without delay. Carried by a unanimous vote.

The utmost unanimity prevailed throughout the entire proceedings.

The Company meets for regular drill on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

P. J. CHAPMAN, *Secretary*.

From the *Visitor* of the same date, the following notice is taken of early movements in Union township: "The meeting at Sandyville, on Saturday last, was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Todhunter addressed the meeting, and a call being made for volunteers, a number promptly enrolled their names, E. J. Kuhn, leading the list. The citizens of Union township are sound, and both parties erased the names from the flags used during the late canvass, and raised them, side by side, thus blending all parties in one national party."

In the same issue, the following in reference to first movements, relating to the war, in Jefferson township, are thus reported and referred to: "Mr. Spencer has furnished us with the proceedings of a meeting held at Stiles' school-house, on Thursday last (May 2d, 1861). Mr. Stiles was called to the chair, and on motion of G. M. Swan a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Mr. Swan being called for addressed the meeting, followed by Mr. Todhunter, Captain Ogg, and L. S. Spencer. The resolutions breathe the right spirit, and were unanimously adopted. Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are compelled to omit them. Suffice it to say, Jefferson township is *loyal* to the stars and stripes, and twelve of her citizens offered their services to the government and are now enrolled with the company here."

MEETING AT CARLISLE.

A meeting of the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity was held on Monday evening, April 29th, 1861, for the purpose of consulting in regard to the

present crisis, and devising means for protection at home, and aid in supporting our government.

M. P. Black was called to the chair, and Geo. P. Ranslow elected secretary. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Ward, William Busick, and others, urging immediate action on the part of every good and patriotic citizen. The following resolutions were then presented by Dr. W. H. Ward, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has been compelled to make requisition on the State of Iowa, for one regiment of troops to aid in suppressing an armed rebellion against the authority of our government, and

WHEREAS, It has already been indicated that further requisitions may be made on our State for troops, and that the militia of this State will be recognized by the Governor, and should be put in readiness for immediate and active service, therefore,

Resolved, That the undersigned citizens of Allen township and vicinity, for the purpose of perfecting ourselves in military drill and duties, do hereby organize a military company, to be called the "Three River Rangers," subject to such change or alterations as may hereafter be necessary.

Resolved, That we ignore all party names, ties, or affiliation, and with our fellow-citizens, regardless of former political creeds or proclivities, do solemnly bind ourselves to aid the government, subject to the orders and directions of the Governor of this State, in suppressing this treasonable conspiracy against our national institutions and time-honored flag, and with our lives and fortunes, if necessary, protect the stars and stripes, from insult and outrage, whether it may come from enemies abroad or traitors at home, and that we recognize no party names, save those of patriot and traitor.

Resolved, That as civil war is already fully inaugurated, and we are called upon to fight traitors abroad, we will not tolerate traitors at home, but that those who have heretofore enjoyed all the advantages of our government and claimed the protection of our glorious old flag, the stars and stripes, but now openly talk of Southern rights and Northern aggression, who sympathise with the perpetrators of this treasonable attempt to overthrow our government, thereby giving aid to their Southern allies, will be, and are regarded as traitors to their country, and will meet a traitor's doom.

A company was then organized and some forty names enrolled.

A subscription was raised as Township Fund, for the support of the families of volunteers, and aid in equipping the company, and six hundred dollars pledged.

It was moved and carried that the proceedings be published in the *Indianola Visitor*.

M. P. BLACK, *Chairman*.

GEO. P. RANSLOW, *Secretary*.

THIRD INFANTRY.

The Third Infantry was made up from nearly every part of the State. It was emphatically a Hawkeye regiment. It rendezvoused at Keokuk, and was mustered into the United States service June 10, 1861. When it embarked on board the train, for the field, July 1, it was magnificently equipped with burnished old Springfield rifles of "1848." Not a cartridge, not a ration of food, not a round of ammunition, not even a field officer above the rank of captain. This was but the prelude to what subsequently proved the saddest history of all the regiments which Iowa sent to the war. It moved to Northern Missouri, and its first night in the field was near Utica, where, supperless and tired, they threw themselves on the damp ground, without even establishing a picket post, trusting alone in Providence. Near midnight of the 3d they were first introduced to the "Gray-backs." It's first engagement was at Hagar's Woods, where, under command of Col. Smith, of the 16th Illinois, they met the enemy. The force consisted of

about 450 men, supported by a six-pounder swivel gun, manned by Sergeant Fishbeem. Moving out from Monroe, on the line of the railroad, they came on the enemy's scouts, who at once opened fire upon them. Fishbeem hurried his artillery to the front, and quickly sent the enemy flying in all directions, when Col. Smith, under cover of night, retired. The next movement was from Macon City to Kirksville, to rout the enemy, who, under Green, were in camp on Salt river, which was successfully accomplished, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott.

At Blue Mills landing, September 17, 1861, the regiment fought its first hard fight, which though unsuccessful, was unequalled for bravery, promptness to action, in the whole history of the war in Missouri. It remained in northern Missouri until October 18, 1861, when it went to Quincy, Illinois, whence after a few weeks it moved to St. Louis; thence out along the North Missouri railroad, where it remained until March, 1862, when it sailed for Savannah, on the Tennessee river. March 17 it disembarked at Pittsburg Landing with the Fourth division under General Hurlbut. It was assigned to the First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Williams. In April following, the regiment took part in the ever memorable battle of Shiloh, making for itself an imperishable record. The divisions of Hurlbut and Smith were in camp in front of the landing. Prentiss, McClelland and Sherman with their divisions, held the front, from right to left. While the Third were eating breakfast on the morning of the 16th, they were startled by firing at the front, which was soon followed by the call "to arms." Leaving their breakfast unfinished, the Third was quickly in line, and marching to the front, under command of its Major, its Colonel being in command of a brigade, and its Lieut.-Colonel sick, and absent. It moved at quick-step to the front, at the right of its brigade, but the left of the entire army. To its right were the First and Second brigades, and Wallace's division in which were the Twenty-seventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa regiments. This position the Third held until four o'clock in the afternoon, until the troops on their right and left had been utterly routed. The Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa were captured. It was at this position the enemy hurled its forces for five hours, in unsuccessful attempt to break it, but which was finally accomplished by flank movements. It has always been a marvel how the Third got through the circling lines of the enemy. Of the 450 officers and men of the regiment, engaged in this battle, more than two hundred were killed and wounded. The correct historian attributes to the stubborn valor of Iowa troops the saving of Grant's army from capture at Shiloh. During the siege of Corinth, the Third was present, but took no active part. After the fall of Corinth, the regiment went with Sherman to Memphis, and led the van into the city July 21. September 6, the regiment moved back toward Memphis, and October 5, took part in the battle of the Hatchie, with two killed and sixty wounded. Little of importance transpired with the regiment for several months subsequent. May 18, 1864, it left Memphis for Vicksburg, and its days of rest were ended. It shared in the capture of that stronghold, and then set out with Sherman against Johnson, who had planted himself at Jackson, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to dislodge him July 12. The regiment returned to Vicksburg, thence sailed to Natchez and joined Sherman in his march to Meridian. Soon after its term expired, when it re-enlisted as "vets," came North on a furlough, in the spring of 1864. It returned to the front, and joined Sherman in his march to the Sea, and at Atlanta,

July 22, was put in the front and lost heavily. Its color-sergeant was killed and the colors captured. Subsequently, some of the regiment who had been taken prisoners to Atlanta, saw their colors borne through the streets by a squad of cavalry. They rushed upon them, recaptured the colors and tore it in shreds. The regiment became decimated to 318 men and July 8, consolidated with the Second, and on the 12th, was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky. It literally fought itself out of existence. Warren county was represented in this regiment in

COMPANY G.*

Adams L. Ogg, Capt., enlisted May 21, wounded in both hands at Shiloh April 6, 1862, resigned June 16, 1863.

George W. Clark, First Lieut., enlisted May 21, promoted to Quartermaster Oct. 22, resigned July 17, 1862, appointed Colonel 34th Infantry Sept. 1, 1862, promoted to brevet Brig.-Gen. March, 13, 1865. He was the first to enlist in Warren county.

Philo G. C. Miller, 2d Lieut., enlisted May 21, promoted 1st Lieut. Oct. 22, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, resigned March 5, 1863.

Charles L. Anderson, 1st Serg., enlisted May 21, promoted 2d Lieut. May 26, 1862, wounded at Jackson July 12, 1863, mustered out March 12, 1865.

Wm. C. Shepherd, 2d Serg., enlisted May 21.

Robert I. Harbison, 3d Sergt., enlisted May 21, discharged at St. Louis, Nov. 26, 1861.

Robert Kinsley, 4th Sergt., enlisted May 21, promoted 3d Sergt. Nov. 1, 1861, discharged Dec. 10, 1862, at Memphis, for disability.

John W. Brown,† 5th Sergt., enlisted May 21, promoted Fourth Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861, discharged for disability at Keokuk Sept. 12, 1862.

Isaac W. Jones, First Corporal, enlisted May 21, captured at Shiloh.

Josiah McLeod, Second Corporal, enlisted May 21, promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, captured at Shiloh, discharged Mar. 28, 1863.

John Vanhyning, Third Corporal, enlisted May 21.

Nathan M. Mosher, Fourth Corporal, enlisted May 21, reduced to ranks at his own request, December 3, 1861.

Richard Todhunter, Fifth Corporal, enlisted May 21, discharged for disability Dec. 10, 1862.

Archibald Payne, Sixth Corporal, enlisted May 21, promoted Fifth Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861.

Alfred Francis, Seventh Corporal, enlisted May 21, wounded accidentally November 7, 1862.

Philo G. Chapman, Musician, enlisted May 21, died in Andersonville prison, Ga., October 14, 1864.

John A. Sewin, Wagoner, enlisted May 21.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Finley, [or Samuel F.] enlisted May 21; killed at Shiloh.

Allison, Hugh B., enlisted May 21.

Alsop, Benjamin, enlisted May 21.

Bryant, Wm. M., enlisted May 21, discharged, by Secretary of War, September 26, 1862.

Brown, Jos. M. F. enlisted May 21, wounded at Shiloh and Jackson.

Brown, Willis, enlisted May 21, promoted Second Sergt. October 22, 1861, died of disease at St. Louis, January 14, 1862.

*Unless otherwise stated enlistments were in 1861.

†The roster of field and staff officers shows a John W. Brown, as Com. Sergt., who died in June, 1862.

- Barnett, Geo. G. W., enlisted May 27, discharged November 21, 1861.
- Beerbower, Eli, enlisted May 27, veteranized Second Infantry, Co. F, December 17, 1864.
- Burson, Benj., enlisted May 27, missing at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863.
- Boyed, James, enlisted May 27.
- Baty, Geo. W., enlisted May 27, veteranized Second Infantry, Co. F, January 4, 1864.
- Barlow, Edward N., enlisted May 27, wounded at Shiloh, and on steamer at Island No. 82, May 18, 1863.
- Blythe, Robt. A., enlisted May 27, drowned at St. Louis March 7, 1862.
- Burch, James G., enlisted May 27, discharged at St. Louis November 20, 1861.
- Baker, Joseph Y., enlisted May 27, veteranized Second Infantry, Co. F, January 4, 1864.
- Burges, Daniel, enlisted May 27, died of measles, at Quincy, Ill., November 3, 1861.
- Clark, John H., enlisted May 27, captured at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863, veteranized January 4, 1864.
- Cherry, Multon, enlisted May 27.
- Cash [Cart], Jacob; enlisted May 27, veteranized Second Infantry Company F, January 4, 1864.
- Coles, Joshua, enlisted May 27, missing at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863.
- Coles, Barton, enlisted May 27, died of small-pox, at Memphis, April 15, 1863.
- Clingersmith, John, enlisted May 27.
- Campbell, Douglass, enlisted May 27, discharged for disability December 29, 1862.
- Fisher, John W., enlisted May 27, wounded at Blue Mills, Missouri, September 17, 1861, captured at Jackson, July 12, 1863.
- Griffin, John, enlisted May 27.
- Hall, Samuel K., enlisted May 27, promoted to Fourth Corporal December 3, 1861.
- Huffman, Joel, enlisted June 6, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864.
- Irvin, Samuel, enlisted May 27, promoted Second Sergeant February 1, 1862.
- Jones, James H., enlisted May 27, discharged at St. Louis December 6, 1861.
- Latta, Francis M., enlisted May 27, wounded at Blue Mills, September 17, 1861.
- Lower, ———, enlisted May 27.
- Lee, Freeman D., enlisted May 21.
- Michael, William, enlisted May 21, wounded at Blue Mills, discharged February 14, 1862.
- Mosher, Elisha, enlisted May 21, wounded on steamer near Island No. 82, May 18, 1863.
- Moors, Andrew J., enlisted May 21, wounded at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863.
- Nichols, Marion, [Orlando M.] enlisted May 21, wounded at Shiloh, died of wounds at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 26, 1862.
- Nichols, Absolom W., enlisted May 21, veteranized January 4, 1864.
- Nichols, Thomas J., enlisted May 21, died at Macon City, Missouri, September 24, 1861.
- Nichols, Daniel W., enlisted May 21, wounded at Shiloh and captured, died at Montgomery, Alabama, August 25, 1862, while in prison.
- Owen, John W., enlisted May 21.
- Oxenrider, Elias, enlisted May 21, died at Vicksburg, July 2, 1863.
- Patterson, John Q., enlisted May 21.
- Quick, Samuel, enlisted May 21.
- Randall, Eden, enlisted May 21, captured at Shiloh, wounded at Vicksburg, December 12, 1863.
- Richards, Arthur, enlisted May 21, discharged at St. Louis, December 23, 1861.
- Randolph, Wm. H., enlisted May 21.
- Silcott, Robert S., enlisted May, 27.

Silcott, George W., enlisted May 21, wounded at Shiloh, discharged October 25, 1862.

Shippey, Geo. W., enlisted May 21, wounded at Shiloh.

Swan, William, enlisted May 21, wounded at Blue Mills, September 17, 1861, promoted to Second Corporal, discharged for disability August 22, 1861.

Styles, David M., enlisted May 21, wounded and captured at Shiloh, wounded at Jackson, Mississippi.

Shetterley, Edwin B., enlisted May 21, wounded at Shiloh.

Spain, Wesley, enlisted November 8, discharged September 4, 1862, at Memphis.

Stimson, William, enlisted May 21, promoted to Second Sergeant, July 1, 1862, wounded October 5, 1862.

Turner, Hercules, enlisted May 21, promoted to Sixth Corporal December 3, 1861, Fourth Sergeant, October 24, 1862.

Thomas, Samuel H., enlisted May 21 [probably George H., reported captured at Jackson].

Taylor, James J., enlisted May 21, promoted to Sixth Corporal October 24, 1862.

Tidrick, Miller R., enlisted May 21, promoted to Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1861, appointed Commissary-Sergeant June 8, 1861.

Ulster, James M., enlisted in Second Veteran Infantry Company K. March 29, 1864.

Welsh, John enlisted May 21, wounded at Shiloh, veteranized in Second Infantry Company F, January 4, 1864.

Wells, Jonathan, enlisted May 21, discharged at Quincy, March 16, 1862.

Willison, James B., enlisted May 21, veteranized in Second Infantry Company F, January 4, 1864.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

The following enlistments are given, although the records do not show the county where they belong, but the supposition is they belong to Warren:

Anderson, Samuel F., enlisted ——— killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862,

Brown, Josiah, enlisted ———, wounded at Shiloh.

Clapp, Wm., enlisted November 8, wounded at Shiloh, killed at Jackson, July 12, 1863.

Coles, Benj. P., enlisted December 11, 1861, died at St. Louis, January 5, 1862.

Higbee, Rodney, enlisted November 8, died at St. Louis, December 7.

Hall, Silas, enlisted December 7, discharged at St. Louis, January 17, 1862.

Hall, Joseph R., enlisted November 8, wounded mortally, at Shiloh, April 16, 1862.

Mathews, George E., enlisted July 6.

Plumb, Adam, enlisted December 13, killed at Shiloh.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment went to Jefferson Barracks August 9, 1861, and on the 24th to Rolla, Mo. January 22, 1862, it joined the Army of the Southwest, under General Curtis, and for thirty months thereafter was in continuous active service. It never fell to its lot to do post duty. It took an active part at Pea Ridge, where General Curtis declared it "won immortal honors." The record of that thirty months, in its march against Price to Springfield, and to Ozark Mountains; to Batesville, and across Arkansas to Helena; thence to Chickasaw Bayou, and up Arkansas river to Arkansas Post; from Milliken's Bend round through Grand Gulf and Jackson to the rear of Vicksburg, to Memphis; thence across the country

to Chattanooga, and with Sherman against Atlanta, is one of achievements unsurpassed for brilliancy and bravery. It was engaged on more than thirty battle-fields; met the enemy in eight different rebel States, and was never repulsed. It fought at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Vicksburg, Cherokee Station, Caney Creek, Tuscombua, Chattanooga, Look Out Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Columbus, Goldsboro, Atlanta, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain. It planted the first colors on the rocky crest of Mission Ridge. It was present at the Grand Review at Washington; thence going to Louisville, where it did provost guard duty, until July 25, 1865, when it came to Davenport, and was mustered out September 3d. Warren county was represented in Companies E and F.

COMPANY E.*

- Herron, Shadrack, promoted 2d Corp. Sept. 6, 1861, died at Rolla, Mo., Oct. 4, 1861.
 Price, Thomas, J., promoted First Corporal October 10, 1861, re-enlisted Fourth Sergeant, Company E, Fourth Veteran Infantry, January 1, 1864.
 Hasty, Daniel, Seventh Corporal, died at Keokuk Dec. 1, 1861.
 Rhoads, Lawrence P., Eighth Corporal, wounded at Pea Ridge, died at Huntsville, Ala., January, 1864.

PRIVATES.

- Ash, William, H. H., wounded at Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 29, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
 Bishop, Azariah, died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 6, 1862.
 Bramhall, Emerson, S., promoted Fourth Sergeant, March 8, 1862, Third Sergeant, September 30, 1862, re-enlisted Second Sergeant, Company E, Fourth Veteran Infantry, January 4, 1864.
 Cherry, Francis M.
 Couch, William, wounded at Chickasaw Bayou, re-enlisted Company E, Fourth Veteran Infantry, Jan. 1, 1864.
 Glenn, John P., discharged Nov. 24, 1862, at Keokuk.
 Hargus, Jasper M., re-enlisted Corporal Company E, Fourth Veteran Infantry, January 1, 1864.

- Hastings, James, promoted Sergeant-Major, Sept. 1, 1861.
 James, John C., discharged at St. Louis, June 18, 1862.
 James, Samuel H., died March 11, 1862, of wounds received at Pea Ridge.
 Mountain, William S., captured at Clayville, Ala., March 14, 1864, died at Annapolis Md., Jan. 3, 1865.
 Patterson, John H., re-enlisted Corporal Company E, Fourth Volunteer Infantry, January 4, 1864.
 Reeves, Isaac, wounded at Pea Ridge, re-enlisted Company E, Fourth Veteran Infantry, January 1, 1864.
 Serbu, Augustus H., wounded at Chickasaw Bayou, transferred to Invalid Corps May 1, 1864.
 Spence, Abraham L., promoted Fourth Corporal May 15, 1862, re-enlisted Fifth Sergeant Company E, Fourth Veteran Infantry, January 1, 1864.
 Taylor, Phillip L., wounded at Pea Ridge.
 Tryon, Robert, discharged at Keokuk, December 23, 1862, for disability.
 Vance, Jacob S., wounded at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, died at Chattanooga, Nov. 29, 1863.
 Yount, Robert, discharged at Black River, Miss., for disability, Sept. 14, 1863.

*The Company enlisted July 15, 1861.

COMPANY F.*

Hendrickson, Ezra, died at Rolla, Mo., January 10, 1862.

Hiatt, Andrew P., wounded at Pea Ridge, wounded at Vicksburg, May 24, 1863, died at Walnut Hill, Miss., May 29, 1863.

Harris, Samuel B., wounded at Pea Ridge, died at Memphis, Dec. 27, 1863.

Hiatt, Sylvanus, wounded at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, died of wounds at Cassville, Mo., April 29, 1862.

Holmes, Abraham, killed at Pea Ridge.

Harlan, Nathan A., wounded at Chickasaw Bayou, transferred to Invalid Corps.

Keffer, George.

Keffer, John.

TENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Fremont, Iowa City, in August, 1861. Warren county furnished two companies. It was mustered into service September 6, 1861, embarked September 24th for St. Louis, arriving on the 27th, where it was armed, clothed and equipped. October 1st it moved to Cape Girardeau, to aid in protecting that point from the menaced attack of Pillow and Hardee. November 12 it moved to Bird's Point, where it did scouting, general and picket duty until March 4, 1862, when it moved to New Madrid. While at Bird's Point, the loss from exposure and measles was ninety-six. It took active part in the capture of New Madrid, on March 13th and 14th, which, with a brilliant movement on Tiptonville, April 7th and 8th, resulted in capturing the force of Island No. 10, of about six thousand prisoners. April 10th it moved with the Army of the Mississippi to Pittsburg Landing, disembarking at Hamburg, April 21, where it served in Pope's command during the siege of Corinth, on the left of the army. After the surrender of Corinth, it pursued the enemy to Boonville, when it returned and remained in camp, at Corinth and Jacinto, until September 18th, when it was ordered to engage General Price, then supposed to be near Iuka, which was a disastrous blunder for the regiment and brigade. The pursuit of the enemy on the 20th, the bloody battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, and the pursuit of the rebels to and beyond the Hatchie, forms the next chapter in the history, and closed the colonelcy of Nicholas Perczel, who resigned, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. E. Small. From November 2, 1862, during the term of Colonel Small, the regiment was always at the front, and if any fighting was done by the Seventh division, Seventeenth Army Corps, the Tenth was surely there. November 22, it moved to Moscow, Tenn., where it joined Grant's march down the Mobile and Ohio railroad. December 22, it marched, with its division, from Lumpkin's Mill, Miss., to Memphis, as guard of a provision train which completed, the regiment went to White Station, where it passed the winter guarding the railroad. March 4th, it joined the Yazoo Pass Expedition, which was abandoned after an unsuccessful effort, of several weeks, to get in the rear of Vicksburg by a flank movement. It was a tedious and perilous expedition. It next joined in the Vicksburg campaign, commencing at Milliken's Bend, and terminating

* Enlisted July 10, 1861.

in the fall of Vicksburg. It was in reserve at the battle of Port Gibson; at the battle of Raymond, May 15, it was in the second line; on the 14th, fought at Jackson, driving the enemy. On the 16th, at Champion's Hill, the enemy was met in force, the Tenth being on the left of the brigade, exposed to heavy flank movement and murderous fire of the enemy. Out of 1,300 engaged of the brigade, 500 were killed; the Tenth lost 34 killed, and 124 wounded, which attests the obstinacy with which the brigade held its grounds and turned the tide of battle. On the 19th of May the regiment took its position in the line, in front of Vicksburg, where it remained until June 22, when it was moved to Black River, where it remained till the fall of Vicksburg, when it was sent to Jackson, Miss., in pursuit of Johnson; returned to Vicksburg July 19. September 29th, the division was ordered to Memphis, to join Sherman's march to Chattanooga, leaving Memphis October 10th, and arriving at Chattanooga November 19, after a march of thirty-two days. On the 25th the Tenth was a part of the heroic force who stormed Mission Ridge, and under command of its Colonel P. P. Henderson, Colonel Small having resigned, it earned a noble record. This, and the battle at Champion's Hill, are regarded as the hardest battles fought by this regiment. December 4th, the regiment moved to Larkinsville, Ala., thence to Huntsville, arriving Jan. 9, 1864. February 1st, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and remained at Huntsville, making sorties with Roddy's cavalry until June 15th, when it started north on veteran furlough. In July, it returned to the front, arriving at Kingston, Ga., August 1st. While here it was transferred to the Second Brigade. September 28th, the non-veterans were mustered out, the regiment was filled up, and then joined Sherman's March to Savannah. January 19th, the regiment was moved from Savannah into South Carolina, and joined the expedition on Columbia, thence to Goldsboro, entering the latter city August 22, after severe fighting, having marched five hundred miles, from Savannah in an inclement season of the year. Many of the soldiers were nearly naked and without shoes, but all were contented and joyous, satisfied in the consciousness of duty done. The regiment traveled eight thousand one hundred and seventy-five miles, served in ten States of the Confederacy, and fought in eighteen pitched battles, beside numerous skirmishes. Up to the battle of Mission Ridge not a man had been taken prisoner on a battle-field. The regiment was mustered out as veterans at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 15, 1865. Warren county was represented in this regiment in the field and staff officers, to-wit:

Paris P. Henderson, enlisted August 29, 1861, Captain Company B, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel January 27, 1863, promoted to Colonel August 18, 1863, resigned December 19, 1864.

John M. Cochrane, enlisted August 29, 1861, Sergeant-Major, promoted from private Company G to Second Lieutenant July 14, 1862.

Henry S. Bowman, Commissary-Sergeant, promoted from Second Sergeant, Company G.

Daniel H. Lyon, enlisted October 1, 1861, Second Musician.

Henry S. Graham, enlisted October 1, 1861, Third Musician.

COMPANY B.*

Martin C. Randleman, Captain, resigned September 3, 1862.
 Oren Adkins, Second Lieutenant, resigned September 3, 1862.
 Milton P. Black, First Sergeant.
 Harmon H. Hurst, Second Sergeant, re-enlisted First Sergeant Company B., Tenth Volunteer Infantry, February 1, 1864.
 Francis M. Hargis, Third Sergeant.
 David D. Cummings, Fourth Sergt., wounded at Corinth, veteranized Third Sergeant January 25, 1864.
 Isaac Sexton, Fifth Sergeant, promoted First Lieutenant February 24, 1863, killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863.
 Peter Kail, First Corporal, discharged at St. Louis October 16, 1862, for disability.
 John C. Lang, Second Corporal, wounded at Corinth, October 3, 1862.
 Robt. T. Moore, Fifth Corporal, promoted from private, died at New Madrid March 25, 1862.
 Edward J. Couch, Sixth Corporal, discharged Nov. 26, 1862, for disability at Mound City, Ill.
 Benj. F. Kelley, Eighth Corporal, veteranized January 1, 1864.
 William Spencer, musician, discharged at Camp Clear Creek, July 13, 1862.
 Henry W. Burgett, musician, discharged at Cairo, December 8, 1862.
 John W. Randleman, wagoner, discharged at Keokuk, October 19, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Thomas J., discharged at Camp Clear Creek, July 26, 1862.
 Adkins, Wm. H., wounded at Champion's Hill, discharged August 3, 1863, of wounds, at Memphis.

Able, James W., killed at Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863.
 Ballard, David.
 Babb, John W., discharged at Corinth, November 5, 1862, for disability.
 Brown, James A., veteranized February 1, 1864.
 Beezley, Jesse, died at Mound City, Ill., December 3, 1861.
 Crosbie, S. W., [also, Corsby] discharged for disability; at Jefferson Barracks, January 16, 1863.
 Cummings, Geo. W.
 Cooper, Wm. N., promoted to corporal, veteranized as corporal, January 1, 1864.
 Chapman, Elias, veteranized February 1, 1864.
 Cane, William.
 Carter, Isaac V., died at Mound City, June 11, 1862.
 Cutlip, James H., wounded at Corinth, discharged for wounds, November 8, 1862.
 Conner, Wilson W., discharged for disability, January 28, 1863.
 Cunningham, John, enlisted October 1, 1861, veteranized February 1, 1864.
 Davis, Peter, discharged at Corinth, September 14, 1862.
 David, Reeves, enlisted March 30, 1864.
 Edgerton, Samuel, enlisted October 1, 1861, veteranized February 1, 1864.
 Farquer Wm. H., re-enlisted Second Sergeant Company B, 10th Veteran February 1, 1864.
 Ferrall, Samuel, discharged at Cairo, January 25, 1863.
 Fisher, Ephraim N., discharged at Bird's Point, March 8, 1862.
 Frazier Isaac, veteranized January 1, 1864.
 Frazier, William, enlisted March 30, 1864.
 Hiatt, Ezra, enlisted March 30, 1864.

* Enlisted August 23, 1861, unless otherwise stated.

Hammer, David R., discharged April 2, 1862, at New Madrid, for disability.

Hutching, S. W., veteranized February 1, 1864.

Harris, Andrew J., veteranized February 1, 1864.

Heady, William J., discharged at Corinth December 16, 1862.

James, Elisha R., discharged at Bird's Point, February 22, 1862.

Moore, Robert T., promoted 5th Corporal September 20, 1862.

McPherson, James W.

Myric, Perry, discharged August 15, 1865, for disability, veteranized February 1, 1864.

Moredick, David H., discharged August 17, 1863.

Mountain, Joseph, discharged April 15, 1862, at Corinth.

Overton, Robert, died at New Madrid, April 13, 1862.

Perren, Henry, transferred to Invalid Corps February 16, 1864.

Passage, Henry, wounded at Champion's Hill, veteranized February 1, 1864.

Rule, Oliver, veteranized Corporal February 1, 1864.

Reed, James M., wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, discharged June 25, 1863.

Shepherd, Robert A., enlisted August 23, 1861, veteranized February 1, 1864.

Starks, Joel J., discharged at St. Louis, September 26, 1862.

Swayne, Oscar, enlisted October 1, 1861, veteranized February 1, 1864.

Tate, James J., veteranized January 25, 1864.

Wheeldon, James W., died at Mound City, December 15, 1861.

White, Peter, discharged at St. Louis, October 21, 1862.

Wade, Cheen, enlisted March 30, 1864.

Wright, James, enlisted March 30, 1864.

COMPANY G.*

Paris P. Henderson, Captain, promoted to Colonel August 18, 1863, resigned October, 1864.

Elbert J. Kuhn, First Lieutenant, wounded at Champion's Hill, resigned November 6, 1864.

Robert Longshore, Second Lieutenant, resigned July 13, 1862.

James H. Millen, First Sergeant, was never mustered in, but mustered out as First Lieutenant, veteranized January 1, 1864, commissioned Captain August 7, 1865.

Henry S. Bowman, Second Sergeant, promoted Commissary-Sergeant February 6, 1852.

Peter Ruble, Third Sergeant, discharged at St. Louis November 1, 1862.

M. Ricker, Fourth Sergeant, died at Mound City, December 12, 1861.

Jesse Monroe, Fifth Sergeant, wounded at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Cobus Luken, First Corporal, wounded at Champion's Hill, died of wounds June 7, 1863.

Oliver P. Lewin, Second Corporal, killed near Charleston, Mo., January 8, 1862.

Elias B. Hicks, Third Corporal, captured at Chattanooga November 25, 1863, promoted to Sergeant.

Edward Graham, Fourth Corporal.

Garrett Smith, Fifth Corporal, promoted Fifth Sergeant, December 27, 1861, died July 8, 1862.

John M. Sterrett, Sixth Corporal, transferred to Invalid Corps February 15, 1864.

Garrett King, Seventh Corporal, transferred to Invalid Corps.

John W. Rowe, Eighth Corporal, transferred to Invalid Corps, April 4, 1863.

Richard Elson, Musician.

Alphonzo B. Colegrove, wagoner, veteranized January 1, 1864.

*Enlisted August 23, 1861, unless otherwise stated.

PRIVATES.

- Allen, Wm., veteranized January 1, 1864.
- Ashby, James W.
- Barker, Jehu, discharged at St. Louis June 25, 1865, for disability, veteranized January 1, 1864.
- Bunker, Jonathan.
- Beaman, Henry S., wounded at Mission Ridge, veteranized January 1, 1851. [Reported also Bowman.]
- Beerbower, Henry, veteranized January 1, 1864.
- Birkett, Henry, enlisted April 11, 1864.
- Brown, John C., veteranized January 1, 1864.
- Butterfield, Worthy A., discharged July 8, 1862, at St. Louis for disability.
- Cochrane, John M., promoted Sergeant-Major September 7, 1861, veteranized Captain November 8, 1864.
- Colgrove, Henry N., enlisted April 11, 1864.
- Cook, Willis, killed near Charleston, Mo., January 8, 1862.
- Coffman, Andrew J., captured, where and when unknown, veteranized January 1, 1864.
- Coulter, James N., wounded at Champion's Hill.
- Darrough, Francis M., discharged October 24, 1862, at Corinth.
- Dill, Geo. W., discharged March 17, 1863, at New Madrid, Mo.
- Easley, James H., veteranized as Corporal January 1, 1864.
- Easley, Stephen R., veteranized January 1, 1864.
- Ellrich, Samuel, veteranized January 1, 1864.
- Evans, Milton O., wounded near Charleston, Mo., January 8, 1862, died January 11, 1862.
- Felton, Wm. H., wounded May 26, 1862, at Farmington, Miss., transferred to Marine Brigade April 4, 1863.
- Foster, Wm. H., promoted to Second Corporal January 22, 1862.
- Flesher, Wm. A., veteranized January 1, 1864.
- Freeman, Charles H., veteranized January 1, 1864.
- Fuqua, Charles B., discharged Oct. 25, 1862, at Corinth.
- Gray, Geo. W., veteranized Jan. 21, 1864.
- Graham, Enoch C.
- Gregory, Thomas M., discharged Oct. 24, 1862, at Corinth.
- Hagans, George S. [W.], veteranized Jan. 21, 1864.
- Hayworth, Richard D., enlisted Dec. 25, 1863, discharged June 25, '65.
- Harbison, James, enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; died at Huntsville, Alabama, April 19, 1864.
- Hellums, Nicholas, died March 16, 1862, at New Madrid.
- Hicks, Elijah J., veteranized March 1, 1864.
- Hildreth, Albert, died May 7, 1862, at Milliken's Bend, La.
- Hodges, John S. [or A.], wounded near Charleston, discharged at Jacinto, Aug. 18, 1862, also reported dead.
- Hornback, James, discharged at Bird's Point, Feb. 25, 1862.
- Jackson, Jacob H., veteranized as Sergt., Jan. 1, 1864.
- Johnson, Daniel I.
- Johnson, Ed. E. [or C.], transferred to gunboat service Feb. 10, 1862.
- Keen, Davis M., enlisted Dec. 29, 1863.
- Latimer, Wm. P., veteranized as Corp. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Larchet, John, killed near Charleston, Mo., Jan. 8, 1862, enlisted Aug. 31, 1861.
- Lewis, Wm. H., wounded at Corinth.
- Marks, Benj. F., discharged at St. Louis, Oct. 12, 1862.
- Marks, Francis M., died at Mound City, Oct. 25, 1862.
- Marks, William, discharged at Bird's Point, Feb. 25, 1862.

Marks, Henry, wounded at Champion's Hill, veteranized Feb. 1, 1864.
 Marks, Robert, died at Mound City, Dec. 13, 1861.
 Moore, John A., killed at Champion's Hill.
 Mosac, John A., veteranized Jan. 1, 1864.
 Miles, Joseph, promoted 5th Corp., Dec. 27, 1861.
 Murphy, Powhattan, discharged at New Madrid, March 7, 1862.
 Neiv, Stephen S., veteranized Feb. 1, 1864.
 Parker, Wm. A., veteranized Jan. 21, 1864.
 Percell, James P., veteranized Jan. 21, 1864.
 Provolt, Sanford W., wounded at Champion's Hill, veteranized Jan. 21, 1864.
 Ray, Martin C.
 Ruggles, George W., killed at Chattanooga, Nov. 25, 1863.
 Sarchett, John M., killed at Charleston, Mo., Jan. 8, 1862.
 Sleeper, Daniel, wounded at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
 Smith, John S., promoted to 4th Sergt., Dec. 27, 1861, 2d Lieut., Feb. 9, 1863, veteranized Jan. 1, 1864.

Shumier, Daniel, wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
 Shutt, Edward, wounded at Champion's Hill, veteranized Jan. 21, 1864.
 Snyder, Emanuel, discharged at Bird's Point, Feb. 25, 1862.
 Spencer, Elihu, enlisted March 30, 1864.
 Thomas, Geo. N. [Charles N.], veteranized Jan. 21, 1864.
 Tilton, Jonathan F., enlisted ———, veteranized Jan. 21, 1864.
 Troy, Benj. F., discharged Dec. 3, 1863, at Memphis.
 Vanderpool, John, killed at Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863.
 Warnock, John H., veteranized Jan. 21, 1864.
 Wellons, Wm. M., wounded at Corinth, discharged; date and place unknown.
 Whetzel, Cyrus O., veteranized Jan. 21, 1864.
 Willis, Martin V., died at Bird's Point, Feb. 7, 1862.
 Willis, Franklin, discharged at Keokuk, Dec. 15, 1862.
 Willis, Wm. A., captured at Chattanooga; promoted to Corp.
 Winter, Joseph S.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

This is one of the noblest regiments of the State, and to have been a member of it is honor enough for any soldier. Its history is long and eventful—beyond the limits prescribed in this book. It was organized in February, 1862, mustered in March 14, and joined Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing in April, where it went through its "bloody baptism," losing in two days over one-fourth its number. Briefly, its history may be summed up in nine divisions:

I. Pittsburg Landing—Battle of Shiloh.

II. *Siege of Corinth*—Summer and fall of 1862—Bolivar—Iuka—Battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th—Pursuit of Rebels to Ripley—Return to Corinth October 13.

III. *Winter Campaign, 1862.*—Grand Junction—Holly Springs—Oxford—Abbeville—Yockena Station—Return to Lafayette—Memphis—Front, of Vicksburg—Milliken's Bend—Providence—Canal digging, to connect the Mississippi with bayous Macon and Tensas.

IV. *Vicksburg Campaign.*—Milliken's Bend—Holmes' Plantation—

Grand Gulf—Haine's Bluff—Warrenton—Mechanicsville Expedition—Rear of Vicksburg—Black River Expedition—Messenger's Ferry—Jackson—Return to Vicksburg.

V. *Fall and Winter, 1863-4.*—Expedition to Monroe, La., in August; to Jackson in October; to Redbone in December; Meridian in February, 1864; Veteran furlough in March and April; thence to Huntsville, Alabama.

VI. *Summer Campaign of 1864.*—Huntsville—Decatur—Rome—Ackworth—Sherman's March—Battles of Big Shanty, Noonday Creek, Brushy Mountain, Kenesaw, Nick-a-jack Creek, Atlanta, July 20 to 28—Jonesboro—Lovejoy—Atlanta.

VII. *Fall Campaign of 1864.*—Reconnoissance to Powder Springs—Pursuit of Hood to Resaca—Gaylesville—Marietta—March to the Sea—Savannah, November and December, 1864.

VIII. *Winter Campaign through the Carolinas.*—Beaufort—Battles of Garden Corner and Potaligo, Jan. 14; Salkahatchie, Feb. 3; Orangeburg, Feb. 12; Columbus, Feb. 13; Fayetteville, March 11; Bentonsville, March 20; on to Goldsboro. This was one of the most arduous campaigns in the history of the regiment. Its marches by night through swamps for hours, waist deep, among dense forests and snags, will never be forgotten. For its promptness and heroism it received the special commendation of commanding officers.

IX. *Closing Campaign.*—Northward to "finish the job"—Raleigh—Review by Gen. Grant April 23, Jones' Station—Surrender of Johnson—March to Petersburg—Richmond—Washington—Louisville—Muster out July 24, 1865—Home again at Davenport July 29. Out of the 1,763 men who were members of the regiment during its organization, 1,051 were out, killed, died, or crippled for life; proof of valor, patriotism, and love of country.

COMPANY G.

Hezekiah Fisk, First Lieutenant, enlisted October 19, 1861, promoted First Lieutenant August 1, 1862, promoted Asst. Surgeon March 7, 1863, captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Cyrus F. Boyd, First Sergeant, enlisted October 19, 1861.

Jefferson Hockett, Fifth Corporal, promoted First Corporal December 18, 1861, veteranized as private January 1, 1864.

Daniel Embree, Sixth Corporal, enlisted October 19, 1861, promoted Fifth Sergeant February 1, 1862, to Second Sergeant October 4, 1862, to Second Lieutenant March 7, 1863, to First Lieutenant August 27, 1864, but declined the

commission, and was mustered out at close of term, December 18, 1864.

Oliver P. McNutt, Seventh Corporal, enlisted October 19, 1861, veteranized as private January 1, 1864.

Stiles F. Shepard, Eighth Corporal, enlisted October 19, 1861, veteranized January 1, 1864, died at Charleston, Ill., April 11, 1864.

PRIVATEs.

Boyd, Luther S., enlisted January 20, 1862, discharged for disability November 25, 1862.

Campbell, Wm., enlisted October 19, 1861, promoted Eighth Corporal August 20, 1862, veteranized February 1, 1863, promoted Fifth Sergeant August 1, 1864.

- Chapin, James C., enlisted October 24, 1861, veteranized December 6, 1863, promoted Corporal, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, died of wounds at Rome, Ga., July 24, 1864.
- Cummins, George B., enlisted December 4, 1861, wounded at Corinth, October 3, 1862, veteranized December 6, 1863, died October 21, 1864, at Rome, Ga.
- Cozad, John J., enlisted October 24, 1861, discharged February 29, 1863, for disability.
- Cozad, John W., enlisted October 24, 1861, discharged March 10, 1863, for disability.
- Embree, Watson C., enlisted October 19, 1861, died October 26, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- Edmunds, Wm. R., enlisted October 24, 1861, transferred to Co. K February 1, 1862, wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Corinth August 6, 1862, of apoplexy.
- Fisher, Daniel, enlisted December 4, 1861, wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862, veteranized December 6, 1863, promoted Eighth Corporal August 1, 1864.
- Ford, Oscar E., enlisted November 19, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, died of wounds, at Savannah, Tenn., April 8, 1862.
- Finn, Carl, enlisted October 19, 1861, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, veteranized January 1, 1864.
- Hooton, Henry W., enlisted October 19, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, captured at Corinth.
- James, Wm. W., enlisted October 19, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, captured at Canton, Miss., February 29, 1864, veteranized December 6, 1863.
- Johnson, Thos. J., enlisted October 19, 1861, veteranized December 6, 1863.
- Judkins, Miles W., wounded at Shiloh, discharged August 15, 1862, for wounds.
- Kerr, Levi H., enlisted October 19, 1861, veteranized Dec. 6, 1863.
- Ketchell, Charles W., enlisted October 19, 1861, promoted Sixth Corporal, June 30, 1862, wounded at Corinth, veteranized as Sergeant December 6, 1863, Third Sergeant August 1, 1864, wounded at Atlanta, July 28, 1864.
- Kerr, Thomas, enlisted October 19, 1861, died June 23, 1863, at Warrentown, Miss.
- Locker, George W., enlisted October 19, 1861, discharged for epilepsy, June 18, 1862.
- Morris, Harrison, enlisted October 19, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, killed in action at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
- Metcalf, Warren, enlisted October 19, 1861, discharged for disability May 1, 1862.
- Mullen, John, enlisted October 19, 1861, discharged December 17, 1862, for disability.
- Myers, John, enlisted October 19, 1861, discharged for disability, June 19, 1862 [reported also, J. Mayers].
- Mote, William, enlisted December 4, 1861, died, Dart county, Ohio, of disease, July 14, 1862.
- Mote, Butler, enlisted January 20, 1862, discharged, November 23, 1862.
- Nicholls, Charles, enlisted December 4, 1861, died at Monterey, Tenn., May 27, 1862.
- Nicholls, William, enlisted December 4, 1861, discharged December 5, 1863, for disability.
- Parker, William H., enlisted October 24, 1862, died September 15, 1863, at St. Louis.
- Posegate, Francis, enlisted January 20, 1862, discharged August 15, 1862, for disability.
- Reid, Harvey M., enlisted December 4, 1861, wounded at Corinth, veteranized December 6, 1863, promoted second Corporal August 1, 1864.

Reid, Elias, enlisted December 4, 1861, wounded at Corinth, veteranized February 1, 1864, wounded at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

Roberts, Samuel L., enlisted January 3, 1862, captured at Corinth, wounded at Atlanta, July 28, 1864, veteranized February 1, 1864, promoted Sixth Corporal August 1, 1864.

Shank, Lewis W., enlisted October 19, 1861, died at Monterey, Mo., June 7, 1862.

Safford, Thomas, enlisted January 20, 1862, discharged at Abbeville, December 17, 1862.

Vinton, Charles B., enlisted January 1, 1862, wounded at Corinth, veteranized February 1, 1864, killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

Webb, Charles, enlisted October 19, 1861, promoted Sixth Corporal February 1, 1862, discharged for disability June 18, 1862.

Wyatt, Humphrey B., enlisted December 4, 1861, promoted Third Corporal Company K, February 1, 1862, wounded at Shiloh, died of wounds April 29, 1862.

ADDITIONAL.

Hurst, Daniel, enlisted March 26, 1864.

Merrill, John H., enlisted March 31, 1864.

Reeves, John H., enlisted ———, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, July, 1864, died at Rome, Ga., August 12, 1864, of wounds.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Eighteenth Infantry regiment was organized under the call of July 4, 1862, for 300,000 men. It was mustered into the United States service August 6, 1862, with a rank and file of 860 men, John Edwards, Colonel. On the 11th of August it started for the field. While it has not the prominent record of some Iowa regiments, it was none the less efficient in service, brave in action, prompt in duty. That it is not so notable is because there is less known of it. From the time it whipped and cleaned out the braggart Marmaduke at Springfield, Missouri, January 8, 1862, who attacked with at least 1870 men, while the Eighteenth had only 500 men, on to the fight with Price, April 30, 1864, its conduct was such as to elicit high commendation from division commanders. It had the reputation of getting out of difficulties through smaller chances than few would have dared attempted. At Poison Spring was a notable instance, where the regiment got completely isolated and hemmed in on all sides by the enemy. It flocked together and wormed itself out, fighting rod by rod, scattering the enemy by charges, when it would reform and occupy the vacuum, and thus cut its way out and returned to Camden. In May, 1864, it returned to Fort Smith, Arkansas, having marched 730 miles over mountains, through swamps, subsisting on raw corn, wading days and nights through mud and water. At Fort Smith it remained during the summer and fall of 1864, making in the meantime several long and brilliant expeditions. February 26, 1865, four companies were sent to Van Buren, Arkansas, for garrison duty until July 6, when the regiment was ordered to Little Rock for muster out. July 21 it started for Davenport, where August 5 the men were discharged, having served three years and two days. The regiment marched 4,160 miles. Of the original number of the regiment but four hundred returned for muster out. Of the original officers but eight returned.

COMPANY G.

Thomas Clark, Third Sergeant, enlisted July 7, 1862.

Firman D. Lee, promoted First Corporal August 31, 1862, enlisted July 7, 1862, captured at Poison Spring, Arkansas, December 18, 1863; promoted Sergeant.

William Michaels, Sixth Corporal, enlisted July 10, 1862, promoted First Lieutenant March 6, 1864.

Jesse D. Baker, wagoner, enlisted July 13, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Foyle, Enos, enlisted July 19, 1862.

Gear, George W., Co. G, Eighteenth Infantry, enlisted July 10, 1862.

Hall, Arnd, enlisted July 15, 1862.

Johnson, Thomas C., enlisted July 10, 1862, wounded at Springfield, Mo., Jan. 8, 1863, discharged March 3, 1863, for wounds.

Lee, Benjamin F., enlisted July 11, 1862, killed at Springfield, Mo., January 8, 1863.

Morris, Barrak B., enlisted July 7, 1862, wounded and captured at Poison Spring, Ark., April 18, 1864.

Miller, Thomas E., enlisted July 7, 1862, wounded at Springfield, Mo., January 8, 1863.

Mishaels, John D., enlisted July 7, 1862, wounded at Springfield.

Mishaels, Henry H., enlisted July 7, 1862, died March 19, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.

Percell, Greenbury, enlisted July 17, 1862, died Nov. 17, 1862, at Springfield, Mo.

Rolph, James A., enlisted July 17, 1862.

Shannon, David, enlisted July 19, 1862, discharged March 3, 1863, for disability.

Stallcop, Benjamin, enlisted July 17, 1862.

Willis, Irvin, enlisted July 11, 1862.

Warner, Austin, enlisted July 11, 1862, captured at Poison Spring, Ark., April 18, 1864.

ADDITIONAL.

Anderson, Thomas F., enlisted Feb. 24, 1864.

Camp, George W., enlisted January 4, 1864.

Stewart, James M., enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, discharged for disability Nov. 4, 1864.

Willis, Henry H. enlisted January 23, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Brown, James H. C., enlisted Feb. 29, 1864.

Lane, Thomas H., enlisted January 21, 1864.

Pervis, William E., enlisted Feb. 27, 1864.

Stacy, Seldon H., enlisted Jan. 29, 1864, wounded at Poison Spring, May 27, 1864.

Stacy, William H., enlisted January 29, 1864.

Thomas, Nathan, enlisted Dec. 28, 1863.

Thomas, Solomon, enlisted Dec. 28, 1863, discharged April 3, 1863, for disability.

Tillotson, Elijah, enlisted January 30, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Adams, Robert M., enlisted February 17, 1864.

Adams, Thomas, enlisted February 27, 1864.

Brannan, William, enlisted July 17, 1862.

Burch, John G., Sixth Corporal, enlisted July 14, 1862.

Bishop, Hiram S. enlisted July 7, 1862.

Clingersmith, John, enlisted July 7, 1862.

Coles, Levi, enlisted February 24, 1864.	Kilgrove, Michael M., enlisted February 27, 1864.
Courtney, James, enlisted February 20, 1864.	Oswatt, Andrew, enlisted February 25, 1864.
Devine, John, enlisted February 12, 1864.	Perrin, Elias H., enlisted July 25, 1862.
Dinsmore, Adam S., enlisted February 29, 1864.	Raney, W. W., enlisted July 7, 1862, died November 1, 1862, at Fayetteville, Arkansas.
Hill, Daniel E., enlisted February 27, 1864.	Rees, John W., enlisted February 27, 1864.
Kruger, Ludwig W., enlisted February 25, 1864.	Tucker, Cornelius, enlisted February 10, 1864.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The Thirty-fourth regiment rendezvoused at Burlington, and was mustered in October 15, 1862, under proclamation of the President of July 2, 1862. It was immediately sent to Helena, Arkansas, where it joined the Thirteenth Army Corps, in its operations on the Yazoo Pass Expedition. At Arkansas Post, it had its most distinguished engagement, which closed the Arkansas river expedition. Herein the regiment won for itself high commendation, and for nearly a month thereafter it performed hard service. It was detailed to take 5,000 rebel prisoners to Camp Douglas, Chicago. While en route the small-pox broke out, and so crowded and filthy were the transports, the scenes enacted were revolting and terrible. Returning, the regiment joined General Herron's command, en route for Vicksburg, where they arrived July 11, 1863. The regiment was stationed near the Mississippi at the extreme left of the army, which place it held until the surrender of the beleaguered city. The regiment then moved to the Gulf Department, and during the winter enjoyed high life, hunting clams and shells about the head of the Gulf of Mexico. The following spring, they joined Bank's Red River campaign, noted more especially for its successful and brilliant retreat. May, 1864, the regiment moved to Baton Rouge; in July, to the mouth of the Mobile, where it took active part in reducing the rebel forts, and on the 5th of August, 1864, especially distinguished itself by a brilliant and successful sortie on Fort Gaines, resulting in its surrender. For its prowess it was, on the morning of the 23d, honored with the post of escort to the troops who received the captured Garrison at Fort Morgan. The regiment was the peculiar victim of disease. It probably suffered more from that cause than any regiment from the State. It was at one time totally depleted. December 12, 1864, it was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth, but retained its number. It was by special order, authorized to inscribe on its banner Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Fort Esperanza. It was mustered out August 13, 1865, at Houston, Texas. It was known as the "Star Regiment," from the perfection of its drill.

Warren county was represented on the field and staff to-wit:

George W. Clark, Colonel, promoted from Captain Co. G, 3d Inf., commissioned Sept. 1, 1862, promoted Brevet Brigadier-General March 13, 1865.
Wm. W. Bryant, Adjutant, commissioned Sept. 12, 1862.

Charles W. Davis, Surgeon, commissioned Sept. 5, 1862.

Victor H. Coffman, Assistant Surgeon, commissioned Sept. 16, 1862, promoted Surgeon Nov. 26, 1863.

Joseph T. Meek, Quartermaster Sergeant, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, promoted from 5th Corporal, Co. C.

John Kern, Major, promoted from Captain Co. H, enlisted April 22, 1863.

Josiah McLeod, Quartermaster, enlisted April 11, 1864, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

COMPANY B.*

Wm. P. Guthrie, Captain, resigned Jan. 30, 1863.

John S. C. Wasson, First Lieutenant, resigned Feb. 11, 1863.

Cyrus F. Boyd, First Lieutenant, enlisted March 3, 1863, promoted from First Sergeant, Co. G, Fifteenth Infantry.

John M. Folger, Hospital Surgeon consolidated regiment, commissioned June 29, 1863.

Ephraim G. Sandy, Quartermaster-Sergeant consolidated regiment, from Sergeant, Co. B, Nov. 24, 1864.

Orson M. Ingalls, private, musician consolidated regiment, appointed March 1, 1864.

Jerome B. Davis, private, musician consolidated regiment, appointed May 1, 1864.

James A. Dungan, Second Lieutenant, promoted Captain Feb. 1, 1863.

John H. McMahan, First Sergeant, discharged for disability ———

Wesley Dunagan, Second Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant, resigned July 28, 1863.

George W. Spry, Third Sergeant, discharged for disability March 23, 1863.

James M. Ray, Fourth Sergeant, discharged for disability March 23, 1863.

Silas W. McMahan, Fifth Sergeant, discharged Jan. 17, 1873, for disability.

James H. Duncan, First Corporal, died at Burlington, Oct. 23, 1862.

Samuel F. Dunagan, Second Corporal, discharged March 18, 1863, for disability.

Moses P. Steele, Third Corporal.

David F. Taylor, Fourth Corporal, discharged March 23, 1863, for disability.

Jacob C. Randolph, Fifth Corporal, died Feb. 5, 1863, at St. Louis.

Morris M. Barge, Sixth Corporal, promoted Sergeant, died Aug. 16, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.

Daniel Fox, Seventh Corporal, discharged April 9, 1863, for disability.

Samuel R. Cain, Eighth Corporal, discharged June 10, 1863, for disability.

Jerome B. Davis, Musician.

Alexander W. Pyle, Musician.

Clay W. Smith, Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Leonard V. discharged March 14, 1863, for disability.

Allen, Wm. M.

Blanchard, James.

Barkhurst, Melville W., promoted Second Sergeant consolidated regiment, Co. C.

Brown, Charles R., discharged May 2, 1864, for disability.

Cain, James H. discharged May 19, 1863, for disability.

Cain, Daniel I., transferred to Invalid Corps September 26, 1862.

Clevenger, Wm. H., discharged March 30, 1863, for disability.

Clevenger, Geo. W., discharged June 10, 1863, for disability.

* Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, unless otherwise stated. This company became Co. C, of the 34 and 38th consolidated regiment.

- Clevinger, Lewis C.
 Corzatt, Charles W.
 Dalbey, Samuel.
 Evans, John F., discharged October 5, 1863, for disability.
 Frist, Robert M., discharged April 21, 1863, for disability.
 Frazier, Joseph.
 Goble, Daniel M., discharged April 9, 1863, for disability.
 Gwinn, Sam'l M. discharged March 10, 1863, for disability.
 Ginder, Thomas, discharged August 15, 1863, for disability.
 Groom, Judah L. enlisted January 26, 1864, died July 7, 1864, at Baton Rouge, La.
 Hefmer, Jacob.
 Hatterman, Joseph B, promoted to Fourth Corporal, in Company C consolidated regiment.
 Hall, Wm., wounded at Vicksburg, July 1, 1863.
 Hurst, Gowen W., promoted to Fifth Sergeant Company C, consolidated regiment.
 Hartman, Wm. H., discharged March 27, 1863, for disability.
 Hicklen, Francis M., discharged February 11, 1863, for disability.
 King, George W., discharged March 11, 1863, for disability.
 James, Stephen.
 Lucas, Robert G.
 Lundy, Wm. A., died February 4, 1863, at Chicago.
 Lundy, Oscar.
 Lamb, James R., died June 10, 1863, Helena, Arkansas.
 Myrick, Alva, discharged February 10, 1863, for disability.
 McDole, Nathan C.
 Morgan, Wm, died January 27, 1863, at St. Louis.
 McCoy, Jacob.
 McNeas, Samuel.
 Moorman, Wm. H., promoted to Fifth Corporal, Company C, Thirty-fourth consolidated regiment.
 Neer, John H., discharged March 27, 1863.
 Pyle, Monroe B., died February 15, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Pendry, James A., died February 3, 18—, at St. Louis.
 Phillips, Wilson, died December 5, 1862, at Helena.
 Park, Robt., discharged March 26, 1863, for disability.
 Phillips, John, discharged January 15, 1863, for disability.
 Proctor, George N., wounded at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, discharged for wounds April 9, 1863.
 Proctor, Pleasant H.
 Park, Wm. J., discharged March 23, 1863.
 Reynolds, G. H.
 Reed, James S.
 Rodgers, Wm. C., discharged March 14, 1863, for disability.
 Roberts, Wm. V.
 Ricker, Wm. R., died February 22, 1863, at Memphis.
 Scott, Volney H., from Company G.
 Stierwatt, Martin S.
 Stierwatt, Henry A.
 Shepard, Solomon, died at Chicago February 13, 1863.
 Shetterly, Wm. S.
 Shetterly, Abraham.
 Shetterly, Benj. F.
 Shetterly, Wm. H.
 Sexton, Frederick W., died at Memphis Feb. 16, 1862.
 Sherman, Daniel P., discharged Mar. 23, 1863, for disability.
 Seaman, Wallace.
 Stubbs, Silas P., died at St. Louis Feb. 23, 1863.
 Salisbury, B. L.
 Spry, Benj. T., discharged March 18, 1863, for disability.
 Taylor, Wm. D.
 Taylor, Wm. A.
 Taylor, James M.
 Trout, Joseph, discharged March 30, 1863, for disability.
 Thomas, Benj. F., discharged March 24, 1863, for disability.
 Wellens, Daniel H.

Woodward, William S., discharged
March 23, 1863, for disability.
Winpigler, Israel, discharged Feb.
3, 1863, for disability.
Winning, Wm. M.
Williams, Silas, killed at Vicksburg
July 1, 1863.
Winpigler, George, discharged Feb.
10, 1863, for disability.
Winpigler, Manuel.

COMPANY C.*

Dan H. Lyons, Capt., wounded, and
died of wounds at Arkansas Post,
Jan. 13, 1863.
Hubbard C. Henderson, 1st Lieut.,
resigned March 4, 1865.
James S. Clark, 2d Lieut., promoted
Captain, Jan. 14, 1863.
Thomas E. Gifford, 2d Serg't.
Moses S. Clark, 3d Serg't, promoted
to 2d Lieut. Co. B., consolidated
regiment.
Levi Reeves, 4th Serg't, discharged
Feb. 3, 1863, for disability.
James M. McKee, 5th Serg't, dis-
charged May 21, 1863, for disa-
bility.
James Randolph, 1st Corp.
David M. Clark, 2d Corp.
Wm. G. Silcott, 3d Corp.
Samuel A. Nichols, 4th Corp.
Joseph T. Meek, 5th Corp., promo-
ted Q. M. Serg't Nov. 16, 1862;
2d Lieut. March 2, 1863; resigned
March 19, 1864.
Benj. Heath, 6th Corp., discharged
June 1, 1863, for disability.
George L. Whitney, 7th Corp., dis-
charged March 10, 1863, for dis-
ability.
William F. Wells, Wagoner, dis-
charged March 9, 1863, for dis-
ability.

PRIVATEs.

Allen, Thomas J., discharged April
9, 1863, for disability.
Barnes, James M.

Barnes, John W.
Barnes, Sylvester.
Brown, Wm. A.
Barngrover, George W.
Briant, James D.
Burtch, Hiram, died September 17,
18—, at Carrollton, La.
Cross, Thomas.
Cleveland, Wm. M., died February
26, 1863, at St. Louis.
Cresby, Richard A., died July 23,
1864, at Batton Rouge, Louisiana.
Duncan, Charles B.
Douglas, David.
Donovan, John A., died March 8,
1863, at Chicago.
Duncan, Jonathan, discharged Mar.
28, 1863, for disability.
Fallis, John M., discharged April 9,
1863, for disability.
Foreman, Geo. W., died February 3,
1863, at St. Louis.
Fleager, Henry A., died January 7,
1863, on steamer Iatan.
Foreman, James G., died Feb. 3,
1863, at St. Louis.
Franklin, Eben J., died on steamer
Nebraska January 27, 1863.
Graham, James P., died at Memphis
February 20, 1863.
Graham, Samuel L., died on steamer
Iatan, January 4, 1863.
Graham, James C.
Grimes Stephen.
Glines, James, discharged January 6,
1864, for disability.
Grey, John B.
Gifford, Thos. E., discharged March
30, 1863, for disability.
Hiatt, Hiram G.
Hiatt, Samuel W., died January 20,
1863, on steamer Iatan.
Hamblin, Wm. F., died March 7,
1864, at Davenport.
Hart, Benj. K.
Horr, Oliver S.
Henderson, Isaac, died October 16,
1863, at New Orleans.
Henderson, Geo. A., died July 11,
1863, at Memphis.

* Enlisted August 13, 1862, unless otherwise stated.

- Henderson, Thos. J.
 Henry, Archibald R., promoted First Sergeant March 1, 1863.
 Hewett, Joseph.
 Hackersmith, Jasper, discharged January 6, 1863, for disability.
 Kennedy, Vincent A., discharged April 20, 1863, for disability.
 Latham, Harrison A.
 Laverty, James A., discharged April 16, 1863, for disability.
 Laverty Leander F., died at St. Louis April 21, 1863.
 Lattimer, Maxwell J., discharged March 2, 1863, for disability.
 Murdock, Wm. S.
 Moon, Hiram B., died September 3, 1863, at Carrolton, La.
 Moon, Jacob B.
 Moon, James, died October 14, 1863, at New Orleans.
 Miller, Daniel D., discharged March 3, 1863, for disability.
 Monroe, John, discharged April 9, 1863, for disability.
 Monroe, Lucius B., died at Burlington October 20, 1862.
 Moore John W., died at St. Louis February 3, 1863.
 Maxwell, Oliver H., died at Burlington November 8, 1862.
 McGinnis, George, died at St. Louis April 21, 1863.
 Merrill, John, died on steamer Iatan January 18, 1863.
 Nichols, James M., discharged Mar. 30, 1863 for disability.
 Overgay, Richard A., enlisted January 2, 1864, died July 28, 1864, at Baton Rouge, La.
 Parker, Samuel.
 Park, Asa B.
 Randolph, John W., discharged February 28, 1863, for disability.
 Rhine, Wm. H., died January 26, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Ruggles, John V.
 Reed, Thomas V.
 Reeves, Richard, discharged May 21, 1863, for disability.
 Shepard, Solomon.
- Scanland, Charles W., discharged April 4, 1863, for disability.
 Silcott, Wm.
 Silcott, James A., discharged May 20, 1863, for disability.
 Shawver, Robert.
 Shawver, Othaniel, died at St. Louis, January 27, 1863.
 Stiles, Robert, discharged March 1, 1863, for disability, re-enlisted February 15, 1864.
 Smith, Amos, discharged June 5, 1864, for disability.
 Stark, Daniel W., died January 5, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Stanton, Mahlon H.
 Tharp, John W., discharged February 22, 1863, for disability.
 Viers, Sidney.
 Vance, Eli.
 Walls, Jonathan, enlisted January 2, 1864, died July 10, 1864, at Baton Rouge.
 Walls, Harvey F., enlisted January 2, 1864, died May 13, 1864, at Davenport.
 Waters, James H.
 Whitaker, Ethan O., died March 15, 1864, at St. Louis.
 Woodward, James, transferred to Invalid Corps October 29, 1863.

COMPANY D.*

- James H. Knox, Captain, resigned January 30, 1863.
 Elias W. Perry, First Lieutenant, resigned December 22, 1862.
 John W. Lee, Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant, December 23, 1862, promoted Captain, February 1, 1863.
 Thomas L. Diley, First Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant, January 4, 1863, First Lieutenant February 22, 1863, wounded at _____.
 Augustus B. Swift, Second Sergeant, wounded at Vicksburg, June 21, 1863, died at Baton Rouge, La., June 20, 1864, of disease.

*Enlisted August 13, 1862, unless otherwise stated.

Woodford P. Evans, Third Sergeant.
 Martin V. Tannehill, Fourth Sergeant, died at St. Louis, February 3, 1863.
 Ephriam D. Sandy, Fifth Sergeant.
 James L. Smith, First Corporal, discharged March 3, 1863, for disability.
 Lewis Harlan, Second Corporal.
 James H. Pring, Third Corporal, discharged December 20, 1862, for disability.
 Thomas E. Kinzey, Fourth Corporal.
 Samuel Y. Cannon, Fifth Corporal.
 Absalam Scott, Sixth Corporal, discharged March 14, 1863, for disability.
 James Pollitte, Seventh Corporal, discharged March 29, 1863, for disability.
 Perry T. Lake, Eighth Corporal, discharged March 29, 1863, for disability.
 George F. Fordham, Drummer, discharged March 13, 1863, for disability.
 Peter F. Cherry, Fifer, died March 1, 1863, at Indianola.
 John M. Draper, Wagoner, died February 22, 1863, at St. Louis.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, James W.
 Anthony, Thomas J., discharged February 27, 1863, for disability.
 Bennett, Caleb N., died April 8, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Brown, Wm. H., died July 1, 1864, at New Orleans.
 Burgess, Archibald, discharged April 16, 1863, for disability.
 Bowles, Sidney M., transferred to Invalid Corps, February 15, 1864.
 Bromily, Joseph, died October 13, 1864, at Morganzie, La.
 Best, John H.
 Cook, John W., discharged March 7, 1863, for disability.
 Cook, David W.
 Cook, Isaac, died February 28, 1863, at Mound City, Ill.
 Coles, Wm. B.
 Coles, Isaac.
 Coles, David, died February 9, 1863, at Chicago.
 Coles, Jacob.
 Conrad, James C.
 Cunningham, Nelson.
 Cleavenger, Wm., discharged March 22, 1863, for disability.
 Dilley, Charles F.
 Davis, John S.
 Davis, John P., discharged March 10, 1863, for disability.
 Dunn, Charles W.
 Duncan, James W.
 Dart, Wilson.
 Edgerton, Tilman P.
 Edgerton, Joseph V.
 Fogle, Henry E., discharged March 29, 1863, for disability.
 Fogle, Thos. B.
 Foulke, Charles F.
 Folger, John M.
 Flesher, Martin T.
 Gunsaulus, Bennett.
 Goudy, Robert M., discharged March 30, 1863, for disability.
 Geer, Wheeler N.
 Gregory, Benjamin T., discharged March 22, 1863, for disability.
 Garbison, Jacob B., discharged May 18, 1863, for disability.
 Griffin, Samuel A.
 Grover, Leonard.
 Hoskins, Wm. F., died February 8, 1863, at Chicago.
 Harter, Win.
 Hutt, George H., discharged April 10, 1863, for disability.
 Hamilton, George, discharged February 28, 1863, for disability.
 Harlan, George W.
 Hosford, Isaac N.
 Hall, George M., died December 9, 1862, at Helena, Ark.
 Kinzey, James, discharged March 2, 1863, for disability.
 Lyon, James W., discharged April 20, 1863, for disability.
 Littler, Samuel M., died March 6, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Linnscott, Samuel E.

Lake, Wm. H., discharged January 30, 1863, for disability.
 Lawrence, John C., discharged April 8, 1863, for disability.
 McConnell, Thos. H.
 Miller, Isaac S., enlisted January 4, 1864.
 Moore, Jessee, died February 3, 1864, at St. Louis.
 Morris, Robert.
 Myers, Isaac, discharged March 2, 1863, for disability.
 Massey, Reason L. P., discharged March 2, 1863, for disability.
 Moose, Wm.
 Oldaker, Mckiendrie B., died May 14, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Oxenrider, John W.
 Pilzer, Jacob H.
 Rodgers, Thomas M., died April 16, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Reed, Moses J., discharged April 20, 1863, for disability.
 Ramsey, Calvin R.
 Richard, Eugene.
 Sutton, John P.
 Smith, Wm. R., died March 4, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Smith, Jacob, discharged March 25, 1863, for disability.
 Smith, James M., died January 27, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Smith, Wm. H.
 Sandy, Jeremiah H., discharged March 16, 1864, for disability.
 Scott, Wm. W.
 Scott, Demsey J., discharged May 22, 1863, for disability.
 Taylor, John W. S., discharged March 2, 1863, for disability.
 Tippie, John H., died January 9, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Thompson, Morris, discharged Mar. 24, 1863, for disability.
 Washburn, Samuel.
 Walker, Samuel, died February 27, 1863, at Chicago.
 Warren, Valentine.
 Wallace, Jona., discharged March 25, 1863, for disability.

Welton, Charles W.
 Wilson, John.
 Wright, Isaac H., enlisted January 4, 1864, died at Matagorda, Texas, March 28, 1864.

COMPANY H.*

John Kern, Captain, enlisted August 19, 1862, promoted to Major April 2, 1863.
 Ebenezer Herring, First Lieutenant, promoted to Captain April 23, 1863.
 John McAndrews, First Sergeant, promoted to Second Lieutenant February 23, 1863, First Lieutenant April 23, 1863, enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Clinton J. Comins, Second Sergeant, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Jasper R. Ashworth, Third Sergeant, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Samuel T. Miller, Fourth Sergeant, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Samuel Selby, Fifth Sergeant, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Abraham R. Beltz, First Corporal, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 B. Simons, Second Corporal, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 James L. Reeves, Third Corporal, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Robt. Herring, Fourth Corporal, enlisted August 15th, 1862.
 John Reed, Fifth Corporal, died July 10, 1863, on steamer City of Memphis, enlisted August 19, 1863.
 Wm. H. Dey, Seventh Corporal, discharged March 25, 1863, for disability, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Major L. Walker, Eighth Corporal, enlisted Aug. 1, 1862.
 William L. Cherry, Drummer, enlisted August 1, 1862, discharged August 24, 1863, for disability.
 Jacob H. Cox, Fifer, discharged Feb. 18, 1863, for disability.

*Enlisted in 1862 unless otherwise stated.

Henry C. White, Wagoner, discharged April 10, 1863, for disability.

PRIVATEES.

Allen, Thomas M., enlisted Aug. 19.
 Allen, James W., enlisted Aug. 19, discharged March 13, 1863, for disability.
 Ash, Peter H., died Feb. 21, 1863, at Chicago, enlisted Aug. 19.
 Bell, James C., enlisted Aug. 19.
 Bishop, Levi, enlisted Aug. 19, discharged May 12, 1863, for disability.
 Bishop, Aaron, enlisted Aug. 19, discharged Jan. 19, 1863, for disability.
 Bishop, William W., enlisted Aug. 19, died at St. Louis, Feb. 3, 1863.
 Beery, Emanuel, enlisted Aug. 19.
 Betts, Henry C., enlisted Aug. 19.
 Bolibaugh, Jacob, enlisted Aug. 19, died Feb. 19, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Blosser, Christian, enlisted Aug. 19.
 Council, Hardy W., enlisted Aug. 20, died Feb. 3, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Council, Wm. B., discharged March 2, 1863, for disability, enlisted Aug. 19.
 Couch, Joseph C., enlisted Aug. 19, discharged March 25, 1863, for disability.
 Couch, Geo. W., enlisted Aug. 19, discharged Feb. 21, 1863, for disability.
 Carter, James M., enlisted Aug. 19, discharged March 2, 1863, for disability.
 Carter, John R., enlisted Aug. 19.
 Calvin, John, enlisted Aug. 19, discharged March 25, 1863, for disability.
 Chase, Seth, enlisted Aug. 19, discharged Feb. 16, 1863, for disability.
 Chandler, Charles, enlisted Aug. 19.
 Cunningham, Merritt, enlisted Aug. 20, discharged March 18, 1863.
 Davis, John, enlisted Aug. 19, discharged Jan. 13, 1864, for disability.

Durant, Jacob, enlisted Aug. 20.
 Egbert, Henry T., enlisted Aug. 19.
 Ferrell, Jasper P., enlisted August 19; discharged April 28, 1863, for disability.
 Friel, Barnard, enlisted Aug. 19.
 Gotting, Joseph, enlisted Aug. 19; discharged April 13, 1863, for disability.
 Hanon, John, enlisted Aug. 9.
 Hastie Phillip, enlisted August 19; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps June 15, 1864.
 Hartley, Jos. M., enlisted Aug. 19.
 Hartley, Wm. T., enlisted Aug. 19.
 Huff, Daniel, enlisted Aug. 15; died March 10, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Horr, Marcellus, enlisted Aug. 19; died February 17, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Huss, Peter, enlisted Aug. 19; discharged March 23, 1863, for disability.
 Hill, Wm., enlisted Aug. 19; discharged March 2, 1863, for disability.
 Johnson, Albert, enlisted Aug. 19.
 Lockridge, David, enlisted Aug. 20; discharged March 25, 1863, for disability.
 Lockridge, Jos., enlisted Aug. 19.
 McClain, John W., enlisted August 20; discharged July 16, 1863, for disability.
 McCahill, Matthew, enlisted August 19.
 Monnasmith, Samuel N., enlisted Aug. 19; discharged Apr. 7, 1863, for disability.
 Newton, Geo., enlisted Aug. 19.
 Patterson, Jos., enlisted Aug. 19.
 Perkins, Daniel R., enlisted August 19; died October 2, 1862, at Morganza, La.
 Protzman, Albert, enlisted Oct. 16, 1862; discharged July 4, 1863, for disability.
 Petzer, John W., enlisted Aug. 19.
 Sims, John H., enlisted August 19; discharged Jan. 14, 1863, for disability.
 Swayne, Isaiah I., enlisted Aug. 19.

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| <p>Squires, Samuel, enlisted Aug. 19; died Feb. 14, 1863, at Chicago.</p> <p>Spring, Samuel, enlisted Aug. 19.</p> <p>Snyder, Andrew, enlisted Aug. 15; transferred to Invalid Corps Mar. 15, 1864.</p> <p>Snyder, Carrollton, enlisted August 16; discharged March 17, 1863, for disability.</p> <p>Smith, John L., enlisted August 19; died Feb. 20, 1863, at Chicago.</p> <p>Surber, Byram, enlisted August 19.</p> <p>Stogsdill, Wm. T., enlisted August 15, discharged March 13, 1863, for disability.</p> <p>Stogsdill, Andrew, enlisted August 19, died February 11, 1863, at Memphis.</p> <p>White, George W., enlisted August 20.</p> <p>Wagner, Gideon, enlisted August 19, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.</p> <p>Wiley, James A., enlisted August 20, discharged March 13, 1863, for disability.</p> <p>Woods, Joseph, enlisted September 16.</p> | <p>Byran, Pascal L., enlisted January 4, 1864.</p> <p>Barnwell, James H., enlisted Dec. 30, 1863.</p> <p>Cook, Wright, enlisted Jan. 2, 1864.</p> <p>Felton, John B., enlisted January 4, 1864.</p> <p>Ingalls, Orson M., enlisted December 24, 1863.</p> <p>Jones, Asbury, enlisted December 20, 1863.</p> <p>Liinscott, Samuel, enlisted January 4, 1864.</p> <p>McLeod, Josiah, enlisted December, 28, 1863.</p> <p>Overlay, John, enlisted January 4, 1864.</p> <p>Overlay, Richard A., enlisted January 4, 1864.</p> <p>Perry, Thos. J., enlisted January 11, 1864.</p> <p>Reynolds, J. Barner, enlisted Dec. 29, 1863.</p> <p>Rogers, Andrew J., enlisted Dec. 24, 1863.</p> <p>Spence, Franklin, enlisted January 4, 1864.</p> <p>Spence, William, enlisted January 4, 1864.</p> <p>Snyder, Edward L., enlisted January 4, 1864.</p> <p>Sutton, Solomon E., enlisted January 4, 1864.</p> <p>Wright, Isaac, enlisted Jan. 4, 1864.</p> |
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ADDITIONAL.

- Ackors, Elias, enlisted December 20, 1863.
- Adams, Thos. W., enlisted January 4, 1864.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Consolidated with Thirty-Eighth.)

The history of this regiment is given in that of the original Thirty-Fourth. It was consolidated, by special order 211, December 12, 1864. It was mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

Warren county was represented on the field and staff as follows:

George W. Clark, Colonel; Victor H. Coffman, Surgeon; John M. Folger, Hospital Steward; Ephraim G. Sandy, Quartermaster Sergeant, from Sergeant Company B.; Orson M. Ingalls, Private Musician, appointed March, 1864; Jerome B. Davis, Private Musician, from Company B., appointed May 1, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Delong, Anthony, from Co. K.
Felton, John B.

COMPANY B.

James S. Clark, Captain from Co. C.
Moses F. Clark, Second Lieutenant
from Co. C.
Mahlon H. Stanton, Second Sergeant
from Co. C.
Valentine Warner, Third Sergeant,
from Fourth Sergeant, November
24, 1864, from Co. C.
David M. Clark, Fourth Sergeant,
promoted November 24, 1864,
from Fifth Sergeant, from Co. C.
Asa B. Park, First Corporal.
Jacob Coles, Second Corporal from
Co. D.
John W. Barnes, Third Corporal
from Co. C.
George W. Harlan, Fourth Corporal
from Co. D.
Stephen Grimes, Fifth Corporal
from Co. C.
David W. Cook, Sixth Corporal from
Co. D.
Oliver S. Horn, Seventh Corporal
from Co. C.
Eli Vance, Eighth Corporal from
Co. C.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, James W., from Co. D.
Ackors, Elias, from Co. C, mustered
in December 20, 1863.
Adams, Thomas W., from Co. C,
mustered in February 4, 1864.
Allen, Wm. R., from Co. C, mus-
tered in February 15, 1864.
Allen, Henry B., from Co. C, mus-
tered in February 9, 1864.
Best, John H., from Co. D, mus-
tered in October 15, 1862.
Barnes, James M., from Co. C, mus-
tered in October 15, 1862.
Barnes, Sylvester, from Co. C, mus-
tered in October 15, 1862.
Brown, Wm. A., from Co. C, mus-
tered in October 15, 1862.

Barnwell, James H., from Co. C,
mustered in February 1, 1864.
Bryant, James D., from Co. C, mus-
tered in October 15, 1862.
Bryant, John F., from Co. C, mus-
tered in February 15, 1864.
Bryan, Paschal L., from Co. C,
mustered in January 4, 1864.
Brady, Rufus A., from Co. C, mus-
tered in February 9, 1864.
Cunningham, Nelson, from Co. D,
mustered in October 15, 1862.
Cross, Thomas, from Co. C, muster-
ed in October 15, 1862.
Cook, Wright, from Co. D, muster-
ed in January 2, 1864.
Duncan, Charles B., from Co. C,
mustered in October 15, 1862.
Dart, Wilson, from Co. D, mustered
in October 15, 1862.
Duncan, Charles B., from Co. D,
mustered in October 15, 1862.
Douglass, David, from Co. C, mus-
tered in October 15, 1862.
Edgerton, Joseph, from Co. D, mus-
tered in October 15, 1862.
Edgerton, Tilman P., from Co. D,
mustered in October 15, 1862.
Flesher, Martin T., from Co. D,
mustered in October 15, 1862.
Geer, Wheeler N., from Co. D,
mustered in October 15, 1862.
Guy, John B., from Co. C, mustered
in October 15, 1862.
Graham, James C., from Co. C,
mustered in October 15, 1862.
Griffin, Hiram V., from Co. C,
mustered in December 23, 1863.
Gunsaulus, Bennett, from Co. D,
mustered in October 15, 1862.
Grove, Leonard, from Co. D, mus-
tered in October 15, 1862, dis-
charged July 25, 1865, for disabil-
ity.
Harter, William H., from Co. D,
mustered in October 15, 1862.
Hosford, Isaac N., from Co. D, mus-
tered in October 15, 1862.
Hiatt, Hiram G., from Co. C, mus-
tered in October 15, 1862.
Hewitt, Joseph, from Co. C, mus-
tered in October 15, 1862.

- Hart, Benj. R. from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Henderson, Thomas J., from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Jones, Asbury C., from Co. C, mustered in December 20, 1863.
- Linscott, Samuel E., from Co. D, mustered in January 4, 1864.
- Latham, Harrison A., from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Lavery, Lealders F., from Co. C, mustered in April 15, 1863.
- Lovell, Franklin, from Co. C, mustered in January 21, 1864.
- McConnell, Thomas H., from Co. D, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Mardock, Wm. S., from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Moon, Jacob B., from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Morris, Robert, from Co. D, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Moose, William, from Co. D, mustered in October 15, 1862, wounded at Fort Blakely April 9, 1865.
- Murray, George M., discharged February 27, 1865, for disability.
- Oxenrider, John W., from Co. D, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Overbay, John, from Co. C, mustered in February 1, 1864.
- Perry, Thomas J., from Co. D, mustered in January 11, 1864.
- Parker, Samuel, from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Randolph, James, from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Ruggles, John W., from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Reed, Thomas V., from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Reynolds, Barrier S., from Co. C, mustered in December 29, 1863.
- Sutton, John P., from Co. D, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Sutton, Solomon E., from Co. D, mustered in January 4, 1864.
- Smith, Wm. H., from Co. D, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Smith, Nathan, from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Shepherd, Solomon, from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Silcott, William, from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Snyder, Edward L., from Co. C, mustered in January 4, 1864.
- Spencer, Franklin, from Co. C, mustered in January 4, 1864.
- Viers, Sidney, from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Walters, James H., from Co. C, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Walls, Charles W., from Co. C, mustered in February 1, 1864.
- Walker, Samuel, from Co. D, mustered in October 15, 1862.
- Fogle, Thomas B., from Co. D, mustered in January 25, 1864.
- Miller, Isaac S., from Co. D, mustered in January 4, 1864.
- Wright, Isaac H., from Co. D, mustered in January 4, 1864, died March 28, 1864.

COMPANY C.

- Melville W. Barkhurst, 2d Serg't, from private Co. B.
- Wm. D. Taylor, 3d Serg't, from private from Co. B; died June 7th, 1865, at Baton Rouge, La.
- Gowan W. Hurst, 5th Serg't, from private Co. B.
- Manuel Winpighler, 2d Corp., from private Co. B; discharged July 28, 1865, for disability.
- Nathan McDole 3d Corp., from private Co. B.
- Jos. B. Haltermann, 4th Corp., from private Co. B.
- Wm. H. Moorman, 5th Corp., from private Co. B.
- Pleasant H. Proctor, 6th Corp., from private Co. B.
- Thomas A. Renfro, 7th Corp., from private Co. G; discharged July 10, 1865, for disability.
- John Wilson, 8th Corp., from private Co. D.

PRIVATES.

- Allen, Wm. M., from Co. B; mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Allen, Wm., from Co. G; mustered in Jan. 4, 1864.
- Adams, David, discharged July, 1865, for disability.
- Axtell, Thos., from Co. B; mustered in Jan. 23, 1864.
- Blanchard, James, from Co. B; mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Burn, John, from Co. B; mustered in June 20, 1864.
- Corzatt, Chas. W., from Co. B; mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Clevengur, Lewis C., from Co. B; mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Cain, Daniel I., from Co. B; mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Cassady, Sam'l I., from Co. B; mustered in Feb. 12, 1864.
- Elliott, Jas., from Co. B; mustered in Jan. 27, 1864; died at Peoria City, Iowa, Nov. 17, 1864.
- Frazier, Joseph, from Co. B; mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Freel, Wm. W., from Co. B; mustered in Jan. 28, 1864.
- Freel, James M., from Co. B; mustered in Jan. 18, 1864.
- Fox, Tilman, from Co. B; mustered in Feb. 12, 1862.
- Goble, Hiram W., from Co. B., mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Groom, Judah L., from Co. B, mustered in Jan. 26, 1864, died at Baton Rouge, La., July 7, 1864.
- Heffner, Jacob, from Co. B., mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Hagan, Edward H., from Co. B; mustered in Jan. 16, 1864.
- Hall, Wm., from Co. B., mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- James, Stephen, from Co. B; mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- James, Irwin, from Co. B; mustered in Feb. 12, 1864; died at New Orleans Nov. 3, 1864.
- Lucas, Robt. G., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- McNees, Samuel, from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- McDole, John W., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Moore, Wm. J., from Co. B, mustered in Jan. 20, 1864.
- Nicholls, Wm. M., from Co. B, mustered in Feb. 22, 1864.
- Pendry, Robt. T., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Pyle, Alexander, from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Peck, John, from Co. B, mustered in Jan. 23, 1864.
- Pitzer, Jacob H., from Co. D, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Roberts, Wm. V., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Reynolds, Gershom H., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Rodgers, Andrew J., from Co. B, mustered in Dec. 24, 1863.
- Ricketts, Thos. W., from Co. B, mustered in Jan. 16, 1864.
- Rhine, John, from Co. B, mustered in Jan. 21, 1864.
- Stierwalt, Martin S., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Stierwalt, Henry A., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Shetterly, William H., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Shetterly, Abraham, from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Seaman, Wallace, from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Shetterly, William S., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Steel, Moses P., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Shepherd, David, from Co. B, mustered in Feb. 12, 1864.
- Scott, Volney H., from Co. G, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Taylor, William A., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Taylor, James M., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.
- Thomas, Isaac M., from Co. B, mustered in Jan. 21, 1864.

Todhunter, Charles L., from Co. B, mustered in Jan. 26, 1864, and discharged July 30, 1865, for disability.

Winnings, William M., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.

Wellons, David H., from Co. B, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862.

Wasson, James R., from Co. B, mustered in Jan. 26, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Fogle, Thomas B., from Co. D, mustered in October 15, 1862.

Welton, Charles W., from Co. D, mustered in October 15, 1862.

COMPANY E.*

Ebenezer Herring, Captain, from Co. H, promoted from First Lieutenant, April 23, 1863.

John McAndrews, First Lieutenant, promoted from First Sergeant, Co. H, April 23, 1863.

Archibald R. Henry, Second Lieutenant, from Co. E.

Samuel T. Miller, Second Sergeant, from Fourth Sergeant, Co. H.

Abraham R. Beltz, Fourth Sergeant, from First Corporal, Co. H.

Robert Herring, Second Corporal, from Fourth Corporal, Co. H, discharged March 5, 1865, for disability.

Joseph M. Hartley, Sixth Corporal, from private Co. H.

Barnard Friel, Eighth Corporal, from private Co. H.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Thomas M.

Blosser, Christian H.

Bell, James C., wounded April 7, 1865, at Fort Blakely, Ala., died at New Orleans, of wounds, April 25, 1865.

Berry, Emanuel.

Beltz, Henry C.

Conrad, James C.

Coles, Wm. B.

Carter, John R.

Chandler, Charles.

Durant, Jacob.

Egbert, Henry T.

Hastie, Phillip.

Hanon, John.

Hartley, William T.

Johnson, Albert.

Lockridge, Joseph.

McCahill, Matthew.

Newton, George.

Patterson, Joseph.

Pitzer, John W.

Richards, Eugene.

Reeves, James L.

Scott, Wm. W.

Spring, Samuel.

Surber, Byram.

Swayne, Isaiah.

Selby, Harrison.

White, George W.

Washburn, Samuel.

Woods, Joseph.

Wagner, Gideon.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days.)

This regiment was organized under proclamation of the President, April 21, 1864, calling for 100,000 to serve for one hundred days, in fortifications, or wherever their services might be required. This was for the purpose of relieving the veteran troops from such duty, that they might be sent forward for more effective service. Under proclamation of the Governor, four days later, the valiant people of the State responded

* Mustered in October 15, 1862, from Company H, unless otherwise stated.

promptly to fill the quota of 10,000 demanded of them, although far ahead of all requisitions made by the Government. Warren county was quick to act, and was notably represented in the Forty-eighth Regiment, raised under this call. It was mustered in July 13, 1864, and mustered out Oct. 21, 1864.

Lewis Todhunter, Quartermaster, enlisted June 1, 1864, commissioned Captain and A. Q. M. of volunteers June 30.

Hubbard C. Henderson, Sergeant Major, enlisted May 12.

Wesley M. White, Quartermaster Sergeant, from private Co. B, enlisted May 7.

James Talbott, Commissary Sergeant, from private Co. B, enlisted May 24.

Samuel Richie, musician, from private, enlisted May 8.

COMPANY A.

Robert Longshore, Captain, enlisted May 7.

Ashall Ward, First Lieutenant, enlisted May 7.

Samuel B. Lindsay, Second Lieutenant, enlisted May 7.

Joseph T. Lacey, First Sergeant, enlisted May 27.

John W. Brown, Second Sergeant, enlisted May 23.

Luther S. Boyd, Third Sergeant, enlisted May 25.

James A. Moon, Fourth Sergeant, enlisted May 18.

Andrew J. Little, Fifth Sergeant, enlisted May 12.

George W. Silcott, First Corporal, enlisted May 7.

James M. Gilman, Second Corporal, enlisted May 26.

Steward Marshall, Third Corporal, enlisted May 25.

Frank M. Leach, Fourth Corporal, enlisted May 8.

Joseph Stewart, Fifth Corporal, enlisted May 31.

George M. Bartholomew, Sixth Corporal, enlisted May 26.

James Pollette, Seventh Corporal, enlisted May 25.

James H. Barnett, Eighth Corporal, enlisted May 12.

Stephen E. Curtis, Musician, enlisted July 10.

PRIVATES.

Ash, John C., enlisted June 1.

Biggs, Milton, enlisted May 24.

Bartlett, Eugene C., enlisted May 31.

Bishop, Leander K., enlisted June 1.

Campbell, Arlington, enlisted May 21.

Coppock, Daniel, enlisted May 21.

Cleavenger, Wm. F., enlisted May 31.

Dillon, Dillon H., enlisted June 1.

Gilbert, Wm., enlisted May 30.

Goodpaster, John E., enlisted June 4.

Hoover, Henry I., enlisted June 4.

Hall, Dennis, enlisted May 25.

James, Thomas H., enlisted May 7.

Jeys, Thomas, enlisted May 21.

Jessup, William, enlisted May 27.

Kuhn, James M., enlisted June 27.

Latham, Francis M., enlisted May 7.

Landon, David B., enlisted May 24.

Leaming, Chas. M., enlisted May 25.

Laverty, Leander, enlisted May 25.

Lacy, George W., enlisted June 3.

Moredick, Theophilus, enlisted May 7.

McNeil, Harrison, enlisted May 23.

Maxwell, Rufus E., enlisted May 24.

McClure, Samuel H., enlisted May 26.

Morris, Morgan, enlisted May 28.

McDade, James, enlisted May 31.

Mardock, Townsen B., enlisted June 4.

Marietta, John C., enlisted June 4.
 Monroe, Francis M., enlisted July 4.
 Monroe, Curtis, enlisted May 31.
 Noble, Thomas D., enlisted May 21.
 Nichols, Isaac D., enlisted May 28.
 Pyle, Samuel F., enlisted May 8.
 Perkins, Solomon, enlisted May 10.
 Pugh, John W., enlisted May 24.
 Penfro, Erastus, enlisted May 26.
 Ruble, James H., enlisted May 31.
 Scott, Isaac L., enlisted May 7.
 Stephens, John R., enlisted May 10.
 Stephens, William B., enlisted June 4.

Stradley, John W., enlisted May 7.
 Stark, Abraham H., enlisted May 25.
 Snyder, James, enlisted June 1.
 Sexton, Zachariah T., enlisted June 6.
 Shaver, James H., enlisted July 4.
 Shepherd, Samuel P. B., enlisted May 24.

Thompson, Elisha, enlisted May 7.
 Tedford, Joseph, enlisted May 23.
 Turnipseed, Newton, enlisted May 25.

Tilton, Hebron, enlisted June 1.
 Tharp, John P., enlisted July 4.
 Tidball, Mordecai B., enlisted May 12.

Wellans, Henry J., enlisted May 9.
 Winpigler, William, enlisted May 25.
 Warnock, Simeon, enlisted May 31.
 Wood, Leander, enlisted May 8.

COMPANY B.

Connaway, William, enlisted June 28, re-enlisted for one year Aug. 8, 1864.

Dooley, Silas, enlisted June 20.

Hill, John W., enlisted May 24.

Talbott, James, enlisted May 7, promoted to Commissary-Sergeant, July 13, 1864.

White, Wesley M., enlisted May 24, promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, July 13, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Samuel N. Monasmith, 'Second Sergeant, enlisted May 24.

Arnold, Henry L., private, enlisted January 28, died October 2, 1864, at Rock Island.

Bell, Jasper N., private, enlisted June 28.

Crow, Wm., private, enlisted June 22.

Carter, John M., private, enlisted June 25.

Johnson, Rezin L., private, enlisted June 22.

Turpin, William, private, enlisted July 4.

Wilson, Charles, private, enlisted May 27.

MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY.

John W. Brown, Commissary Sergeant, Third Infantry, died January, 1862, enlisted October, 1861.

Robert Stout, First Infantry (colored), Co. E, drummer, enlisted Aug. 20, 1863.

Wm. Scott, First Infantry (colored), Co. E, enlisted Aug. 20, 1863.

Herman Eberhard, First Infantry, Co. D, enlisted April 23, 1861.

Enoch J. Young, Second Infantry, Co. D, enlisted May 4, 1861, discharged for disability July 29, 1862.

Lorin K. Bingham, Second Infantry, Co. D, enlisted Feb. 24, 1864.

Andrew J. Vanscoyk, enlisted March 15, 1864, Fourth Infantry.

Appleton Marshall, drafted, Eighth Infantry, Co. G, Sept. 28, 1864.

John W. Baird, drafted, Eighth Infantry, Co. I, Nov. 26, 1864.

John Tomlinson, enlisted Dec. 3, 1864, Eighth Infantry, Co. H.

Thomas T. Hall, drafted Nov. 26, 1864, Eighth Infantry, Co. I.

James Meyers, enlisted July 1, 1861, Sixth Infantry, Co. B.

- Dennis Meyers, musician, enlisted July 1, 1861, Sixth Infantry, Co. B, promoted Drum Major July 1, 1862.
- William W. McNeil, enlisted July 1, 1861, Sixth Infantry, Co. B, died at Keokuk, January 29, 1865.
- Aaron Vanscoy, enlisted July 1, 1861, Sixth Infantry, Co. F.
- Lorenzo Duzenbury, enlisted July 12, 1861, Sixth Infantry, Co. K.
- John Colyar, enlisted July 24, 1861, Seventh Infantry, Co. F, discharged for disability, April 2, 1862.
- George R. Golliday, Tenth Infantry, Co. K, enlisted September 18, 1861, died at Mound City, December 1, 1861.
- Levi Monroe, Tenth Infantry, Co. K, enlisted September 18, 1861, discharged April 17, 1862.
- Arthur W. Monroe, Tenth Infantry, Co. K, enlisted September 18, 1861.
- David M. Reeves, Tenth Infantry, Co. K, wounded at Champion's Hill, enlisted September 18, 1862, veteranized February 1, 1864.
- Alph. W. Colgrove, enlisted July 24, 1864, company unknown.
- James Vanscoyoc, Eleventh Infantry, Co. B, enlisted September 22, 1862, transferred to gun-boat service, February 18, 1862.
- Owen Vanscoyoc, Fourteenth Infantry, Co. D, enlisted October 14, 1861.
- Zachariah Walker, Fourteenth Infantry, Co. E, enlisted September 28, 1861, discharged at Pittsburg Landing, April 2, 1862.
- Calvin Walker, Fourteenth Infantry, Co. E, enlisted September 28, 1861, captured at Shiloh.
- John R. Adair, enlisted October 1, 1864, Eleventh Infantry, company unknown.
- Wm. H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry, company unknown, enlisted September 28, 1864.
- David Sleeper, Twelfth Infantry, company unknown, enlisted December 1, 1864.
- George Leibey, Fourteenth Infantry, company unknown, enlisted January 17, 1864.
- Wm. R. Edmunds, Fifteenth Infantry, Co. K, enlisted October 19, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, transferred from Co. G, promoted Fifth Sergeant, June 17, 1862, died at Corinth, August 6, 1862.
- Abraham Conn, enlisted January 11, 1862, Sixteenth Infantry, Co. F, wagoner, died at Corinth, May 10, 1862.
- Case Bacon, enlisted January —, 1862, Sixth Infantry, captured at Atlanta, veteranized February 27, 1864.
- Samuel F. Cook, enlisted Feb. 1, 1862, 16th Inf., Co. F; died at Vicksburg Oct. 22, 1863.
- Joel R. Haworth, enlisted February, 1862, [also reported Levi M. Haworth]; died at Rome, Ga., July 9, 1864; 16th Inf., Co. F.
- Enoch Haworth, enlisted February, 1862; wounded at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862; 16th Inf., Co. F.
- Lorenzo D. Renfro, enlisted Feb., 1862; 16th Inf., Co. F; veteranized Feb. 19, 1864.
- W. H. H. Renfro, enlisted February, 1862; 16th Inf., Co. F; wounded at Shiloh; captured at Atlanta; veteranized Feb. 19, 1864.
- Isaac T. Ricks, enlisted Feb., 1862; died at Davenport Mar. 20, 1862; 16th Inf., Co. F.
- Oliver P. Shepard, enlisted February, 1862; 16th Inf., Co. F; wounded at Iuka.
- Jonathan Vanscoyock, enlisted Feb., 1862; 16th Inf., Co. F; veteranized Feb. 20, 1864.
- Ashael Ward, enlisted Apr. 16, 1862, Co. K; Serg't Major 17th Inf.; wounded at Corinth; discharged for disability.

- John G. Snodgrass, enlisted 17th Inf., Co. E, March 24, 1862; discharged Nov. 15, 1862.
- Wm. Daugherty, enlisted March 28, 1862, 17th Inf., Co. E.
- David P. Lattimer, enlisted March 27, 1862, 17th Inf., Co. E; discharged May 26, 1862.
- Thomas Pipes, enlisted March 28, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. E, wounded at Iuka, September 19, 1862, and at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, veteranized March 30, 1864.
- Thomas A. Shetterly, enlisted March 30, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. F.
- Charles A. Wright, enlisted April 1, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. F.
- Cloid G. Braught, enlisted March 11, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. G.
- Samuel M. Braught, enlisted March 11, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. G, captured at Tilton, Ga., October 13, 1864.
- James C. Moore, enlisted March 20, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. G.
- Elijah B. Hicks, enlisted March 8, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. G, discharged December 17, 1862.
- George B. Leonard, enlisted April 1, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. G, discharged March 6, 1863.
- Theophilus Leonard, enlisted April 1, 1862, wounded at Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, died of wounds June 8, 1863.
- A. V. Campbell, enlisted March 24, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. K, died April 22, 1862.
- Wm. N. Ford, enlisted April 5, 1862, date and place unknown.
- Wm. H. McGill, enlisted March 31, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. K, wounded at Iuka, probably captured; has never been heard of since.
- John W. Howell, enlisted Jan. 21, 1864, Company unknown.
- Samuel Palmer, enlisted March 29, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. K, discharged February 7, 1863.
- Lewis G. Rice, enlisted April 3, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. K, wounded at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
- Augustus R. Rollins, enlisted April 1, 1863, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. K, captured at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864.
- Daniel A. Rollins, enlisted April 1, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. K, wounded at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863.
- George Smith, enlisted April 8, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. K, died at Keokuk, April 29, 1862.
- Wm. G. Snodgrass, enlisted March 28, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. K, wounded at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862, died May 29, 1863, on hospital boat Nashville.
- Hugh A. White, enlisted March 29, 1862, Seventeenth Infantry, Co. K, wounded at Iuka, September 19, 1862, captured at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, veteranized as Sergeant March 31, 1864.
- Alpheus Williams, Co. A, Eighteenth Infantry, enlisted February 29, 1864, discharged for disability Jan. 19, 1865.
- Ephriam Nicholas, Co. B, Twenty-third Infantry, enlisted March 29, 1864, died August 15, 1864, at St. Charles, Ark.
- James M. Guy, Co. C, Twenty-third Infantry, enlisted April 12, 1864.
- Elias T. Kirkpatrick, enlisted March 27, 1864, Company unknown.
- James M. Utsler, enlisted March 27, 1864, Company unknown.
- James Knapp, Co. E, Thirty-fourth Infantry, enlisted August 14, 1862, died at New Orleans, Oct. 15, 1863.
- Amos H. Lacy, Co. G, Fortieth Infantry, enlisted October 5, 1864.

- Samuel Beedle, enlisted August 15, 1862, Co. B, Thirty-Ninth Infantry.
- Amos Barker, First Corporal Co. F, Thirty-Ninth Infantry, enlisted August 17, 1862.
- Henry Mitchell, Co. E, Thirty-Ninth Infantry, enlisted August 22, 1862.
- John H. Felton, Co. F, Thirty-Ninth Infantry, enlisted August 17, 1862.
- Henry C. Luddington, Co. F, Thirty-Ninth Infantry, enlisted August 22, 1862.
- Peter D. Spain, Co. F, Thirty-Ninth Infantry, enlisted August 22, 1862, died August 25, 1865, at New York Harbor.
- Milton M. Young, Co. I, Thirty-ninth Infantry, enlisted August 22, 1862.
- Alexander H. Paisley, Fifth Sergeant, Co. G, Fortieth Infantry, enlisted August 15, 1862.
- John N. Baty, enlisted December 29, 1863, Co. F, Thirty-Ninth Infantry, re-enlisted Co. F, Seventh Veteran Infantry, June 5, 1865.
- James A. Clark, Co. K, Thirty-Ninth Infantry, enlisted March 29, 1864, captured an Altoona, Ga., October 5, 1864.
- Aaron E. Burson, Thirty-Ninth Infantry, Company unknown.
- Joseph N. Bilby, enlisted December 23, 1863, Co. F, Thirty-Ninth Infantry, re-enlisted Co. F, Seventh Veteran Infantry, June 5, 1865.
- Robert Stout, Drummer, Co. E, First Infantry, A. D, enlisted August 20, 1863.
- William Scott, Private, Co. E, First Infantry, A. D, enlisted August 20, 1863.
- Melville H. Deen, Co. E, Eighth Infantry, enlisted August 31, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, wounded at Corinth, October 4, 1862, re-enlisted in Co. E, Eighth Veteran Infantry, January 1, 1864.
- William Daugherty, enlisted August 10, 1861, Co. I, Eighth Infantry, re-enlisted Co. I, Eighth Veteran Infantry, January 1, 1864.
- William R. Johnson, enlisted Co. I, Eighth Infantry, August 10, 1861, re-enlisted Co. I, Eighth Veteran Infantry, January 1, 1864.
- Pertianond M. Whitaker, Co. K, Tenth Infantry, enlisted——, Veteranized February 11, 1864, died at Davenport, June 25, 1864.
- William Lumpkins, Co. B, Fifteenth Infantry, enlisted——, 1861, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., July, 1864, Veteranized as Sergeant, February 22, 1864.
- Levi M. Haworth, Co. F, Sixteenth Infantry, enlisted April 25, 1864, died at Rome, Ga., July 19, 1864.
- John A. Loshbaugh, Co. G, Seventeenth Infantry, enlisted——, 1862, Veteranized March 28, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY.

The First Cavalry Regiment raised, and tendered to the Government, by joint resolution of the State Legislature, at the extra session, was in the spring of 1861. It was accepted June 13, 1861, making it the oldest volunteer regiment in the service. It was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, October 15, 1861, and immediately after to the interior of the State, to look after guerrillas who infested that section. From November of that year, to the following March, the regiment was constantly on the move, and no regiment ever did greater service or covered more territory. So brilliant, quick and effective were their movements, the guerrillas soon gave them a wide berth wherever they went. In March, 1862, it was or-

dered to Sedalia, and for several months was divided into small detachments, scouring the country. July 9th the noted guerrilla Chief, Quantrell, was met in Cass county, and after a severe, sharp and short contest, he took to the brush, from which he was quickly driven out. In August it returned to Sedalia, and was frequently sent out, at night, making long and rapid dashes. In December, at Prairie Grove, it showed its fighting qualities, under great disadvantages. December 27th it started with the expedition of General Blunt, to Van Buren, Arkansas, and participated in its capture on the 28th, when it returned to Prairie Grove. The year 1863 was but a repetition of the first year. The presence of the regiment will be remembered at Huntsville, Dry Fork, Crooked Creek, Kingston, Yellville, Finley Fork, Mountain Grove, Pilot Knob and Jackson, the latter being the celebrated midnight attack April 26, 1863. In June, 1863, it was supplied with new and improved equipment, and joined the Little Rock Expedition. Up to that date, scarcely two men were equipped alike, but each had what he could get, from a musket to a pocket pistol. At Bayou Metoe, it, as a whole regiment, engaged the enemy, and, as usual, was in the front, and made a most successful charge. November and December was passed at Little Rock, doing post duty, meanwhile executing several brilliant skirmishing movements, in one of which 260 men suddenly came upon the enemy, in strong position, near Princeton, 800 strong. With a dash, they were routed, and several captured. This closed the work of 1863, and early in 1864 they were entitled to a veteran furlough, but, waiving the right, joined Steele's command, on the Camden Expedition, which was, owing to the rigor of winter, a severe one. It engaged the enemy at Spoonville March 30th; at Antoine April 2, in a five miles' running fight; at Little Missouri River, April 4, routing Price's Army. Arriving at Camden, it was accorded the honor of being first to enter. Here the regiment took its furlough, sold their horses, but retained their arms. They marched to Jenkin's Ferry, and by way of diversion assisted in scooping the enemy at that point, April 30. The non-veterans remained at Little Rock. The veterans came home, arriving May 17. June 30th found them again on the war path, and at Benton Barracks they were again mounted, and, July 27th, sent to Mexico and other points, operating against Price until December, when they went to Little Rock, where they scouted until February 20, 1865, when they moved to Memphis, to operate against Forrest's guerrillas, meeting them successfully at Tallahatchie. They remained at Memphis until the Confederacy collapsed, when they were ordered to join General Custer, at Alexandria, La., and started August 8. The regiment will probably never forget this movement. They were shamefully treated.

General Custer, by his infamous General Order No. 15, inherited the lasting hate of the entire regiment. The regiment arrived at Hempstead Aug. 26, without rations, barefooted and nearly naked, few blankets and no supplies. While there, says Lieutenant-Colonel McQueen, the regiment put in its time vainly "endeavoring to obey a series of voluminous, threatening and conflicting orders, general and special, and individual instructions, with as little prospect of success as an attempt to make a rope of sand." Gen. Custer treated the regiment as though they were a gang of thieves and desperadoes. Three days after arriving at Hempstead, five days' rations were given them, consisting of hogs' jowles, ornamented with tusks five inches long, and hard bread, spiced with maggots. Those who had

money, in violation of Order 15, and at the risk of condign punishment, purchased food, while those who had no money robbed the half-starved horses of their small pittance of poor corn. To complete the infamy of Order 15, all mail matter was ordered sent through the office of the Provost Marshal for that district, Gen. Custer probably being assured that the men would resist such treatment, and it is a significant fact that the regiment received no mail while there. But they found a way to the ear of the authorities at Washington, and the infamous orders were revoked. October 29 the regiment moved to Austin, where it was permitted to behave like soldiers and gentlemen. Here they remained while in the service, going out in detachments, to preserve order, protect the courts, and aid in reconstructing the machinery of the Federal Government. The regiment had during its service four different colonels, Fitz Henry Warren, James Otis Gower, Daniel Anderson, William Thompson. It was mustered out February 18, 1866, and disbanded at Davenport March 13, having been five years in service, with the record of being equal in discipline and drill to the best "regulars."

Warren county was represented in the field and staff as follows:

P. Gad Bryan, Lieutenant-Colonel, promoted from Major, July 10, 1862; enlisted June 13, 1861.

James M. Bryan, Adjutant, enlisted October 7, 1861.

David B. Allen, Assistant Surgeon, enlisted August 3, 1861, promoted Surgeon Thirtieth Infantry, April 10, 1863.

COMPANY D.

P. Gad Bryan, Captain, enlisted June 13, 1861, promoted Major, May 4, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel July 10, 1862, resigned February 12, 1863.

George M. Walker, Second-Lieutenant, from Quartermaster-Sergeant, veteranized January 1, 1864, promoted First Lieutenant June 19, 1864; Captain February 14, 1864.

James M. Bryan, First Sergeant, enlisted June 13, 1861.

Henry Shaver, Fourth Sergeant, enlisted July 18, 1861, discharged September 21, 1863, for disability.

Jeremiah T. Garrison, First Corporal, promoted Sixth Sergeant, September 1, 1862; discharged March 3, 1863. [Reported also Joseph T.]

Perry K. Crosswait, Second Corporal, enlisted June 13, 1861, promoted First Sergeant, October 7, 1861.

William H. Newman, Fourth Corporal, enlisted June 13, 1861, dis-

charged March 12, 1863, for promotion in First Arkansas.

Abraham Reeves, Sixth Corporal, enlisted July 18, 1861, killed at Eikin's Ford, Arkansas, April 4, 1864, veteranized January 4, 1864.

David W. Griffith, Eighth Corporal, enlisted July 18, 1861, discharged February 2, 1862, for disability.

Benj. F. Griffith, Bugler, enlisted July 18, 1861.

Willett Carpenter, Farrier, enlisted July 18, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864.

PRIVATEs.

AnDyke, Henry B., enlisted July 18, 1861, discharged November 9, 1861, for disability.

Barlow, John, enlisted June 13, 1861, promoted to Eighth Corporal May 1, 1862, veteranized January 1, 1864.

Black, Thomas, enlisted July 18, 1861, veteranized January 1 1864.

- Biggs, Aaron, enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Conrad, Samuel W., enlisted July 18, 1861, veteranized January 1, 1864.
 Deeker, Cornelius, enlisted July 1, 1861, veteranized January 1, 1864.
 Frausher, Andrew J., enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Foust, Andrew, enlisted July 18, 1861, killed by guerrillas May 15, 1862.
 Groom, Isaac E., enlisted July 18, 1861, captured February 23, 1863.
 Gilmore, Andrew J., enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Halterman, H. R., enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Hammon, John, enlisted June 13, 1861, promoted to Seventh Corporal June 1, 1862.
 Howery, James, enlisted July 18, 1861, veteranized January 1, 1864.
 Hill, Peter, enlisted June 18, 1861, wounded at Lafayette county, Missouri, March 11, 1863.
 Hicks, Wm. W., enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Judkins, Milton R., enlisted July 18, 1861, veteranized January 1, 1864.
 Judkins, Francis M., enlisted July 18, 1861, discharged August 30, 1862, for disability.
 Kerr, Wm. W., enlisted June 13, 1861, died at Fort Scott Kansas, December 17, 1862.
 Kendall, John T., enlisted June 13, 1864, promoted Farrier Oct. 1, 1861.
 Lewis, Charles, enlisted July 18, 1861, veteranized Jan. 4, 1864.
 Lewis, William, enlisted August 25, 1862.
 McMahan, John H., enlisted June 13, 1861, promoted Seventh Corporal October 7, 1861, discharged May 16, 1862, for disability.
 McClure, Amos H., enlisted June 13, 1861, promoted Bugler Sept. 1, 1862.
 Maine, Myron, enlisted July 18, 1861, discharged August 26, 1862.
 Martin, Charles C., enlisted July 18, 1861, died at Syracuse, Mo., Dec. 5, 1861.
 McGee, Wm., enlisted July 18, 1861, discharged March 27, 1862, for disability.
 Metcalf, Hiram, enlisted June 13, 1861, promoted Third Corporal Sept. 1, 1862, veteranized Jan. 1, 1864.
 Pettit, Jonathan, enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Ramsey, Wm. B., enlisted June 13, 1861, promoted Fifth Corporal Oct. 7, 1861, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 14, 1864, resigned May 12, 1865, veteranized Jan. 1, 1864.
 Rabbitt, James B., enlisted July 18, 1861, veteranized Jan. 1, 1864.
 Slough, Jesse, enlisted July 18; captured Feb. 23, 1863; veteranized Jan. 1, 1864.
 Stradley, Thomas T., enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Sydebotham, Jabez, enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Trimble, Enoch, enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Thompson, John J., enlisted July 18, 1861.
 Williams, Thomas, enlisted July 18, 1861; died at St. Louis Nov. 19, 1861.

ADDITIONAL.

- Anderson, John, enlisted Feb. 25, 1864.
 Delbridge, John C., enlisted August 1862.
 Judkins, Taylor, enlisted Feb. 5, 1864.
 Likes, John, enlisted Feb. 29, 1864.
 Likes, Martin, enlisted Feb. 29, 1864.
 Martin, Valentine, enlisted September 26, 1861.
 Miller, John W., enlisted Feb. 26, 1864.
 Newell, Geo. W., enlisted Feb. 25, 1864.
 Ott, William B., enlisted Feb. 29, 1864.

Orr, Ephriam L., enlisted Feb. 29, 1864.	Van Fleet, Jas. K. P., enlisted Feb. 25, 1864.
Rubles, Andrew J., enlisted Aug. 31, 1861; died at Otterville Mo., Jan. 16, 1862.	Shaver, Mathias, enlisted — — — ; veteranized Jan. 1, 1864.
Read, Zacariah, enlisted Feb. 28, 1864.	Gardner, Wm. H., enlisted Dec. 29, 1863,

SECOND CAVALRY.

The Second Cavalry was organized in August, 1861, mustered in Aug. 30, and began its active operations at Bird's Point, where it arrived Feb. 19, 1862. On the 27th it began the pursuit of Jeff. Thompson's army toward New Madrid, scattering his forces in all directions. Its principal service was in Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Mississippi, and under its gallant colonel (Hatch) acquired an enviable reputation for its dash and heroism. During the summer of 1862 it was attached to the cavalry brigade of Gen. Phil. Sheridan, with headquarters at Rienzie, Miss. In November it moved to La Grange, Tennessee, and from that point moved out with Grierson on his wonderful raid through Mississippi, to destroy railroads, bridges and property, to create a diversion in favor of the army moving to the attack of Vicksburg; the Second being detailed to make a feint in another direction to draw the enemy away from the main movement, and the enemy attacked it as though they believed it were the main column. The Second carried consternation with it, and fought right and left. It started with seventy rounds of ammunition, and had two left on getting to camp. It had 250 horses, worn down with fatigue; they broke down the second day. Train mules and borrowed mules were taken to remount the men. On arriving at camp the mules were returned and the men remounted. Fifty prisoners were taken, one hundred of the enemy wounded, and the barracks, stores and ammunition for 5,000 men destroyed.

The next important move of the Second was that in pursuit of Forrest to Jackson in July, 1863. In the winter of 1863-4 the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and after a furlough returned to Memphis, from whence it again joined in the pursuit of Forrest and in the operations against Hood in Tennessee. During the fall it had several severe engagements, and was constantly on the scout. Its officers were mentioned with high praise by commanders, for the conduct of the regiment during the campaign. It did not go with the march to Macon, Georgia. It was mustered out at Selma, Alabama, Sept. 19, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS REGIMENTS.

COMPANY D.

James McMerdo, Sixth Corporal, enlisted August 2, 1861, promoted Fifth Corporal, Sixth Sergeant October 15, 1862, Second Lieutenant February 2, 1864, wounded at West Point, Mo., February 25, 1864, veteranized March 1, 1864.	Barker, Johnson, Eighth Corporal, enlisted August 2, 1861, promoted Seventh Corporal, Second Corporal, Sergeant, veteranized March 1, 1864.
	Stephen B. Stark, Bugler, enlisted August 2, 1861, promoted from private.

Thomos T. Andrews, Bugler, enlisted August 1, 1861, veteranized March 1, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Baxter, William, enlisted August 2, 1861, died at Rienzi, Miss., July 19, 1862.

Cartright, Thomas, enlisted August 2, 1861, veteranized March 1, 1864.

Hall, James, enlisted August 1, 1861.

Edmonson, David, enlisted June 1, 1864.

Perkins, Zadoc, Company D, enlisted —, re-enlisted as veteran, March 1, 1864.

Irion, Silas B, Co. I, Fourth Cavalry, discharged November 5, 1862, for disability.

Hampton, John, Co. B, Second Cavalry, enlisted January 27, 1865.

Crosthwait, Harry W., Third Cavalry, enlisted December 12, 1863, Co. A.

Moore, John W., Third Cavalry, enlisted December 23, 1863, Co. A.

Randolph, John W., Third Cavalry,

enlisted December 23, 1864, Co. A.

Bishop, Aaron, Second Cavalry, enlisted June 6, 1864, company unknown.

Shore, Hopewell, Second Cavalry, enlisted February 2, 1864, company unknown.

Williams, Parkerson, Co. D, Third Cavalry, enlisted Feb. 15, 1864.

Stradley, Samuel A., Co. H, Fourth Veteran Cavalry, enlisted December 11, 1863.

Aldrich, William H., Co. I, Third Cavalry, enlisted February 15, 1864.

Biddle, Perry L, Co. I, Third Cavalry, enlisted February 13, 1864.

Brice, Wm. C., Co. I, Third Cavalry, enlisted December 12, 1863.

Bane, Robert, Co. I, Third Cavalry, enlisted February 22, 1864.

Dillon, Francis M., First Battery, enlisted December 23, 1863.

Turpin, Asa, Second Battery, enlisted October 24, 1862.

Scott, John D, Second Battery, enlisted December 1, 1862.

Davis, Milton R., Second Battery, enlisted October 2, 1862.

RECAPITULATION.

The patriotism and loyalty of Warren county is evidenced by the hearty and liberal response made to the demand for men to fill the ranks of the army. She was represented in twenty regimental organizations, and furnished nine hundred and sixty-six men, or largely in excess of her quota. The number of commissioned officers was as follows:

One Brevet Brigadier General; one Colonel; three Lieutenant-Colonels; two Majors; two Sergeant Majors; four Surgeons; three Adjutants; three Quarter Masters; fourteen Captains; twenty-one First Lieutenants; twenty-three Second Lieutenants.

George W. Clark, Brevet Brigadier General, promoted from Colonel Thirty-Fourth Infantry.

Paris P. Henderson, Colonel Tenth Infantry.

P. Gad Bryan, Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry.

John M. Cochrane, Major Tenth Infantry.

John Kern, Major Thirty-Fourth Infantry.

William M. Bryant, Adjutant Thirty-Fourth Infantry.

James M. Bryan, Battalion Adjutant First Cavalry.

Henry S. Bowman, Adjutant Tenth Infantry.
 Lewis Todhunter, Quarter Master Forty-Eighth Infantry.
 Charles W. Davis, Surgeon Thirty-Fourth Infantry.
 David B. Allen, Surgeon Thirtieth Infantry.
 Victor H. Coffman, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-Fourth Infantry.
 Hezekiah Fisk, Assistant Surgeon Fifteenth Infantry.
 Victor H. Coffman, Sergeant-Major Thirty-Fourth Battalion.
 Hubbard C. Henderson, Sergeant-Major Forty-Eighth Infantry.
 Joseph T. Meek, Quarter-Master Sergeant, Thirty-Fourth Infantry.
 Wesley M. White, Quarter-Master Sergeant Forty-Eighth Infantry.
 Ephriam G. Sandy, Quarter-Master Sergeant Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Eighth Infantry consolidated.
 John W. Brown, Commissary Sergeant Third Infantry.
 James Talbott, Commissary Sergeant, Forty-Eighth Infantry.
 John M. Folger, Hospital Steward, Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Eighth Infantry consolidated.

Adam L. Ogg, Captain Co. A, Third Infantry.	Isaac Sexton, First Lieutenant Co. B, Tenth Infantry.
John M. Cochrane, Captain Co. G, Tenth Infantry.	John M. Cochrane, First Lieutenant Co. G, Tenth Infantry.
M. C. Randleman, Captain Co. B, Tenth Infantry.	James H. Millen, First Lieutenant Co. G, Tenth Infantry.
E. J. Kuhn, Captain Co. G, Tenth Infantry.	E. J. Kuhn, First Lieutenant, Co. G, Tenth Infantry.
William P. Guthrie, Captain Co. B, Thirty-Fourth Infantry.	Hezekiah Fiske, First Lieutenant Co. G, Fifteenth Infantry.
Daniel H. Lyons, Captain Co. C, Thirty-Fourth Infantry.	Daniel Embree, First Lieutenant Co. G, Fifteenth Infantry.
James H. Knox, Captain Co. D, Thirty-Fourth Infantry.	William Michael, First Lieutenant, Co. G, Eighteenth Infantry.
John Kern, Captain Co. H, Thirty-Fourth Infantry.	John S. C. Wasson, First Lieutenant, Co. B, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
James S. Clark, Captain Co. C, Thirty-Fourth Infantry.	Cyrus F. Boyd, First Lieutenant, Co. B, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
James A. Dungan, Captain Co. B, Thirty-Fourth Infantry.	Hubbard C. Henderson, First Lieutenant, Co. C, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
Ebenezer Herring, Captain Co. H, Thirty-Fourth Infantry.	Elias Perry, First Lieutenant Co. C, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
John M. Lee, Captain Co. D, Thirty-Fourth Infantry.	Thomas L. Dilley, First Lieutenant Co. D, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
Robert Longshore, Captain Co. A, Forty-Eighth Infantry.	Ebenezer Herring, First Lieutenant Co. H, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
George M. Walker, Captain Co. D, First Cavalry.	Robert E. Martin, First Lieutenant Co. A, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth consolidated.
George W. Clarke, First Lieutenant Co. G, Third Infantry.	John McAndrew, First Lieutenant Co. E, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth consolidated.
Philo G. C. Merrill, First Lieutenant Co. G, Third Infantry.	
Samuel Irwin, First Lieutenant Co. G, Third Infantry.	

Alexander H. Paisley, First Lieutenant Co. G, Fortieth Infantry.
 Ashel Ward, First Lieutenant Co. A, Forty-eighth Infantry.
 Philo G. C. Merrill, Second Lieutenant Co. G, Third Infantry.
 Charles L. Anderson, Second Lieutenant Co. G, Third Infantry.
 Oren Adkins, Second Lieutenant Co. B, Tenth Infantry.
 W. N. Cooper, Second Lieutenant Co. B, Tenth Infantry.
 Robert Longshore, Second Lieutenant Co. G, Tenth Infantry.
 John M. Cochran, Second Lieutenant Co. G, Tenth Infantry.
 J. S. Smith, Second Lieutenant Co. G, Tenth Infantry.
 Hezekiah Fiske, Second Lieutenant Co. G, Fifteenth Infantry.
 Daniel Embree, Second Lieutenant Co. G, Fifteenth Infantry.
 James S. Clark, Second Lieutenant Co. C, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
 John M. Lee, Second Lieutenant Co. D, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Augustus B. Swift, Second Lieutenant Co. D, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
 Thomas L. Dilley, Second Lieutenant Co. D, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
 James A. Dungan, Second Lieutenant Co. G, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
 Thomas G. Milligan, Second Lieutenant Co. H, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
 John McAndrew, Second Lieutenant Co. H, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
 Clinton J. Comins, Second Lieutenant Co. I, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
 Moses F. Clark, Second Lieutenant Co. A, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth consolidated.
 Archibald R. Henry, Second Lieutenant Co. E, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth consolidated.
 S. B. Lindsay, Second Lieutenant Co. A, Forty-eighth Infantry.
 William B. Ramsey, Second Lieutenant Co. D, First Cavalry.
 John C. Hammon, Second Lieutenant Co. D, First Cavalry.

DECORATION DAY—1878.

Warren county has never had a formal soldiers' re-union, but has kept green the memories of "the times that tried men's souls," by faithfully decorating the graves of the dead who gave their lives for the cause.

That of 1878 was, perhaps, the most notable of these events. The *Indianola Tribune*, of the following week, we find the following faithful account of the ceremonies of that occasion, which we reproduce as follows:

In his address last Thursday, the substance of which we publish below, Rev. Berry alluded to that quotation from Shakspeare, which says that the good which men do is interred with their bones while the evil lives after them. Mr. Berry, with very good reason for doing so, discredited the truth of the first part of this oft quoted statement. That the good which men sometimes do lives after them needs no better argument than was furnished last Thursday when nearly every citizen of Indianola and surrounding country assembled for the purpose of honoring the soldiers who sacrificed their lives during the late war that our country might be preserved. Decoration day is, as Mr. Collings, the President of the day, expressed it, one in which all can forget political and other differences and become of one accord in strewing our soldiers' graves with flowers. Democrats and Republicans, Christians of all sects, men of various business connections, the old folks and the children—all vied with each other in the enobling exercises of the day.

THE MARCH TO THE CEMETERY.

The ladies had sent flowers in abundance to the court-house during the forenoon, and other ladies, there assembled, lost no time in arranging tasteful and fragrant bouquets. Three basketsfull were sent to the cemetery in advance, and many were carried there by citizens. The procession formed at one o'clock, it being headed by the carriage containing the President of the day, Mr. George Collings, the speakers, Messrs. Carpenter and Berry, and the Chaplain, Rev. Silas Johnson. Following this carriage was a large wagon containing the ladies of the glee club, and the little girls who were to decorate the graves, carrying swords made of evergreens and flowers and flags. Next came soldiers, bearing arms, under command of J. W. Barnes, headed by the drum corps and followed by citizens on foot and in carriages. The procession was very long, extending several blocks. The venerable 'Squire Cozad was the standard bearer. Reaching the cemetery, president, speakers, chaplain, glee club, decorating committee and soldiers marched to the speaker's stand, passing near the gate, under an arch on which were the words, in evergreen letters, "Our Honored Dead." This arch was a subject for much admiration.

REV. T. S. BERRY'S ADDRESS.

After music by the glee club and prayer by Rev. Johnson, Mr. Collings introduced Rev. T. S. Berry, of this city, who spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

The great dramatist makes Mark Antony say over the dead body of Cæsar:

"The good that men does is interred with their bones, the evil lives after them."

Either he lived in a worse age than ours or once he was mistaken. Now at least, it is not true. Men seldom get justice while they live, seldom do they fail to get it when they are dead. There may be men here who were not in sympathy with our soldiers when they fought; none are here who do not feel the propriety of these services and cordially share in them.

I trust that we are gathered here with an intelligent appreciation of what we do. It will be wickedness if this annual service shall ever become a mere ceremony. It ought to be prefaced with a period of study, that it may be performed in suitable spirit, and bring proper results. We should come to these graves with no less—perhaps with more—emotion than we visit the graves of those we have buried out of our own families. These men were our neighbors, our friends, our brethren; but they bear a relation to us out of which a sense of gratitude should come, and an affection not felt for even our deceased relatives. Late in the war, a poor man, with a large family, was drafted. Unable to buy a substitute, he was preparing to answer the inexorable call. A neighbor, without responsibilities, perceiving his distress, volunteered to go in his place. He fell, and was buried in a hospitable cemetery in Nashville. After the war a man was seen erecting a plain head-board by a grave in that cemetery, while he watered it with tears. Being asked the cause of his grief—if a son or a brother had fallen—the poor man said, "he died for me, he died for me,"

telling the story of his friendship. As properly may we come to these graves to-day, bringing our flowers and realizing that these men died for us. They stood between us and our homes and the danger and lost their lives that ours might not be lost. "There is no glory to a dead soldier," said Grant, when he abandoned the idea of capturing Vicksburg by assault and restored to siege. Yet when the grand review at Washington followed the collapse of the rebellion, five hundred thousand Union soldiers were not there to share in it. Their lives had purchased triumph for the rest. The national republican convention of 1864 pledged the nation that "the memories of those who had fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance." We can do no more, and we are met to fulfill that pledge.

Fellow citizens, it becomes us—it behooves us—as we stand by these graves, to remember why they fell. The answer to that question will teach us at once humility and vigilance. The war that made these graves was no burst of passion from the surface of society. It was a volcanic eruption, caused by interior and long struggling forces. Since the smoke of battle was lifted none fail to see that slavery was the cause, and honest thinking will show that the guilt of slavery was distributed through the whole nation. The constitution, framed in 1787, was in perfect dissonance with the declaration of 1776. That constitution recognizing the fact of slavery, providing for three-fifths representation for slaves—compelling the rendition of fugitive slaves and clearing the seas for the slave trade for twenty years—was indeed protested against by our section, but it received the indorsement of the delegates from all the States, and was afterward approved by the several State conventions. Slavery blunted the conscience and corrupted the morals of the South, but the blunting and corruption were natural results of slavery and the whole country was guilty in fixing that evil upon them. The heavens rule, justice demanded expiation and our 500,000 fallen heroes were no more than our share of the sacrifice. The great president had conviction of this awful ill-desert when he said "if God wills that it [the war] continue until the wealth piled up by the bondsmen two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword—still it must be said 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'” If our fathers had been valiant in dealing with this question when their consciences were right upon it, this giant which terrified the land might have been strangled in his cradle and their children saved from a baptism of blood.

The same God rules now. If injustice to American Indians, or Chinese or any other race or class shall cry to Him, He will exact of us *in blood*, payment to the last farthing.

It is not unnatural for us, standing by these graves, to feel indignation rise toward those who shed their blood. Against this feeling let us heroically set ourselves! Cultivation of malice will simply cheat us of the possession of which five hundred thousand lives were the purchase price—a union restored and maintained in heart as well as in territory. May our flowers to-day be incense to God as well as tribute to our honored dead, and may the blood of a million victims cement the whole country into *real* and *everlasting reunion*.

GOVERNOR CARPENTER'S ADDRESS.

The address of Mr. Berry was delivered without the aid of notes, and was listened to with the closest attention. He was followed, after music by the choir, by ex-Governor Carpenter, whose address we here give:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The first inaugural address of Abraham Lincoln closed in these solemn and pathetic words: "I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Standing as this great brained and great hearted man then did, confronting a treasonable confederacy of seceding states whose ambassadors were boldly seeking the recognition of their new government, whilst throughout all the South, men were training to the use of arms and the discipline of the camp, his anxiety to speak some magic words which would alloy the madness of disunionism aroused his mind to a passion akin to the inspiration "which touched Israel's hallowed lips with fire." And yet in presence of these tremendous issues, with the burden of peace or war resting upon his soul, he could command no words more affective, nor appeal to any sentiment more inspiring to patriotism, then to recall the memories stretching from battle-fields and patriot graves to the hearts and hearth-stones of all the people. Seventeen years have come and gone since the American people listened with hushed breath to the solemn utterances of that address. The echo of the plaintive voice in which these words were uttered still lingers on the ear, notwithstanding since they were spoken, the tread of more than a million marching men has shaken the continent, whilst the roar of battle and groans of dying men have seemed to fill the very air of Heaven. And when this deadly strife had ended in the defeat of treason, the mystic chords of memory were stretching from new and unnumbered battle-fields and from 800,000 additional patriot graves to hearts and hearth-stones all over this broad land. It is therefore appropriate and heart touching and ennobling for those who feel a desire to keep alive the memories and the patriotic influences and purposes of the war, while at the same time they pay a tribute to the memory of men who made the last sacrifice possible in support of a cause, to join in the beautiful ceremonial which brings us here to-day. But what can I say to add to the impressiveness or to deepen the emotions of this occasion? These silent mounds, tenderly decorated by the hand of affection, speak more impressively than is possible to human utterance. Yet it may not be amiss, standing as we do to-day above these graves, for us to consider briefly how we may best preserve the institutions for which these men laid down their lives. If these dead heroes could come back and direct the methods by which their memories should be perpetuated and their homes honored, they would tell us: "If you preserve the institutions which we died to save, if you enlarge and perfect them, and so keep and direct public sentiment that the comrades who stood by our sides in the supreme hour, shall never, in the language of the great general who led us, be called to apologize for the part they took in the war, it will more truly honor the dead, than any apotheosis of our names or than the erection of monuments to our memories." And,

my fellow-citizens, nothing can more surely lift us, the living, above ourselves, and teach us that life and its great purposes are not combined in the petty ambitions and vexations which so constantly engross our thoughts and employ our time, as coming back on each returning decoration day, to this cemetery, and laying our hearts upon these mounds and mingling our tears with the surviving friends of these dead heroes.

It is well, too, for us, when standing in this solemn presence, a spot where all vindictiveness should be put under our feet, and when inspired by the calm and considerate judgment which comes of meeting face to face amid scenes that forcibly remind us of the inevitable hour, to glance at the principles for which these men and their comrades fought, and at the results of the victory they achieved. If any one who fell fighting in Confederate ranks had found a grave in this beautiful cemetery, and some generous and tender heart had sought out that grave and covered it with flowers as a tribute to a brave man, who, though fighting in a bad cause, fell like a soldier, the magnanimity which led to such generous consideration for a fallen foe would have the approval of brave men everywhere. But when we are told that the grave of the soldier who died that free government might not perish from the earth, and that of him who died in the vain attempt to destroy free government, should both alike be tenderly decorated because the time has come for us to forget the difference between the two, my soul revolts at the suggestion. The cause for which these men fought was right, that of their enemies wrong, and neither lapse of time nor change of condition can ever alter this great fact of history. And he who, anywhere or in any presence, or for any purpose, flippantly says that where the North and South met in arms, Greek met Greek, and that the Union forces were victorious because they had the most Greeks, belittles the sacrifices of the most tremendous conflict of the century, upon the result of which were suspended issues equal to those that led Him who rules upon the land and ocean to stretch forth His arm and part the waters of the sea that lay in the pathway of his chosen people. When the mother, the wife, the sister, bade the son and husband and brother the last good-bye, and encouraged them to go forth to do, and dare, and if needs be die, for the Union, they believed that the God who directed the footsteps of the pilgrim to Plymouth Rock, and to whom Washington prayed when his little army seemed upon the verge of ruin, was upon the side of battalions mustering to save the present government of the earth, and that his face would be turned against those fighting to establish an oligarchy as oppressive as the rule of the Pharaohs. When we cease to remember the distinction between fighting bravely for a good cause, and fighting with equal bravery for a bad cause, we say to the world, that we have arrived at a period in our history when we believe in order to foster trade, to restore prostrate business, to build railways, to sell our merchandise, and to market our farm products, it is necessary to sell our convictions and that they are therefore sold. If our coming here one day in each year will but prevent us from surrendering our souls to sordid and mercenary principles, and keep us during the remaining three hundred and sixty-four days of the year from being dissatisfied, selfish, and complaining lives, the mystic chords of memory will not stretch from these patriotic graves to our hearts and hearth-stones in vain.

Again, walking the streets of this silent city, impressively reminds us of the sacrifices it has cost to preserve free government, and of the fact

that new sacrifices may be required of us. It perhaps is unnecessary that I should here and now dwell upon dangers which to-day threaten the peace and safety of the great cities of the country. The tranquil homes which compose the agriculturalists of the great West do not start from their slumber at every strange midnight sound, and look from their windows with a shuddering fear of seeing beneath them a communistic mob bearing a torch in one hand and spoils in the other. We may congratulate ourselves that our lives are cast in places where the only reminder we have that this social element, which is old in Europe but new in America, has been transplanted to our shores, is in the occasional cringing tramp who begs a meal at our doors. But it behooves us to discard doctrines which may encourage socialistic tendencies on the farms and in the villages of the West. These great cities that throb and pulsate with commercial life are the exchanges and consumers of our surplus, and the public sentiment of all our town meetings, our common schools, our colleges, our churches and our firesides, must roll back upon their uneasy population such a demand for public order that the enemies of peace will shrink to their dens of shame and their haunts of crime. Let us be careful that we ourselves cultivate no doctrines and accept no dogmas whose logical deductions will themselves build up a *Commune* even upon the prairies. I would not have capital given any advantage over labor, either in legislation or in public sentiment, nor would I permit corporate wealth by any special privileges to override the rights and interests of the small capitalist and the toiler on the farm. On the other hand I would not stifle the ambition and enterprise of great accumulators, if it were possible by legislation to effectually hedge the way that leads to the wealth of the millionaire. He who would establish the precedent of attempting to control private accumulations, or would seek to produce an equilibrium in ownership, by advocating the regulation of the hours of toil and the wages of the laborer, or would attempt the illusory scheme of leveling the capital of the country by watering the currency which becomes its wealth and forms the basis of its exchanges, may himself live to reap the logical consequences of his illogical theories.

Four years ago I thought I saw on the political horizon a cloud then no bigger than a man's hand, but now so broad as to portend a storm, and I then said in a public address: "Much has been said as to which should be the subject and which the master—capital or labor. Were the question submitted to me, which of these two elements should rule, my emphatic answer would be, *neither*. They should both stand side by side, co-equal, the one the complement of the other." And again I said, in speaking of toilers for wages: "Unless we build wisely for these as well as others, in less than two decades from now there will be formidable conventions of this great and increasing class demanding, by resolution and political action such legislation as will fix their hours of daily work and the price per day for working same." But I may be asked for a specific for the difficulties suggested, and I pause only to outline two or three of the most effective remedies:

- 1st. The intelligence and morality which may be acquired through the influence of good schools, an open church, and a free press are the most effective cures to communism. The intelligent and moral man or woman loves law and order, and will not consent to revolutionary measures either

to satiate partisan prejudice or to feed those who are hungry because they are unthrifty.

2d. The right to life, liberty, and the undisturbed ownership of property, all of which constitute a basis for the pursuit of happiness, should be impressed upon the young as a part of the teachings of our religion, our politics, and our schools.

3d. We must believe ourselves and teach those who are to come after us, that industry, sobriety, and economy, and not speculation and extravagance, will alone lead to permanent success.

4th. We must come here at least once a year to impress ourselves that whatever else may betide, our first and highest political obligation is due to our country.

I am not singular in these views. Agreeing with me are the wisest and noblest men in the country. But the other day Gen. Garfield, one of the truest, ablest and bravest men in Congress, declared (I give the spirit of his remarks caught from a telegraphic report,) that combinations preparing violent measures to destroy the value of capital, should be met with force, whilst equally wicked combinations of capital, to oppress industry or overburden production are alike deserving the indignant condemnation of honest men.

Another useful lesson which an annual visit to these graves should teach us, is the folly of an unreasoning party spirit. I have no doubt of the value of political parties as the conservators of honest government. But when the spirit of partisanship reaches the point of willingness to subvert the government, or to endanger revolution for party ends, it has become the fell spirit of anarchy and treason. How widely at variance are the purposes of such partisanship with the teachings and practice of those who laid the foundation of our government, and with the spirit of our institutions as exemplified in their earlier history. When we look upon the billowy earth beneath which sleep one hundred and forty of the bravest and best of Warren county, and glance back over the four years in which the great events occurred that demanded and received these costly sacrifices, and when we remember the grand inspirations which took hold of every loyal heart in America, sent brave men to the war, set their families and friends to devising means for making life in the camp more tolerable, inspired tender women and true-hearted girls to find their way to the front, where with super-human courage and fortitude they nursed and cared for the sick, wounded and dying, while their sisters at home prayed and knit and sewed and forwarded sanitary delicacies; how, as compared with such self-sacrificing devotion and excellence of character, the tricks of trade, the small ants of politics, and the schemes of selfish partisanship minify the authors and rebuke the petty purposes which too often absorb our lives.

In what I have said to-day, I have spoken to the living more than of the dead. Our record is still to be made up; that of these men is complete. Their histories are closed. Poets may sing of them, historians may write of them, we may mingle our tears with those of their surviving friends, decorate their graves with beautiful flowers, erect marble monuments to their memories, enshrine their names in our heart of hearts, but all these things will neither add to nor detract from what they were. But if the fragrance of these flowers shall be reflected in our lives, if from henceforth our hearts are influenced to more tender solicitude for our fellows, if our

patriotism is more exalted, our natures more enlarged, and if our resolves to live truer and better lives are strengthened, we will not have come here in vain, and the mystic chords of memory stretching from these patriotic graves to the hearts and hearthstones will have touched effectively the better angels of our natures. In this spirit and with this purpose we should come each year, and in the language of Will Carleton, next to Whittier the most heart-winning of America's song-singers, we should:

“Cover them over with beautiful flowers;
Deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours;
Lying so silent by night and by day.
Sleeping the years of their manhood away:
Years they had marked for joys of the hour;
Years they must waste in the sloth of the grave.
All the bright laurels they sought to make bloom
Fell to the earth when they went to the tomb.
Give them the meed, they have won the past;
Give them the honors their merits forecast;
Give them the chaplets they won in the strife;
Give them the laurels they lost with their life.
Cover them over—yes cover them over—
Parent, and husband, and brother, and lover:
Crown in your hearts these dead heroes of ours;
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

“Cover the thousands who sleep far away—
Sleep where their friends cannot find them to-day;
They who in mountain and hillside and dell
Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell.
Softly the grass-blade creeps round their repose;
Sweetly above them the wild floweret blows;
Zephyrs of freedom fly gently o'er head,
Whispering names for the patriot dead.
So in our minds we will name them once more,
So in our hearts we will cover them o'er;
Roses and lilies and violets blue
Blown in our souls for the brave and the true.
Cover them over—yes, cover them over—
Parent, and husband, and brother, and lover;
Think of those far away heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

“When the long years have crept slowly away,
E'en to the dawn of Earth's funeral day;
When, at the archangel's trumpet and tread,
Rise up the faces and forms of the dead;
When the great world its last judgment awaits;
When the blue sky shall swing open its gates,
And our long columns march silently through,
Past the Great Captain for final review;
Then for the blood that has flowed for the right,
Crowns shall be given, untarnished and bright;
Then the ear of each war-martyred son
Proudly shall hear the good judgment, 'well done.'
Blessings for garlands shall cover them over—
Parent, and husband, and brother, and lover:
God will reward these dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.”

DECORATING THE GRAVES.

Governor Carpenter's address was a well prepared, finely delivered and commendable one. He spoke very distinctly and interested all who were

within the bounds of his voice. At its close some excellent music was contributed by the glee club, after which 'Squire Cozad pronounced the benediction, and the decorating committee, assisted by several little misses, proceeded to decorate the graves. Two fine bouquets and a saber made of flowers and evergreens were placed upon each grave. The soldiers followed the decorating committee, the company being divided into three squads, each of which fired a volley across the graves as they came to them. About twenty-five graves of soldiers, including the grave of one hero of the revolutionary war, were decorated by the committee. Besides the flowers thus strewn a great many were placed upon the graves by private parties.

Decoration day passed off very successfully. The appropriate exercises that were held awakened patriotic memories, and, it is to be hoped, renewed and intensified in the hearts of all who were present their love of country, besides creating a closer sympathy between those who joined in them. May its influence be lasting and profitable in the development of brotherly feeling. Mr. Berry remarked that the grave of a southern soldier had there been one in our cemetery, would have been decked with flowers with as much tenderness as was shown in the strewing of the graves of our northern heroes. This sentiment met a response in the hearts of nearly all present, and especially in those of the veterans who met such men face to face in our late struggle. If there could be mingled in our politics all over our land more of the decoration day spirit, it would not be long till there would be only geographical lines to divide the North and South.

THE HARD WORKERS.

Much credit is due to many ladies and gentlemen who rendered the various committees such efficient aid. The ladies are especially deserving of thanks for their generosity in furnishing and preparing flowers. Without their assistance the day would not have been the success that it was. Thanks are also due to the little misses, who added so much to the pleasure of the occasion by the help they rendered the decorating committee. This committee would return earnest thanks to the following named misses: May Prichard, Alice Peck, Mamie Noble, Minnie Boatright, Gertie Edwards, Corena Carpenter, Ina Kircher, Ina Culbertson, Dolly Meek, and Minnie Shepherd.

Warren county furnished 966 soldiers in the war—about a full regiment—and her position was rendered honorable by the acts of her privates, as well as by her regimental and general officers. And those who remained at home did not forget their duty.

In 1865 there was levied and collected on the bounty fund, in Warren county, the sum of \$924.45, and in 1865 the sum of \$7,095.11, making a total for bounties of \$17,019.56. There was levied and collected of the soldiers' relief fund, in 1864, the sum of \$5,282.22, and in the year 1865 the sum of \$5,995, making a total of relief fund of \$11,277.98, and of both bounty and relief funds, a total of \$28,297.24, in the space of two years. This is a very creditable showing, indeed, and deserves recognition in the military history of the county.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

The following beautiful poem, which has won for its author a National reputation, and has been sung in the theaters of Europe, was written in a Southern prison by Adjutant S. H. M. Byers, at present (1879) U. S. Consul at Zurich, Switzerland. In his little book, "What I saw in Dixie," on pages 73-4, he copies from his diary, December 25, 1865, as follows: "This is my second Christmas in prison. * * * * *

Lieutenant Tower, of Ottumwa, Iowa, who had lost a leg in the army, and was afterward captured, is now to be exchanged and sent home. He wears a hollow, artificial wooden limb in place of the one he lost; this we packed full of letters, one of which contained 'Sherman's March to the Sea.' The rebels little suspected our novel way of communicating with our friends. The lieutenant went safely through, and the letters were all delivered ":

Our camp fires shone bright on the mountains
That frowned on the river below,
While we stood by our guns in the morning
And eagerly watched for the foe—
When a rider came out from the darkness
That hung over mountain and sea,
And shouted, "Boys, up and be ready,
For Sherman will march to the sea."

Then cheer upon cheer for bold Sherman
Went up from each valley and glen,
And the bugles re-echoed the music
That came from the lips of the men,
For we knew that the stars in our banner
More bright in their splendor would be,
And that blessings from Northland would greet us
When Sherman marched down to the sea.

Then forward, boys, forward to battle,
We marched on our wearisome way,
And we stormed the wild hills of Resaca—
God bless those who fell on that day—
Then Kenesaw, dark in its glory,
Frowned down on the flag of the free,
But the East and the West bore our standards,
And Sherman marched on to the sea.

Still onward we pressed, till our banners
Swept out from Atlanta's grim walls,
And the blood of the patriot dampened
The soil where the traitor flag falls;
But we paused not to weep for the fallen,
Who slept by each river and tree,
Yet we twined them a wreath of the laurel,
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

O, proud was our army that morning
That stood where the pine darkly towers,
When Sherman said, "Boys, you are weary,
This day fair Savannah is ours."
Then sang we a song for our chieftain
That echoed o'er river and lea,
And the stars in our banner shone brighter,
When Sherman marched down to the sea.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

INDIANOLA.

ACKORS, ELIAS, laborer.

Alexander, J. B., tinner.

Anderson, J. P., deputy clerk.

APPLEGATE, DR. A. J., physician and surgeon; born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1830, and was raised there on a farm; emigrated to Iowa in November, 1856, and to this county in 1857, and engaged in farming and teaching school, and at the same time pursuing his medical studies; he enlisted in the 34th Iowa Infantry, and was afterward appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and served until the close of the war, and since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession; he married Miss L. J. Hamilton, in 1865; she was born in Ohio.

ARMSTRONG, R. S., druggist; born in Rutland, Vermont, in 1850, and moved to Michigan in 1853, and to Indiana in 1863, and learned his present business in Elkhart, Indiana; he married Miss Laura E. Van Pelt, in October, 1873; she was born in Ohio; their family consists of two children: Mabel, aged two and one-half years, and Harry, an infant son.

Austin, E., merchant.

Austin, J. B., shoemaker.

BABB, R., proprietor of the National Hotel; born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1810;

he was raised in this State on a farm until eighteen years of age; previous to this time he had crossed the Alleghany mountains three times with a six-horse team; in 1828 he moved to Ohio and learned the wagon-making trade, and carried on the business nine years; then moved to Clinton county, Indiana, and engaged in merchandizing; while living here was elected sheriff of the county, and served four years; in 1849 he again changed his location, settling in Bloomington, Illinois, and engaged in selling goods and keeping hotel; he came to this county in 1854, and commenced trading in stock and selling goods; in 1866 he purchased the National Hotel, and has conducted it successfully since that time; he married Miss Elizabeth Anderson, February 2, 1832; she was born in Greene county, Ohio; they have three children living: Martha J., now Mrs. Myers, Mary E., wife of J. H. Whitney, and Hannah M.; they have lost four.

Baker, O. H., teacher.

BAKER, DR. E. L., physician and surgeon; son of the late Gen. N. B. and Lucretia Baker; born in Concord, New Hampshire; his father was a former governor of New Hampshire, and came to Iowa in 1856, and was the adjutant-general of the State from 1861 to

1871, being in office during the time of the rebellion, and his name became a household word in every family. The subject of this sketch was educated at Racine, Wis., and the United States Naval Academy; he made choice of medicine as a profession, and received his medical education at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and the Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky; during the winter of 1872 and 1873 he was assistant-surgeon of the Marine Hospital in Louisville; he came to this county in 1875, and has built up a successful practice; he also holds the office of coroner; he married Miss Eva N. Otwell, February 13, 1878; she was born in Bloomington, Indiana; they have an infant daughter.

Barns, S., constable.

Barker, A. W., merchant.

BARNES, JOHN W., sheriff of Warren county; was born in Madison county, Indiana, in 1841; he came to Clayton county, Iowa, in 1851, and moved to this county in 1857; he was raised a farmer and owns a farm of 300 acres; he enlisted in the 34th Iowa Infantry, during the late war, and served three years and was in fourteen general engagements; he has held various township offices previous to his election to his present position in 1877; he married Miss Cynthia Bundy in August, 1866; she was born in Quincy, Illinois; they have four children: Lora, Walter, Clyde and Charles R.

BARKER, M. R., merchant; was born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1825, and was raised on a farm; he came to this State in 1845, and settled in Fairfield, Jefferson county, and lived there five years, and then removed to this county in 1850, and has been selling goods

since that time, his being the oldest house in business in the city; he married Miss Rachel L. Cox, in 1850; she was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1858; he afterward married Miss Esther A. Cox, a sister of his first wife; she was born in Indiana; their family consists of three children, by first marriage: Arthur W., Alice M., now Mrs. Berry, and Louisa K., now Mrs. C. H. McCune; two by second marriage: George E. and Warren W.

Beck, Josiah, Jeweler.

BERRY, W. H., attorney; of the firm of Henderson & Berry; was born in Cass county, Illinois, in 1849, and removed with his parents to this county in 1867; he was educated at Simpson Centenary College, and graduated in the class of 1872; he read law, and was admitted to the bar before Judge Maxwell in 1873, and has been associated with J. H. Henderson in the practice of his profession since that time; he married Miss Alice M. Barker, daughter of M. R. Barker, Esq., one of Warren county's early settlers, in 1875; she was born in Indianola, and educated at Simpson Centenary College, and graduated in the same class with her husband.

BERRY, REV. T. S., President of Simpson Centenary College; was born in Cass county, Ill., in 1841; his early life was spent on a farm; he enlisted in the 114th Illinois Infantry during the late war, and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Company D; he was wounded at Guntown, Miss., and taken prisoner and held in the hands of the enemy eleven months; after his discharge from the army he attended Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., and graduated in 1870; he also graduated at the Northwestern University, in

the same place, in 1872; his first charge was at Carlisle in this county; he was for a time pastor of a church in Des Moines, and later in Indianola; in July, 1878, he was elected President of Simpson Centenary College, and under his leadership it has been eminently successful; President Berry has pursued his ministerial calling with untiring zeal, energy, and with a success which has earned for him no inferior rank among the clergy of the State; he is a man of strong sharp intellect, untiring ambition and an attractive speaker; the success that has crowned his efforts, and the prominence he has attained, while yet so young, is a monument which might satisfy an ordinary ambition; he married Miss Lou A. Van Eaton, a native of Cass county, Ill., in 1865; their family consists of two children: Hattie and Mary.

BISHOP, A. C., attorney; was born in Warren county in 1850, and raised here; he was educated at Simpson Centenary College, and Des Moines University, and graduated in 1874; he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876; he is associated in the practice of his profession with W. F. Powell, under the firm name of Powell & Bishop.

Bonney, G. H., physician.

Bradshaw, Charles, tinner.

BRYSON, JESSE, proprietor of the Novelty Mills; was born in Lancaster county, Penn., May 3, 1837, and was raised there in the milling business; he came to Muscatine, Iowa, and lived there one year; and in 1856 settled in Iowa City, and lived there until 1869, when he removed to this city; in 1876 he built the above named mills at a cost, including ground, of \$15,000; it is fitted

up with the latest improved machinery, and the demand for his flour often necessitates the running of his mills day and night; he married Miss Eliza Hagens in 1855; she was born in Lancaster county, Penn.; they have six children: Frankie, now Mrs. Shepherd, Charles L., Millie, Harry, Joie and Jessie.

BUFFINGTON, C. A., druggist; was born in Madison county, Ill., in 1841; he was raised in this county and St. Louis, where he learned his present business; he lived in Quincy eight years, and Indianapolis three years, previous to his coming to this county in May, 1876; he married Miss Lydia Lane in 1875; she was born in Pike county, Illinois.

Burkett, John, jailor.

Burtch, Nelson, laborer.

Burtch, A. E., painter.

Burbery, Stephen, grocer.

Butler, O. K., jeweler.

BUTLER, W. H., retired farmer; was born in Virginia in 1815, and came to Indianola, with his parents, in 1821; he was engaged in stock trading, in Wisconsin, for about fifteen years; he came to this county in 1864, and bought the land that he now owns, which consists of 335 acres, and also owns a nice residence in town, which he occupies; he was married in Indianola, in 1858, to Miss S. E. Truitt; they have a family of two sons: William F. and Edward P. He was through the Northern part of the State as early as 1845, but did not locate; since he came to the county his occupation has been that of a farmer.

CALHOUN, REV. JOSEPH, clergyman.

Calhoun, S. S., commission merchant.

CAMPBELL, J. W., dealer in hardware, stoves and manufacturer of

tin-ware; was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1825, and lived there until 1857, and then came to Washington county, Iowa, where he resided until his removal to this county in 1867; he married Miss Lizzie Riddle in 1845; she was a native of Mahoning county, Ohio; their family consists of five children: Nancy A., Valerie J., Alice C., Mamie R. and Lizzie E.

Carpenter, G. C., professor.

Carter, J., barber.

CARRUTHERS, W. B., of the firm of Hall & Carruthers, attorneys, abstractors, real estate agents and money loaners; was born in Scotland in 1823; came to the United States in 1835, and settled in North Carolina, and in 1837 removed to Ohio; he was raised a farmer and for six years was engaged in teaching; in 1854 he removed to Washington county, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile pursuits; in 1866 he removed to Knoxville, Marion county, and engaged in the lumber business; while living here he was elected mayor of the city; he came to this county in 1874; he married Miss Susan J. Brownlee in 1845; she was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia; their family consists of three children: Maggie J., now Mrs. Patterson, Robert E., now a resident of Shelby county, Iowa, and John Howard, a graduate of the State University.

CARPENTER, WILLET, livery stable; was born in York State in 1872; when about six years of age his parents moved to Michigan where he remained till 1854, when he came to this county; he married near Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1854, and started to his present home the next day; the maiden name of his wife was Miss Lora A. Garrett, a native of Canada;

he commenced blacksmithing in 1847 and followed it till 1869; he ironed the first wagon and buggy that was built in the county; has lost one son: Leon; he was raised a farmer 'till about twenty-one years of age; in 1851 he went to California and spent three years and returned with three dollars.

CHESBROUGH, N. G., blacksmith; was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1821, but raised in Albany City till 1851, when he emigrated to Galesburg, Ill., where he lived about fifteen years, and then went to Chicago where he made his home till he came to this county in 1871; was married in Albany, in 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Abel; they have a family of two daughters: Mary A. and Millie J.; he learned his trade when about nineteen years of age, and has followed it as an avocation ever since.

Chaffin, Leander, farmer.

CHESHIRE, JOHN; was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, October 3, 1825, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Fayette county, Ohio, where he remained three years, when he removed to Athens county, Ohio; remained there until 1855, when he removed directly to Indianola, coming all the way in a two-horse wagon; he engaged in the mercantile business, at first, for a few years, alone, and afterward, for ten years in partnership with his brother, Wesley; in 1871 he retired from that business, and upon the organization of the Warren County Bank, became its president, which position he still holds; Mr. Cheshire is an excellent business man, safe, conservative and watchful, and one who possesses, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the public; he was married April 21, 1855, to Miss Sarah

Robbins, of Athens county, Ohio; their children are: Hattie, now Mrs. B. A. Smith, Myron W., Ida E., Charley C., who died in April, 1878, and Frank H.

Chittenden, W. R., carpenter.

Christy, O. H. & Co., dry-goods.

CLARKE, J. CHAPPELLE, real estate dealer; was born in Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, in 1828, and until seventeen years of age divided his time between attending school and at work on a farm; he supplemented his education by nearly two years study at Meadville, Penn.; he commenced teaching at an early age, and with more than ordinary success; he followed this as an avocation for many years after coming to this county in 1857; he also served the county very efficiently as superintendent of public schools; the State University, in recognition of his ability as an educator, and the interest taken in educational matters, has honored him with degrees from that institution; he married Miss Ella De Lano August 28, 1854; she was born in Ohio and was for many years engaged in teaching; for the past few years Mr. Clarke has devoted his attention to real estate transactions and is one of the largest tax-payers of Warren county.

Clary & Bilderback, editors.

Clark, W. J., stock-buyer.

CLAPP, L. B., salesman; was born in South Hampton, Mass., in 1827, and removed with his parents to Litchfield, Medina county, in 1831; his youth was spent on a farm and in a store; he came to Warren county in 1856, and he has been selling goods almost the entire time since he became a resident of the county; he married Miss Magdaline Wells in January, 1851; she died in September, 1857; he married for his second wife Miss Rebecca Fitzgerald in December,

1860; they have two daughters, twins: Martha and May, born March 20, 1862.

COCKE, A. R., druggist; the subject of this sketch is the son of James R. and Margaret E. Cocke, born in Knox county, Tenn., January 27, 1840; his father died when he was only six months old, leaving him the only son of a widowed mother, who has since died; his ancestry on his father's side came from France, his grandfather, General John Cocke, during the war of 1812, was commander of the army of East Tennessee, while Jackson was in command of that of the West; his great grandfather, Wm. Cocke, was one of the first two senators, with Wm. Blunt, from that State, who afterward enlisted in the army as a private; on his mother's side they came from Ireland; his grandfather, Gen. Andrew Lewis, of Revolutionary fame, as history shows, was a personal friend of Washington, at one time being offered command-in-chief of the army; Mr. Cocke received his early training in his native State, and when about twenty years of age came to this county on a visit, but engaged in the dry-goods business for about ten months, and also read medicine for about six months with Dr. C. W. Davis, and in 1861 returned to his native State; after the battle of Fort Donelson he enlisted in Co. D, 2d Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and served under honest convictions till the close of the war; after which he returned to his native State for a short time; he then went to Atlanta, Georgia, where he remained for ten months, and came to Indianola; after two months he went to Texas where he made his home for two years, and returned in December, 1868; in January, 1869, he married Miss Sarah J. Gran-

tham, of this place; they have one son and four daughters: James R., M. Francis, Catharine A., Mary A. and L. Caroline; he has been connected with the drug business for twenty-one years, several years under the eye of a competent analytical chemist; from 1870 to 1874 he clerked for A. J. Little, then entered a co-partnership with W. M. Park, which continued for one year; he then purchased his interest and since that time has carried on the business himself.

COOK, MISS E. S., county superintendent of schools; was born in Warren county, New Jersey, and came to this county in 1868, and was educated at Simpson Centenary College, and graduated in the class of 1875; she was elected to her present position and has served the county faithfully and acceptably.

CORYELL, S., baker and grocer; he was born December 7, 1836, in Sciota county, Ohio; parents moved to Clark county, Illinois, in 1841, and to Washington, Iowa, in 1852; came to this county in the summer of 1860, and located in this place where he followed his trade of plasterer and brick-layer till 1877, when he embarked in the bakery and grocery trade, which he has carried on since, and in which he has, by fair dealing built up a good trade; he enlisted in Company G, 3rd Iowa Infantry, June 21, 1864, when he was discharged; he was in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged; was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh April 7, 1862, and was taken to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and from there to Mobile, and again returned to Tuscaloosa, where he was exchanged in February, 1863; he was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, and then returned to his company, which was then at Moscoe, Tennes-

see, where he resumed his duties to Uncle Sam; he was never in the hospital while in the service; he was married June 27, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth E. Renfrow, of Indianola, Iowa, a native of Illinois; they have no children; she was born December 8, 1841, in Madison county, Illinois.

Corbit, Sarah.

Coryell, Hiram, plasterer.

Cox, Amos E., clerk.

CROSTHWAIT, T. P., saddle and harness-maker; was born in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1843, and at an early age removed to Davis county, Iowa, and lived there until 1865, and then moved to Missouri, and came to this county in 1862; July 15, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, 8th Iowa Cavalry, and served until the close of the war; the command, besides other fields of operation, was with Nelson in Georgia, and was mustered out at Macon, Georgia; he spent one year in Colorado; he learned his present business, and engaged in it on his own account in 1868; he has held the office of city treasurer, and is agent of the American Express Company at this place; he married Miss Lizzie D. Robberts in 1868; she was born in Indiana; they have two children: Eugene and Nellie.

Crouch, H. O., farmer.

CREIGHTON, J. H., of the firm of Creighton & Creighton, attorneys, abstracters and loan agents; was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1832; he was educated at the Mount Union College, and graduated in 1859; and read law and graduated at the Union Law College in 1861; he came in the State in 1861, and settled in Sigourney in 1862; he enlisted in the 18th Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Company D; after serving three years he was mustered out

at Springfield, Missouri; he engaged in the practice of his profession at this place, and was appointed prosecuting attorney of the 14th Judicial District of Missouri; he was also elected mayor of Springfield; he was appointed Judge of the 13th Judicial District of Missouri, by Gov. Fletcher, but he declined to accept it, and returned the appointment; he married Miss Laura C. Hudson, of Lebanon, Mo., in 1868; they have four children: Carl H., Abilena, Harry S. and Hugh McM.

Cunningham, Jere, grocer.

DAVIS, DR. W. C., son of Dr. Charles W. and Sallie A. Davis; was born in Warren county, and educated at the Simpson Centenary College; he entered his father's office and commenced the study of medicine, and graduated from the Keokuk Medical College in 1878, and since that time has been associated with his father and Dr. Park in the practice of his profession; he married Miss Lizzie Jay in 1878; she was born in Chariton, Lucas county, Iowa.

DAVIS, GAS. C., harness-maker and saddler; was born in Brook county, West Virginia, in 1848, and came with his parents to Warren county in 1854; he was raised on a farm; and in 1873 formed a partnership with A. P. Vance in his present business; in 1876 he bought Mr. Vance's interest, and continues the business alone; he married Miss Sue Pryor in 1871; she was born in Green county, Penn.

DAVIS, CHARLES W., A. M., M. D.; one of Warren county's honored citizens, and the oldest medical practitioner in the city; was born in Ohio in 1828; his father, Ephraim P. Davis, was a descendant of an old Welsh family, and died in Indianola on the 31st of August, 1867; the maiden name of his

mother was Nancy Cottingham; the family removed to Lafayette, Indiana, when the subject of this sketch was twelve years old; he was educated at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and graduated in 1848; he turned his attention to medicine, and read with Dr. E. Deming, of LaPorte, Ind., and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1853; after practicing three years at Lebanon and Carlisle, Indiana, he came to Indianola in the spring of 1856, and has been here in constant practice, excepting when absent in his country's service; in 1862 he was commissioned surgeon of the 34th Iowa Infantry, and in 1864 was promoted to Surgeon of U. S. Volunteers, serving in the latter capacity until the close of the war; prior to going in the service he was examining surgeon for volunteers, and after its close was offered the position of United States examiner for pensions, but declined; while Dr. Davis' specialty is surgery, the business in Warren county is limited, and he does a general practice, standing at the head of his profession; he is a member of the Warren County Medical Society, the State Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association; he has represented the State in the National Association, and has read papers before them; he is a good writer in medical science, and has contributed several valuable papers to the western periodicals in the interest of his profession; he has pursued his chosen calling with untiring zeal, and with a success which has earned for him an enviable reputation; in his medical relations he has built up his own reputation by skill and energy, and has acquired an extensive practice; the Dr. is well known in every township,

and the respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance; he is kind to the poor, and has ridden hundreds of miles to administer to their necessities without expectation of pecuniary compensation; his intellect is quick and incisive as well as comprehensive, and possessing a wide range of experience, and fine conversational powers, is a most excellent social companion; he married Miss Sallie A. Pursel, of Greencastle, Ind., October 19, 1834; they have one son: William C. Davis, who is a practicing physician, and associated with his father.

Dobbs, May F.

Dyke, J. C., farmer.

EMBREE, AMOS, blacksmith; was born in Vermillion county, Illinois, in 1834, and was raised there until sixteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to this county in October, 1850; he learned the trade of blacksmith, and has worked at it since that time, and has worked at the business in this county longer than any one in the county; he married Miss Rebecca Stiles, January 8, 1863; she was born in Fayette county, Indiana; their family consists of three children: Edward, Frank and Lizzie; he started out for himself without funds or favor, and has by industry, honesty and economy acquired a competency, and stands among the respected men of the town.

ENO, I. L., grocer, of the firm of Spray & Eno; was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1830, and was raised there; he removed to Illinois in 1852, and came to this county in 1866, and settled in Washington township; owns 100 acres of land; in connection with his brothers, was the first to introduce successfully the hedge business, and have planted over 100 miles in the county; he en-

listed in the 77th Illinois Infantry during the late war; he married Miss Catharine Cronkhite in 1854; she was a native of New York, and died in 1856; he afterward married Miss Julia Allerton in 1858; she was born in Ohio; they have one son: Rufus A.

Everett, Isaac, retired.

FALLIS, J. A., blacksmith; was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, June 29, 1832, and was raised there until nineteen years of age; he commenced working at his trade May 20, 1850, and has pursued it steadily since that date, and a portion of the time has carried on a farm in connection; September 27, 1865, he came to Iowa, and April 17, 1857, came to Warren county, where he has since resided; he owns a farm of 100 acres; has held office of justice of the peace from eight to ten years; he married Miss Mary J. Tharp, July 10, 1853; she was a native of Bartholomew county, Indiana, and died January 9, 1864; he married for his second wife Miss Emily Lewis, February 26, 1866; she was born in Illinois; their family consists of two children by first marriage: Elizabeth L. and David W., and four by second marriage: Anna O., Allen F., Eva G. and John L.; lost three: Abigail, Ida May and Mary J.

Fernald, G. W., elevator.

Fisk, Effie, Mrs.

Flummer, Alex, laborer.

Flummer, Andrew, laborer.

Fortney, E. W., planing mill.

Ford, Sarah A.

Freeman, Ira B., carpenter.

FOLGER, J. M., painter and writing teacher; he was born June 23, 1834, in Union county, Indiana; his parents moved to Rush county, Indiana, in 1837; there he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools; he learned his trade in Rushville, Indiana;

he came to this county in May, 1857, and settled in this town, and went to work at his trade, which he has followed during the summers since; he being a professor of penmanship, he teaches writing during the winter; he is the author of Folger's System of Penmanship, which is soon to be published; he has taught forty-three terms in this town during the last twenty years, and ten classes in drawing; he enlisted August 13, 1862, in Company D, 34th Iowa Infantry; he was promoted to Hospital steward in May, 1863, and served to December 22, 1864, when he was discharged for general disability, caused by exposure while in the line of duty; he was married October 4, 1855, to Miss Sarah A. Holland, who was born May 27, 1835, in Dayton, Ohio; they have a family of five children living: Ella K., Emma B., Ida C., Sallie D. and Flora; one son, John P., died in infancy.

GARDNER, JAMES C., collector.

GIFFORD, J. B., merchant; was born in Orange county, Indiana, in 1824, and was raised there on a farm; in 1855 he came to Iowa, and settled in Warren county; owns 255 acres of land; he has held various township offices; he married Miss G. Hoskins in 1849; she was born in North Carolina; they have two children: Albert, and Dora, now Mrs. Honnold, whose husband is associated with the subject of this sketch in business.

Goodman, C. F., plasterer.

Goodman, Israel, brick-mason.

Gordon, W., carpenter.

GRAHAM, T. W., justice of the peace; was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1828, and was raised a farmer, and resided on the farm on which he was born twenty-six years; his ancestry were of Scotch-

Irish origin; his father, mother and his grand parents and great grand parents are buried in the same cemetery; in his father's family there were five sets of children, and a discordant word or family jar was unknown; the subject of this sketch came to Illinois in 1856, and in 1871 came to Warren county; he married Miss Margaret J. Taylor in May, 1854; she was born in New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio; they have five children: Wm. Marshall, Martha E., David W., Andrew H. and May.

Graham, R. J., attorney.

Graham, J. C., laborer.

GRAHAM, H. S., dealer in groceries and provisions; was born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1836; and learned the trade of blacksmith and machinist; and came to this county in 1856, and worked at his trade, and at one time was the only man in business on the east side of the square; he enlisted in the 10th Iowa Infantry during the late war, and was discharged on account of disability; he has been a resident of Indianola about twenty-four years; he engaged in his present business in 1874; in 1877 he invented a patent peanut roaster, and it is acknowledged the most perfect and complete invention of the kind ever made, and he is preparing to introduce it generally; he married Miss Belvidera Ford in 1863; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have three children: Jennie A., Charles L. and Veda S; lost one son: Fay.

Graham, James M., farmer.

GRAHAM, A. J., editor; was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1833; his youth was spent on a farm; he received an academical education at Fairfield, Penn., and graduated from the Westminster College, in New Wilmington, Penn., in 1864, and

pursued his Theological studies at Monmouth, Illinois, and at Allegheny City, Penn.; he was licensed to preach in April, 1866, and came to Iowa in 1868, and was located in St. Charles, Madison county; in January, 1873, he purchased an interest in what is now *The Indianola Herald*, as senior editor, and has retained the position since that time; he married Miss Jennie Reed August 31, 1864; she was born in Pennsylvania, and died June 11, 1872; he married for his second wife Mrs. Nannie M. Oliver December 31, 1874; she was born in Iowa; they have one daughter: Jessie; Mrs. Graham has one daughter, Mattie, by a former marriage.

GRIFFITH, J. H., physician; is a native of Fayette county, Ohio; born December 29, 1826, and emigrated with his father to Ohio when about nine years of age, where he remained till August, 1850, when he came to this county, and since that time has made it his permanent home; he was married in this county in 1855 to Miss Cornelia J. Williams, of Monongahela county, Virginia; they have two sons: P. V. and A. G.; he was raised on a farm till about twenty years of age, when he bought his own books and began the study of his profession; he attended two courses of lectures at the Rush Medical College and has followed the practice of his profession since 1853.

HALLAM, DAVID, farmer.

Hall, J. A., cabinet-maker.

HALL, EDWARD, of the firm of Hall & Carruthers, attorneys, real estate agents and money loaners; was born in Ireland in October, 1838; he came with his parents to the United States in 1840, and settled in Coshocton county, Ohio, and lived there until 1854, when

he removed to Poweshiek county, Iowa; he read law in the office of M. E. Cutts, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1865; he came to Warren county first in 1866, and remained here until October, 1868, when he returned to Poweshiek county, and settled in Montezuma, and engaged in the practice of his profession; in 1873 he again made his home in Indianola, and established his present business; he has held school offices; served in the 46th Iowa Infantry in the late war; he married Miss Mattie Tyner Noble, October 1, 1868; she was born in Indiana, and was a daughter of the late Dr. Noble, one of the early settlers of Warren county; they have two children: May E. and Annie M.; lost one daughter: Jessie.

Halloway, S. B., engineer.

Hamilton, Mrs. M. M.

Hanna, James, insurance agent.

HARBISON, W. P., dealer in millinery goods; was born in Monroe county, Ind., in 1841, and lived there until 1855, when he removed to Iowa, and came to this county in 1856; he enlisted in Company C, 34th Iowa Infantry, during the late war, and was discharged on account of disability; he married Miss Amanda Clelland in 1864; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have one son: Robert C., aged thirteen years; have lost two: Luella A. and J. Carl McQ.

Harvey, Geo., boots and shoes.

HARTMAN, E. W., attorney; was born in Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, in 1834, and lived there until 1846, when his parents removed to Iowa, and settled in Richland township; his father, J. D. Hartman, one of the first settlers of Warren county, laid out and owned the town of Hartford; the youth of the subject of this sketch was divided between at-

tending school and clerking in his father's store; he has held office of deputy sheriff and justice of the peace seven years; he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1873, and in 1875 formed a connection with Lewis Todhunter, as attorneys, insurance agents and abstracters; he has held the office of mayor of the city, and assessor and collector of internal revenue for this county; he married Miss Celia McKimmy in 1858; she was born in Fayette county, Ohio, and died in February, 1863; he married for his second wife, Miss Sallie S. McKee in 1864; she was born in Henry county, Indiana; has one son, Walter, by first marriage; and Estella A., Ida E. and Henry H., by second marriage.

HARBISON, R. T., merchant; of the firm of Graham & Harbison, grocers and provision dealers; was born in Bloomington, Ind., in 1836, and lived there until eighteen years of age, then came to this county in 1854, and has lived here since that time; he enlisted in the 3d Iowa Infantry during the late war, and was discharged on account of disability; he engaged in merchandizing in 1862, and has continued the business the greater part of the time; he married Miss Mary M. Pritchard in 1874; she was born in Iowa City, and died in Indianola in 1876; he afterward married Miss Alice C. Campbell, a native of Ohio, in 1877; they have one daughter: Ada May.

HARVEY, GEORGE M., boots and shoes; was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1855, and came with his parents to this county in 1866, and in 1872 he began as clerk for W. A. Haskell, who was then in the boot and shoe business, and in 1875 he was left in charge of the stock, which he sold out and then went to Des Moines and

clerked for about thirteen months, and in August, 1877, he engaged in the business upon his own responsibility.

Helmich, Simon, carpenter.

Henderson, Mrs. M. C., milliner.

Henderson, Thomas J., laborer.

HENRY, A. R., president of the First National Bank; was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1838; owing to the prevailing sickness in this locality, his parents returned to Illinois, and located in Stephenson county; in 1859 he came to Iowa, and settled in Warren county, where he engaged in farming and dealing in general merchandise; he enlisted in the 34th Iowa Infantry in the late war, as a private, and was mustered out a commissioned officer; he held various township offices in Union township; in 1874 he sold out his business in Sandyville and came to Indianola, and took charge of the First National Bank, of which he is president; and since his connection with it has declared a dividend each year; his financial ability and integrity have never been questioned; careful and accurate, he has the fullest confidence of the people; as a man, upright, reliable and honorable, and justly rating his own self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow-citizens as more valuable than wealth or fame; he married Miss Elizabeth E. Cottle, of Rock Grove, Ill., in 1865; she was born in Michigan; they have two children: Horace E. and Wirt C.

HENDERSON, JOHN H.; was born in Warren county on the 16th day of December, 1848, and received his education in the schools and the Seminary of Indianola; he chose the law as his profession, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar and began the practice; in September, 1873, he formed a part-

nership with W. H. Berry, under the firm name of Henderson & Berry, which has since continued uninterrupted, and has been very successful; he was married on the 8th of October, 1868, to Miss Nancy J. Spray; Mr. Henderson had a fine business training under his father as deputy treasurer, which has stood him in good stead in the practice of law; few young men have met with a more rapid or a better deserved success than he, and he has demonstrated that work, always counts and gains that advancement which all men desire, but which but few command; Mr. Henderson has also taken an active part in educational affairs, and is a member of the executive committee of Simpson Centenary College; he richly deserves the success he has won; his children are Edgar Brenton, born June 23, 1872; Frank Pervin, born November 11, 1875, and Inez Spray, born September 6, 1877; his oldest, Alfred Judson, born September 18, 1869, is dead.

HENDERSON, PARIS P.; was born in Union county, Indiana, January 3, 1825; removed with his parents to Hancock county, Indiana, in 1838, to Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1840; he came to Warren county on the 20th of October, 1847, and was among its earliest settlers; he was appointed organizing sheriff of the county by Judge Olney at the term of the Marion county district court in October, 1848, and did the preliminary work of its organization; at the first regular election, Jan. 1, 1849, he was elected sheriff, and continued to hold the office until after the adoption of the Code of 1851; he was also elected commissioner's clerk in 1850, to fill a vacancy, and held it until it was abolished by the legislature; in 1851 he was elected to the office

of county judge, which he held until 1859, when he was chosen to the senate, serving through the regular and a portion of the called session of 1861, when he resigned to enter the army as Captain of Co. G, 10th Iowa Volunteer Infantry; early in 1863 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and in July of that year to Colonel; his term of service expired, and he was discharged at Savannah, Georgia, Dec. 23, 1864; after his return home he was nominated and elected at the general election of 1865 to the office of county treasurer, which he held until January, 1874, since which time he has been engaged in private business; Col. Henderson has performed the duties which pertain to every office in the gift of the people of Warren county, and performed them well; he is a gentleman of high order, a kind father, a gentle husband and a close friend; he has seen almost the entire growth of the county, and whether in pioneer or later days has always had the regard of its people; Col. Henderson has been twice married, the first time to Miss Martha Haworth, of this county, Dec. 16, 1847; the issue of that marriage now living are: John H., now one of the leading attorneys of Indianola, and Alfred M., now of Marengo, Iowa; they also lost four infant children; his first wife died May 1, 1866; his second marriage occurred on the 19th of September, 1868, to Mrs. Mary C. Proudfoot, by whom he has one daughter, Mary A., born May 22, 1870.

Herron, W. A., carpenter.
Hewitt, W. G., carpenter.
Hime, Beneville, carpenter.
Hodgin, John, teamster.
Hohl, Geo. E., blacksmith.

HOWARD, J. W., was born in Preston county, West Virginia, in

1832, and was raised a farmer until sixteen years of age; he then learned the carpenter's trade, and worked for some years as a journeyman carpenter; he came to this county in 1854, and worked at his trade as contractor and builder, and has followed, it in all, thirty years; he owns 260 acres of land; he has held offices of assessor, justice of the peace, and is the present mayor of the city; he married Miss F. E. Fortney in 1855; she was born in West Virginia, and died in 1868; he married for his second wife Mrs. M. E. Lyon in 1870; she was a native of Bloomington Indiana; has four children by his first marriage: Ida, Silas E., Ella O. and Minta J.; one son John, by second marriage; Mrs. Howard had two children by a former marriage: Frank H. and Laura E. Lyon.

Hughes, Bros., grocers.

Hughes, G. R., grocer.

Hughes, J. H., grocer.

Hunt, John, farmer.

HURSH, W. H. H.; the subject of this sketch, is a native of Cumberland county, Pa.; born in 1840, where he was raised and made his home until he enlisted in the war of the rebellion in Co. G, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers in September, 1862, and was mustered out in July, 1865; his regiment consolidated with the Fifty-seventh as veterans; he enlisted as a private but was discharged with First and Second Lieutenant's commissions; in August, 1865, he came to Iowa City, this State, and remained for two years; in the fall of 1867 he went south, and the remainder of that year traveled over the Southern States, and on the first of January, 1868, located in Alabama, and after six months came to Illinois and located at Altona; after five months he came to Iowa City and

married Miss S. E. Talbot, October 27th, 1868, and returned; from there he came to this county in the spring of 1870, where he has resided since; they have a family of four children, Willie T., Kate L., Ada M., and an infant; Mr. Hursh began his trade at about 17 years of age, and has followed milling as an occupation since.

INGALLS, JOHN D., boot and shoe dealer; son of John and Susan Foster Ingalls of Vermont; was born in that State in 1829; his parents moved to Illinois in 1836, and settled in Tremont, Tazewell county; his father is one of the original abolitionist of the country, and has advocated his principles at the ballot box when there were but one or two others who had the courage to follow his example in the country; his house was a station on the Under Ground Railroad, and it is a pleasant recollection in his declining days, to remember that he has been the instrument in assisting to deliver many a poor human being from bondage to freedom; the subject of this sketch received the advantages afforded by the schools of the locality, and afterward entered a printing office, and learned the trade of printer; owing to impaired health he was obliged to abandon the business, and engage in other pursuits; he came to Warren county in 1854, and divided his time, the first few years, between mercantile pursuits and the printing office; in 1861 he was elected sheriff of the county and served one term, and then elected county judge, and served three terms, until the office of county judge was abolished, and he became auditor, and was re-elected to this office for the years 1870 and 1871; in 1873 he was appointed deputy State Treasurer,

and removed to Des Moines; he returned to Indianola in the spring of 1879, and engaged in his present business; his official record is without a stain, having filled his official positions with marked ability, and always with unswerving integrity and unyielding firmness; he is modest and unassuming in his habits and manners, and an upright citizen, enjoying the confidence of all who know him, as a straight-forward business man; he married Miss May A. Russell in 1857; she was born in Ohio; their family consists of two children: Clara E. and Foster D.; his father, a hale, hearty old gentleman, well on to 80 years of age, with mental faculties unimpaired, lives with him.

Ingalls, O. M., blacksmith.

JACOBY, JOEL, one of the most enterprising citizens who ever made his home in Indianola, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1828; he learned the trade of shoemaker; he left Pennsylvania and went to Ohio, and from the latter place to Indiana, and came to this county in 1855, and has made it his home since that time; he organized and drilled the first company enlisted in the county during the late war; he was one of the most active and influential men in getting the city incorporated, and he is entitled to great credit in regard to building the court-house; as an energetic, industrious man he has few equals; always planning some public or private improvement, and never resting or halting until he sees it completed; he has infused a spirit of laudable enterprise in more than one direction, and his labors and efforts in regard to securing railroad communication is well known to every resident of the county; he married Miss L. Waddle in

1852; she was born in Indiana; their family consists of three children, Alcesta M., Lillie, and Charles Lewis.

JONES, J. W., one of the editors of the Indianola *Herald*, was born in Ohio in 1850, and was raised there until fourteen years of age, and then removed to Iowa and settled in Oskaloosa; he learned the printer's trade and became one of the editors of the *Perry Chief*, published at Perry, Dallas county; he disposed of his interest in this paper and edited the *Greenfield Transcript*; he came to Warren county in April, 1877, and was connected with the *Republican*, and in the summer of 1879 became one of the editors of the Indianola *Herald*; he married Miss Anna E. Irwin in 1870; she was born and raised in Oskaloosa; they have two children, Clarence C., and Laura A.

Jeys, Thomas, shoemaker.

Johnson, Geo. E., clerk.

Johnson, John H., retired merchant.

Johnson, Silas, clergyman.

JUDKINS, M. W., county recorder; was born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1840, and in 1852 removed with his parents to this county, and engaged in farming; he entered in the late war in 1861, and was in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and lost his left arm; he was discharged August 15, 1862; he was elected county recorder in 1866, and has held the office since that time; he married Miss Fannie Harvey, who was born in Peoria county, Illinois; they have three children: Wm. H., Mary M. and Charles W.

Judkins, Geo. W., clerk.

KIMBALL, A. L., attorney.

KEENEY, A. P., proprietor Madison House; he was born June 17, 1825, in Pulaski county, Kentucky; moved with parents

May 18, 1827, to Montgomery, Ohio; here he was raised, and educated in subscription schools; his father died when he was but 11 years old, and he has paddled his own canoe since, as well as to help his widowed mother to raise her family of seven children; he came to this county May 22, 1862, and bought what was then known as the John Green farm; he then moved to Squaw Creek, after which he came to Indianola; has been in the hotel business since March 18, 1878; he has the reputation of keeping a first-class house, where farmers and other hungry mortals can always get a square meal; he was married June 19, 1851, to Miss Mary Bryant, a native of Indiana; they have nine children: Sylvia A., Clara E., Silas G., Nannie J., Susan A., Iven F., Gracie and Bell, living, and Laura O. and Iva L., deceased.

KIRCHER, J. E. MRS. (whose maiden name was Smith), was born in Danville, New York, and when young removed to Ohio; she married Wm. L. Kircher in 1864; he was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born in 1838; he was engaged in selling goods, and was one of the proprietors of the Indianola Mills; he owned a valuable farm of 275 acres; Mr. Kircher died in 1876, leaving, beside the subject of this sketch, two children: Ina C. and Charles H.

KNOX, JAMES H., editor; born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 11th of August, 1821; when four years of age his parents removed to Cadiz, Ohio; at the age of fourteen he entered a printing office, and it proved to be his intellectual training school; in his nineteenth year he removed to Knox county, and settled near Mount Vernon; and his time was divided between farming and printing for a few years; in No-

vember, 1854, Mr. Knox came to Iowa, and halted for a short time in Jasper county; in January following he became a partner of the late Lieutenant Governor Needham, in the Oskaloosa *Herald*; in 1857 he removed to Indianola, and on the 2d of April of that year he published the first number of the *Weekly Iowa Visitor*, conducting it until some time after the civil war had commenced; in 1861 he was appointed postmaster, and resigned the office in 1862 to go in the service; he raised a Company and went South as Captain of Company D, 34th Iowa Infantry; and after serving eight months was compelled to resign on account of ill health; during the campaign of 1864 he was a writer on the *Burlington Hawk-eye*, and the following winter he held a clerkship in the city of Washington; in 1866 he repurchased the Indianola *Banner*, a new name for the "old *Visitor*," changed it to the original name, and conducted it until 1868, when he went out of journalism for four or five years; in 1873 he repurchased the *Herald*, in company with A. J. Graham, the present owners; on the 27th of April, 1875, he was appointed postmaster once more, and held the office four years; he married Miss Harriet M. Miller, May 17, 1847; she was a native of Miller township, Knox county, Ohio, a town named for her father, who was a pioneer in that part of the State; their family consists of two children: Ella Augusta, wife of Lorenzo W. Billingsley, and James M.; they have lost two.

LABERTEW, J. W., farmer.

LACY, J. T., capitalist; was born in Durham, Canada, in 1826, of English ancestry; he was educated at Hanover and Lebanon

Liberal Institute, in New Hampshire; in 1847 he came to Ohio, and was for several years engaged in teaching; he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851; he came to this county in 1854, and settled in Whitebreast township; he owns over 2,000 acres of land; is one of the largest tax-payers of Warren county; he is a man of cultivation, taking great interest in educational matters, and is one of the leaders in what is calculated to promote the best interests of society; he married Miss Emily McDonald, in 1852; she was born in Champaign county, Ohio; they have two children: Addis F. and Susetta M.

LAIR, DAVID; one of the oldest citizens of Warren county; born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1816, and was raised in Clinton county; he came to this county in 1846; he entered land and made a farm, and for many years has been engaged in buying stock; he has held the office of deputy sheriff; he married Miss Mary Stitt, in 1839; she was born in Clinton county, Ohio; they have three children: Daniel F., Thomas C. and John M.

LAKE, DR. C. B., physician and surgeon; was born in Erie county, New York, in 1826, and lived there until eleven years of age, and then removed to McHenry county, Illinois, and lived there until twenty years of age; he studied medicine, and graduated from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in class of 1848-9; he settled in Green county, Wis., and engaged in the practice of his profession; in 1854 he went overland to California, and was six months on the road; he returned in 1856, and settled in Fayette county, Iowa; he served in the late war as Surgeon of the 7th Iowa Infantry; he came to this

county in 1866, and has practiced his profession successfully since that time; he is proprietor and publisher of the *Advocate*, the organ of the Greenback Party of the county; he married, first, Miss Clarrissa A. Morgan, in 1850; she was born in New York, and died in September, 1853; he married for his second wife, Mary P. Kennedy, in 1857; she was a native of Portage county, Ohio; they have two children: Harry C. and Otis K.

Law, John H., merchant.

Leach, J. A., Jeweler.

LISTON, W. A., dealer in books, stationery and musical instruments, etc.; is a son of the late Jesse and Rebecca Liston, who were among the early settlers of Warren county; he was born in Winterset, in 1850, and was raised here, and educated at the Simpson Centenary College; he has been conducting a successful business for several years; his father died in November, 1874.

Little, A. J., druggist.

Locker, Geo., laborer.

Longacre, Lydia.

LITZENBERG, C. S., boot and shoe dealer; he was born July 29, 1834, in Knox county, Ohio; his father died when he was but one year old; his mother moved with him to Pennsylvania when he was eight years of age; his mother married again, and with her husband they again came to Ohio; here he lived till 1853, when he came to Henry county, Iowa; he lived here until the war broke out; he enlisted October 11, 1861, in Company G, 4th Iowa Cavalry, and served till December 11, 1863, when he was discharged for relistment as a veteran; re-enlisted December 12, 1863, and served to the close of the war; he was on detached duty nearly all the time; he was in the service in the Quar-

termaster's Department; he came to this county in November, 1865; has been justice of the peace four years; mayor of Indianola one term; he followed farming till 1869, when he went into the hardware trade, which he followed two years; after which time he had no particular business, except that of justice of the peace, until March, 1879, when he went into the boot and shoe trade; he was married March 11, 1868, to Elizabeth Henry, a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania; they have a family of four children: Olivia, Herbert H., Charles and Clarence—all living.

McCARTY, W. P., carpenter.

McCLEARY, DR. J. D., physician and surgeon; was born in Wabash county, Illinois, in 1829, and was raised there on a farm; he came to this county in 1855; he studied medicine at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and for the past eighteen years has been engaged in the practice of his profession; he is a member of the Warren County Medical Society, of the National and State Society, and the North American Medical Association; he served as Assistant Surgeon in both the 34th and 46th regiments of Iowa Infantry; he married Miss Sarah A. Crosthwait, in 1852; she was born in Fulton county, Ill.; they have four children: Irene, Horace, Lester and Josephine.

McClure Bros., grocers.

McClure, H. A., grocer.

McGee, James, farmer and stock-dealer.

McGowan, R. A., furniture dealer.

McJudkins, W., plasterer.

McCLURE, F. A., grocer, firm of McClure Bros.; was born in Clinton county, Indiana, in the year 1839; where he was raised till about twelve years of age, when

his parents came to this county; he was raised on a farm; and followed farming as an occupation till about five years ago, when he engaged in his present business.

McKAY, CHARLES, merchant; was born in Taylorville, Kentucky, in 1827; he came to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1849, and settled in Hartford, Richland, township, in 1853, and was engaged in selling goods; in 1859 he was elected county clerk, and held the office twelve years; he married Miss Hannah Noble in 1854; she was born in Indiana; has six children, Walter N., J. O'Niel, Martha C., William F., Charles A., Frank P.

McKEE, EDD. R., capitalist; was born in Indiana in 1842, and is the son of Tabor W. and Sarah McKee; he came with his parents to this county in 1853, and were among the early settlers of the county; his father was the first to engage in the nursery business in this vicinity, and the grounds and orchards of the subject of this sketch are evidence of the success that attended his efforts in this direction; he was a man closely identified with the interest of the county, and was honored by its citizens with the office of sheriff and county treasurer; in the latter office his son acted as deputy; Mr. McKee has a banking experience of eleven years, and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and its cashier until 1874; he married Miss Emma Bundy, December 24, 1863; she was born in Iowa; they have two children: W. O. and Pearl K; and have lost two: Vane V. and an infant; Mr. McKee's father was born on the land where Cincinnati is situated, then known as Fort Washington; and his grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and fought under General

Wayne, in the war of 1812, and was shot by Indians.

McNEIL, H., attorney; was born in Ohio, and when young his parents removed to Indiana, where he was raised; he was educated at the University of Indiana, and graduated from that institution in 1860, taking the honors of his class; he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862, and the same year came to Warren county, without funds or favor with which to pave his pathway to success, but by devoting himself assiduously to his profession has built up a large practice, and has faithfully studied his clients' interests; he married Miss Imogene G. Hallam, September 20, 1870; she was born in Ohio, and came to this State at an early date, and was educated at Simpson Centenary College, and graduated in the class of 1870; they have three children: Carl, Ina and Harry H.; lost one son: Paul.

McNabb, J. A., laborer.

Matthews, Marshal, laborer.

MAXFIELD, J. J., dentist; was born in Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio, in February, 1835, and was raised there until nineteen years of age; he came to this State in 1857, and to this county in 1867; he married Miss Mary S. Noble, in 1870; she was born in Indiana; they have two children; Harry and Katie.

Mayers, Jno., painter.

MEEK, J. T.; was born in Decatur county, Indiana, in 1833, and was raised there on a farm; he came to Iowa in 1851, and to this county in 1853; he enlisted as a private in Company C, 34th Iowa Infantry, and served two years, and mustered out as 2d Lieutenant; he has held various township offices, and in 1873 was elected sheriff of Warren county; which office he held four years; he

married Miss L. J. Pressley, in 1857; she was born in Indianapolis, Indiana; they have five children: Eva, Wm. L., Clara, Charles and Louisa; lost two: Joseph, and an infant.

METCALF, H. T., grocer; was born in Ohio in the year 1842; when about two years old his parents emigrated to the State of Illinois, where he remained till he came to this county in the fall of 1858; he was married April 16, 1868, to Miss Mabel Woodruff, a native of Tennessee; his occupation during life has been in the mercantile line.

Miller, Thomas, carpenter.

Miller, R. J., plasterer.

Milligan, F. M., physician.

Mitchell, T. J., hotel keeper.

Moore, H. P., musician.

Morris, O. R., laborer.

Munger, O., painter.

NOBLE, W. A., lumber dealer; was born in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1836, and removed to this county with his parents in 1853; he was raised a farmer, and owns 310 acres of land; he served during the war in the commissary department as A. C. S., with the rank of Captain; on his return from the war he engaged in merchandizing; he married Miss Eliza C. Spry, in 1856; she was born in Champaign county, Ohio; they have three children: Homer L., Lenora A., and Bennie L.; lost one daughter: Lizzie G.

NOBLE, T. D., postmaster; was born in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1843, and came to this county with his parents in 1853 (his father, Dr. Noble, was one of Indianola's most prominent and honored citizens); the subject of this sketch was raised here, and enlisted in the 10th Iowa Infantry, during the late war; he has served as deputy sheriff, and afterward

engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed until his appointed as postmaster; he married Miss Anna Taylor in 1868; she was born in South Bend, Indiana, and died in 1873; he afterward married Miss Fannie Andrew, a native of Indiana; their family consists of one daughter, Mamie M., by first marriage, and a son, John A., by second marriage.

NOBLE, CHAS., merchant; was born in Warren county in 1855, and was raised in Indianola, and is engaged in the grocery and provision business; he married Miss Emma Patton in 1878; she was born in Iowa.

OLIVE, FRED., wagon-maker.

OLIVE, JOHN A., machinist and blacksmith; was born in England in 1823, and learned the trade of blacksmith; he emigrated to America in 1852, and settled in Iowa City, and came to this county in 1857; he has served as a member of the city council; he married Miss Mary A. Hall in 1857; she was born in Ireland; they have five children: Edward R., Oliver H., Fred. W., Walter A. and Mary B.; they have lost four: Elizabeth, John, Elmer and Caddie.

PAISLEY, W. A., thresher.

PARK, MEL. W., dealer in agricultural implements, wagons etc.; was born in Howard county, Indiana in 1844, and came with his parents to this county in 1852; he was raised a farmer, and followed it as an occupation for several years; he married Miss M. A. Hewitt August 20, 1865; she was born in Indiana; they have one child: Clement L.

Park, Andrew, farmer.

PARK, DR. W. M., physician and surgeon; was born in Warren

county in September, 1852; his youth was spent in attending school, and assisting his father on the farm; having a natural taste for the practice of medicine, he made choice of it for a profession, and entered the office of Dr. Davis as a student, and after a preparatory course of five years graduated at the Keokuk Medical College in 1876; he then entered into partnership with his preceptor, and has been practicing his profession successfully since that time; he married Miss M. Posegate in 1878; she was born in Warren county, Iowa.

Parr, T. S., physician.

Parker, D. H., drayman.

Parrott, R. B., attorney.

Parkhurst, John S., telegraph operator.

Payne, Samuel B., laborer.

Peck, Wm., farmer.

PERRY, E. W., merchant; was born in Frederick county, Virginia in 1833, and was raised there, receiving an academical education at Morgantown; he came to this county October 1, 1855, and engaged in mercantile pursuits; he enlisted in the 34th Iowa Infantry during the late war, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant of Company D; after serving some time he was discharged on account of disability; after his return he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and has proved himself a careful and methodical business man, close in his calculations, untiring in his application and suffering no ends to get loose; with great prudence and industry he has combined unswerving honesty, and has always claimed the highest respect of his fellow citizens; he is public spirited as a citizen, and ever identified with the best interest and substantial progress of the city; in educational matters he has taken

great interest, and is prominent in his connection with the public schools and Simpson Centenary College; he married Miss Harriet Russell in 1857; she was born in Ohio; their family consists of four children: Frank (who is a partner with his father), Ned, Willie and Herbert; lost one daughter, Virginia, and one son, Ray.

Posegate, Eli, broker.

POWELL, W. F., attorney; was born in Kent county, Delaware, in 1849, and was educated at Wyoming College and Simpson Centenary College, where he graduated in 1873; he taught one year in the High School; he read law, and was admitted to the bar before Judge Leonard in 1875; he engaged in the abstract business, and sold out to Hall & Carruthers in 1876; he was elected mayor of the city in 1876-1877, and at present is associated with A. C. Bishop, in the practice of his profession.

Pratt, David, teamster.

Pring, Wm., carpenter.

PRITCHARD, MRS. M. J., whose maiden name was Kirkwood, was born in Maryland, and moved to Ohio in September, 1854; she married Jas. E. Pritchard, September 26, 1853; he was born in Ohio in 1831, and was raised in Richland county, and educated at Mansfield; he removed to Iowa City in 1854; he enlisted in the late war, first in the 28th Iowa Infantry, afterward in the 8th Iowa Cavalry; he read law in the office of Governor Kirkwood, and was admitted to the bar; after his removal to Warren county he engaged in the milling and lumber business; he died March 10, 1873; her family consists of three children, living: Charles K., Abraham L. and Fannie M.; lost one son and three daughters: Marion Alice died December 9, 1866; Wil-

liam J. died April 23, 1871; Mary M. died January 26, 1875, aged twenty-two years; Lulu Belle died Feb 21, 1875, aged nineteen years.

Proudfoot, Elias, carpenter.

RAPP, JACOB C., miller.

Read, Absalom, stock buyer.

Reynolds Bros., hardware.

Richey, Samuel, furniture dealer.

RICHARDS, A. W., real estate agent and broker; was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1832, and was raised on a farm; he learned the trade of cabinet making and came to Warren county in 1854, and engaged in this business in Indianola; he enlisted in the 3d Iowa Infantry in May, 1861, and was discharged on December 23, 1861, on account of injuries received, and has never been able to attend to active duties since, and for years has been unable to sit up; he married Miss Margaret A. McCownan in 1857; she was born in Rabway, New Jersey; they have eight children living: Frank A., Mary Ella, John M., Stella Captola, Simpson B., Sterling J., Lotta M. and Cora B.; one son, Preston, was drowned in South River, August 17, 1869, aged eight years.

Richardson, Wm. M., farmer.

Richey Bros., furniture dealers.

Robinson, W. G., laborer.

SADLER, F. M., wagon-maker.

Samson, E. D., attorney.

Scanland, C. W., farmer.

Scanland, James W., laborer.

Schick, G., tailor.

Schleslinger & Co., clothing.

Schreiber, Chris, blacksmith.

SCHNELLBACHER, GEO. W., contractor; was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1844, and came to Madison county in 1856, and in 1859, although only fifteen years of age, he crossed the plains to Colorado, and endured hardships

that seemed impossible for one so young to bear; he returned to Madison county in 1864, and in 1867 went to California, and was engaged on public works in that State, and remained there until 1875, when he returned to Iowa, and is now settled in this county, and is at present engaged in constructing the bridges of the county; he married Miss Drusella Morgan, of St. Charles, Madison county, in 1866; she was born in West Virginia; their family consists of five children: Maud, Oliver, Quimby, Dudley and Braxton.

SCHOOLEY, W. H., attorney; was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1840; was raised in Salem, Ohio, and was engaged more or less in teaching until twenty-four years of age; he came to this county in 1864; he chose the law as a profession, and was admitted to the bar before Judge Maxwell, in 1869, and has practiced his profession successfully since that time, excepting two years as a journalist; he married Miss Lydia Gochnaur, in 1861; she was born in Columbiana county, Ohio; their family consists of five children: Lillie, Minnie, Frank, Maggie and Emma; Mrs. Schooley has a photograph gallery, and her skill as an artist cannot fail in being as satisfactory to herself as it is creditable to the city.

Scott, Samuel, laborer.

SEEVERS, GEO. W., attorney; was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1843, and lived there until the removal of his parents to Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1853; he was educated at Oskaloosa, and at the State University, Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he took an optional course of study, and graduated in the law department; he was admitted to the bar in Detroit, Michigan, in 1864, to prac-

tice in all of the State and Federal Courts; he came to this county in 1868, and became associated with P. Gad Bryan in the practice of his profession; and has been in continuous practice since that time; he married Miss Mary L. Bryan, in 1867; she was born in Illinois; their family consists of four children: Paul B., Mayo, Robert Dale and Pead.

Shaffer, W. H., carpenter.

Shepherd, Hugh P., broker.

Shepherd, M. W., tailor.

SHIEK, H.; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1822, and was raised there, and emigrated to the United States in 1847; and settled in Syracuse, New York, where he remained three years, and then moved to Ohio, in 1850, and came to this county in 1855, and settled in Indianola; he learned the trade of barber, and afterward engaged in the grocery business; he married Miss Margaret J. Wells, in 1851; she was born in New York; they have three children: Charles H., William and Frank.

Segner, D. D., grocer.

SILCOTT, W. G., dealer in hardware, stoves, agricultural implements and manufacturer of tinware; was born in Park county, Ind., in 1837, and was raised there until sixteen years of age; and came to this county in 1853; he enlisted in the late war in the 34th Iowa Infantry; he married Miss Sarah E. Moon, in 1859; she was born in Martinsburg, Virginia; they have five children: Emma J., Hattie L., Ella, Lillie M. and Ada.

Silcott, L. E., farmer

SLONE, W. W., dealer in groceries, provisions and crockery ware; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1822, and was raised there in the mercantile business; he removed to Knox county, Illinois, in 1857; and came to this county in 1863;

owns a farm of 120 acres; he married Miss Jane Thompson, in 1845; she was born in Clermont county, Ohio; they have six children: Deborah, Joseph, Elizabeth, Felix, David and Alice C.

Spray, Henry, grocer.

SPRAY, H. J., county clerk; was born in Dark county, Ohio, December 29, 1852, and came to this county with his parents in 1854, and was raised and educated in this county; he held the office of deputy clerk from 1871, until his election as county clerk in 1878; he married Miss Lillie Armstrong in 1879; she was born in Switzerland county, Indiana.

Spray & Eno, grocers.

STAFFORD, JAMES, retired merchant; was born in Highland county, Ohio, December 27, 1810; he was raised a farmer, and lived in Ohio until his removal to this county in 1855; he engaged in in selling goods in Sandyville twenty years, and dealt to some extent in stock; he owns 430 acres of land; he has held various township offices, and held the office of postmaster eighteen years, and township clerk seventeen years; in 1875 he sold out his business in Sandyville and moved to Indianola; he married Miss Sarah Boyd in 1854; she was born in Baltimore, Maryland.

Stone, James H., grocer.

Strauss, S., merchant.

Swan, A. D., grocer.

TAYLOR, JOHN S., street commissioner.

Taylor, Mary J. Mrs.

Tharp, Joseph, laborer.

Thompson, H. C., agricultural implements.

TODHUNTER, JOHN JURY, deputy auditor; was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1848, and came to this county with his parents in 1850, and has been raised in Indianola; he learned the trade

of brick-mason, and carried the first and last brick used in constructing the present court-house; he has given considerable attention to making abstracts and real estate, and has served as deputy auditor, and clerk in the auditor's office for some years; he married Miss Mattie Serrett in 1870; she was born in Illinois; they have four children: Albert R., Emma C., Laura E. and Ira C.

TODHUNTER, LEWIS, attorney; was born in Fayette county, Ohio, on the 6th of April, 1817; in youth he had limited means for school education, but he made the best use possible of his opportunities, but was in fact mainly self-taught; in early life he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it a few years; subsequently sold goods four or five years, then read law, and was admitted to the bar in Highland county, Ohio, in 1848; in 1850 he came to Iowa, and settled on the Des Moines river, in Polk county, and engaged in farming and selling goods; in 1854 he removed to Indianola, and since that time has devoted himself to the legal practice and real estate, in which he has been very successful; soon after locating in Indianola he was elected prosecuting attorney, and served two years; he was county recorder and treasurer one term, and a member of the constitutional convention, which met at Iowa City, in January, 1857, he representing Warren, Madison, Adair and Cass counties in that body, and has the honor of assisting in making the laws under which the people of Iowa live; in 1863 he volunteered as a private, but was immediately appointed assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain; after Lee's surrender he was post quartermaster, at Richmond, Virginia, serving in that capacity until

September, 1865; he has been closely allied in every interest pertaining to the growth and interest of the city, and for two terms served as mayor, as well as an official in other capacities, and is one of its most useful, as well as most respected, citizens; he is widest known, however, as a temperance man, and earnest worker; he joined in the Washingtonian movement in 1840, and has been active since that time in the temperance reformation; he is a man of strong convictions, and bold and fearless in advocating them; he married Miss Elizabeth Hull, May 10, 1842; she is a native of Highland county, Ohio; their family consists of six children: Ann, now Mrs. D. Johnson, Amy J., now Mrs. S. Barnes, John J., deputy auditor of Warren county, Hattie, and Mary E., now Mrs. Ritchey, and Charles D.; they have lost two.

Triplet, Geo. W., farmer.

Turner, Jephtha, real estate agent.

VAN EATON, J., retired farmer; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1804; he was raised a farmer, and moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1834, and in 1867 came to Indianola; he married Miss Catharine Abbott, in 1832; she was born in Ohio, in 1807; They have five children: Henry S., and Mary Loraine, Flavel H., and Isabel.

Vantassell, John, carpenter.

WATSON, MRS. JULIA.

Webb, John, carpenter.

Webster, John B., farmer.

Wells, Mrs. Sarah.

WHITNEY, J. H., merchant, of the firm of Thayer & Whitney; was born in Waldo county, Maine, in 1843, and lived there until 1863; he received academical education, and had three years in mercantile pursuits in Boston; he came to

this county in 1859 and engaged in his present business, and is one of Indianola's representative business men; he married Mrs. Mary Tarleton) whose maiden name was Babb) in 1872; she was born in Indiana; they have two children: Adda L. and Howard N.; Mrs. Whitney has three children by a former marriage: Fay and Don and May Tarleton.

WILLIAMSON, J. E., attorney; was born in Florence, Boone county, Kentucky, August 8, 1827; in 1832 removed with his parents to Covington, Kentucky, and lived there until his removal to Vermillion, Illinois, in 1834; he remained here until twenty years of age, and then commenced reading law in Bowling Green, Clay county, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1849; he returned to Illinois, and assisted his father in building a saw-mill; he then engaged in teaching school in Indiana, in order to obtain money to purchase law books and come West; he purchased a horse, and putting his law library, consisting of six volumes, on one side and his wardrobe on the other side of his horse, rode on horseback 500 miles, arriving here the 6th of June, 1852, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and is the oldest practitioner at the bar in Warren county; in 1853 he was elected prosecuting attorney; in 1858 filled the office of county superintendent of public schools, and was the first in the county; in 1859 he was elected to the lower house of the State legislature; he married Miss Sarah L. Drabbe, in September, 1855; she was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, and died March 18, 1878, leaving four children: Charles S., Virginia A., Ruth and Delana E.

Willits, John P.

Wilson, M H., farmer.

WILSON, J. L., Auditor of Warren county, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1842, and lived there until thirteen years of age; his parents removed to this county in 1855, and settled in Belmont township; his father was one of the organizers of the township; the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, until twenty years of age; he then enlisted in the 34th Iowa Infantry and served over two years; he was in the engagement at Fort Morgan, Alabama, and lost his right arm; he was elected auditor in 1871, and excepting an interval of one term has held the office since that time; he married Miss Maggie V. Davis in 1878; she was born in St. Louis; they have one child: Lee V.

Wisv, George.

Wood, Mrs. E.

WORTH, A. R., boot and shoe dealer; was born in Indiana, in 1829, and raised there, and learned the trade of wool carder; and had a mercantile experience; during the war he was employed for about two years in the Quartermaster's Department; he came to Warren county, and in 1863 engaged in his present business; and is the oldest merchant in his line in the city; as a merchant he has been very successful, and is thoroughly posted in all branches of his business; he married Miss Jane Kerr, April 17, 1857; she was born in Urbana, Ohio, and died April 1, 1863; he married for his second wife, Miss Candace Wood, in December, 1865; she was a daughter of Rev. Enoch Wood, and was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind.; they have one son: Frank E., aged twelve years.

WORTH, GORHAM A., cashier of the First National Bank; was born in Hendricks county, Indi-

ana, and was raised there; he came to this county and engaged in the boot and shoe business; he was appointed postmaster, and held the position some years; and in 1874 was made cashier of the First National Bank; in 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Minta J. Crossthwait, a native of Fulton county, Illinois; their family consists of one son: Craig.

WYNN, R. C., son of W. H. Wynn, Professor of English Literature State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa; was born in Butler county, Ohio, July 11, 1855; in 1865 his father came to Cedar county, this State, and brought the subject of this sketch, a lad of ten summers, with him; two years later he removed to Geneva, Wisconsin, where he was principal of the public school of that place for one year; then returned to Des Moines in 1868, and was deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction for two years, when he received the appointment as Professor of English Literature, which he now holds; young Wynn began railroading as train boy in 1870, where he remained for three years, and then was made brakeman on a passenger train for three years; baggageman for one year; then promoted to passenger conductor of the Indianola Division, which he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers, and has made many friends among the traveling public; he was married December 26, 1877, to Miss Emma F. Mitchell, of Newton, this State; she was born in Springfield, Ohio; they have one daughter: Mary Alice.

YOUNG & SON, butchers.

ZINN, E. E., of the firm of Fortney, Martin & Co., planing mills; was born in West Virginia,

Preston county, in the year 1841, and was raised there, and made it his home till he came to this county, in the fall of 1864, except the time that he spent in the late war; he enlisted in Company B, 4th Virginia, in the fall of 1862, and served for eight months; he was married in this county in 1873, to

Miss Mary A. Taylor, of Wisconsin; they have three children: Bertie, Ethnell B. and an infant; Mr. Zinn was raised on a farm till about twenty-two years old; after his return from the war he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed since.

VIRGINIA TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. New Virginia.

Armstrong, Wm. C., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. St. Charles.

BELCHER, ELIZABETH, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. St. Charles.

Beymer, G. W., farmer, P. O. New Virginia.

Beymer, Alvin, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. New Virginia.

Beymer, John, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. New Virginia.

Bolyara, David, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. New Virginia.

Boon, R. J., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New Virginia.

BOYLES, GILBERT, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. New Virginia; was born March 29, 1813, in Barber county, West Virginia; he married, November 27, 1841, Joanna, daughter of John Felton, of same county; emigrated to this county in the fall of 1856; settled where he now lives; owns two hundred acres of land; was one of the first settlers; has six children: Sarah M., John W., Hudson R., Jas. B., L. A. and Chas. E., all alive and residents of this county; is a member of the M. E. Church.

Britton, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. New Virginia.

Bryant, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. St. Charles.

Burmister, Albert, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. New Virginia.

CARPENTER, P. V., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. St. Charles.

Chaplain, James, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. New Virginia.

Church, Othello.

Church, Frank, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. New Virginia.

Clark, Sarah A.

Coltram, Samuel C., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. St. Charles.

Coltram, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. St. Charles.

Coltram, J. F., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. St. Charles.

Craven, M. B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. St. Charles.

Crawford, John S., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. St. Charles.

DEKER, BENJ., farmer; P. O. New Virginia.

Duffield, Henry, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. St. Charles.

EDWARDS, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Indianola.

Eleazer, Basher, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. St. Charles.

Erwin, S. W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. New Virginia.

Erwin, Elias, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. New Virginia.

Ewing, Sarah A., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. St. Charles.

FALLOTT, LEE, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. St. Charles.

Felton, J. B., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. St. Charles.

FELTON, JNO., farmer and book canvasser, New Virginia; was

born in Frederick county, Md., January 30, 1804, and removed to Preston county, West Virginia, in 1810, and was raised there; he was engaged in contracting and the stock business; he came to this county in 1854, and entered the land on which he now resides; he owns 106 acres; he has been honored by the citizens of the township with the various offices of assessor, town trustee, justice of the peace, etc.; and is the oldest resident of the township; he married Miss Margaret Wootring in Sept., 1825; she was born in Preston county, West Virginia; they have ten children: Jehu, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Sayrs, Abraham, William, John, Matilda W., now Mrs. Stork, Susan J., now Mrs. Fleming, Zacchariah, Sarah, now Mrs. Jones, and Julia A., now Mrs. Knox; four sons enlisted in the army: Jehu enlisted in the 39th Iowa Infantry; Abraham in the 91st Illinois Infantry; William in the 10th Iowa Infantry; John in the 34th Iowa Infantry.

Freeman, Eliza, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. St. Charles.

Fulmer, J. W.

GAMBELL, LEVI, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. New Virginia.

Gentry, J. H., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. St. Charles.

Glass, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New Virginia.

Greenland, Robt., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Virginia.

Grubb, Timothy, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. St. Charles.

HAMMOND, LEVI, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianola.

Harsh, G. H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. New Virginia.

Harsh, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. New Virginia.

Harsh, J. W., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. New Virginia.

Heaton, L. M., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. New Virginia.

Hilliard, B. L., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. New Virginia.

Hoagland, Jacob.

Holden, Mat, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. New Virginia.

Holden, James H., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. New Virginia.

Hylton, Nathaniel, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. New Virginia.

Hylton, Jehiel, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. New Virginia.

Hylton, John W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. New Virginia.

IRWIN, HON. SAMUEL,* farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. New Virginia, where he owns 320 acres of her finest soil; is very comfortably fixed, with house, barn and all the necessaries of a first-class farmer; he was born in June, 1834, in the north of the Emerald Isle; in the year 1842. his father and family came to the United States and settled in Harrison county, State of Ohio; here the boy was developed into manhood; true to the instinct of an aspiring disposition, Samuel conceived the idea that the gold fields of the golden State of California offered better inducements to young and true men than did the clay banks of old Ohio, and his mind was soon made up to peril the hardships of crossing the great desert of the West; in spring of 1853 the start was made, and after leaving the Missouri River they toiled on o'er plain and mountain till five months and twenty days brought them to the place for which they started, the mines of California; two years of incessant toil and economy was sufficient to fill his desire for gold, and in 1855 he returned to this township, where he bought and began the improvement of his present home. Here he toiled on

*Since the above was put in type Mr. Irwin has passed away. He died at his home in August, 1879.

till the breaking out of the late war; in May, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, Third Iowa Infantry, as a private; he was promoted to Second Sergeant, and to First Sergeant on May 26, 1862, at Cold Water Creek, Mississippi, and again promoted, to First Lieutenant, April 3, 1863, by Gov. Kirkwood, for meritorious conduct before the enemy; on the 12th day of July, 1863, he was taken prisoner at Jackson, Miss., and sent to Libby prison, where he remained nine months; when Grant began his campaign of the Wilderness the rebels got scared and sent their prisoners to Macon, Ga., him with the rest, where he remained for two months, and was then removed to Charleston, S. C., and there again fed corn meal for two months, when they were again moved, to Columbia; from here he, with two comrades, escaped from prison, on the 26th of October, 1864; their flight, however, was soon discovered, and they were hotly pursued and overtaken; one of his comrades was shot in the thigh and his leg broken, and he fell into the hands of the enemy, while the brave Irishman and his other comrade redoubled their energy, and at last eluded the pursuit; on and on they tramped, only by night, for twenty-six days, trusting only in God and the dusky negro as friends and for food, which it seemed really at times as though it was almost as manna from heaven, so intense was their hunger; during the time they were out they traveled 240 miles, and finally, when they were within twelve miles of our lines and forces, they came to what they supposed were friends, but alas! how those brave hearts throbbed and ached when they realized that all their fond hopes of liberty and friends were dashed

to the ground as by one fell swoop, and they themselves were again surrounded by the coats of gray, and given orders to countermarch for Ashville, N. C., where, on arrival, they were placed in the jail over night and then put en route for Salisbury, N. C., and, on arrival, placed in the penitentiary for two days, and then sent to Danville, Va., where they remained during the winter, and in the spring sent again to Libby for exchange, and after remaining there two days, were exchanged and sent to Annapolis, Md., where he remained about one week and was then forwarded to the city of Washington for discharge, and was mustered out on March 3, 1865, when he returned to friends and home after suffering all the tortures of the damned at the hands of the rebels for twenty long and weary months. After returning home he began to realize that it was not well for man to be alone, and to look about him for one who should share his fortunes through life; in this he was successful, as in his former undertaking, and on the 28th of September, 1865, he married Miss Isabella Steel, of Winterset, Iowa; from this union they now have six children: Alexander, Mary, William, Anna, Cory and James, all living. During the war he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Mo., Blue Mills Landing, Mo., Shiloh, Tenn., first siege of Corinth, Miss., Metamora and Vicksburg. He has often held offices of trust, conferred by the people of the town and county of his adoption; was Assessor of the town in 1860; since the war was seven years on the Board of Supervisors of the county, and elected to the Legislature in 1874 to 1876, but declined a re-election, as the duties of his farm and private af-

airs were of more importance to him than the empty honors of the Legislature. Thus have we traced the ups and downs of a man who has scarce reached the meridian of life, and whose life has been full of romance and thrilling incidents, and only hope that in the future, as in the past, he may continue to be of usefulness to the community in which he lives and an honor to the county and State where he may reside.

Irwin, Alex., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. New Virginia.

Irwin, Theo., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. New Virginia.

JONES, LYDIA, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. New Virginia.

Jones, Elizabeth.

Joseph, J. T., farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. New Virginia.

KEFFER, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. New Virginia.

Keiser, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. New Virginia.

Kirchner, J. N., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. St. Charles.

Kiser, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. New Virginia.

Koffler, Gotlieb, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. New Virginia.

Knotts, E. W., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. New Virginia.

LA AVONDALE, HENRI, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. St. Charles.

Ludington, H. C., farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. New Virginia.

Ludington, P. J.

Lyon, M. L., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Virginia.

McCLINTIC, WM., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. New Virginia.

McCrea, Gilbert, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. St. Charles.

Main, L. J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Virginia.

Miller, ———, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. New Virginia.

Minard, R. D., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. New Virginia.

Moore, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New Virginia.

Morgan, John A., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. New Virginia.

OWEN, M. N., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. New Virginia.

PALMER, G. W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. New Virginia.

Poe, T. J., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. New Virginia.

Pulley, J. T.

REED, JACOB A., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. New Virginia.

Reed, G. K., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. New Virginia.

REED, J. B., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. New Virginia; owns 620 acres of land; was born November 30, 1830, in Barber county, West Virginia; married May 28, 1857, to Emily, daughter of Col. Thomas Cather, of Taylor county, West Virginia; emigrated to this county in April, 1859, and settled on his present home. They have five children, Guy, R. C., J. R., Boyd, F. T. (who died in infancy), and Cassius E.; has been a member of the M. E. Church for thirty-five years; wife is a Baptist; has often been elected township trustee and school director, and has been town treasurer for the last fifteen years.

Reither, John, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. St. Charles.

Ridsen, Helen L., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. New Virginia.

Roy, Lee, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. New Virginia.

RUNDALL, C. C., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. New Virginia; was born May 6, 1847, in Delaware county, O.; emigrated to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1855; married April 27, 1869, to Miss Mollie D., daughter of Jacob Kimes, of Clinton county, Iowa. He has no children. Came to this county and settled on his present farm, where he has 250 acres of well improved land,

in the fall of 1874. Raises mixed crops; feeds cattle and hogs.

Rundall, C., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. New Virginia.

SAYERS, E., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. New Virginia.

Shepherd, George, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. New Virginia.

Shew, S. J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. New Virginia.

Shigley, E. C., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. St. Charles.

Shutt, Frank, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. St. Charles.

Snook, Isaiah, former, Sec. 15; P. O. New Virginia.

Southard, S. W., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. St. Charles.

Srepter, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. New Virginia.

Stone, Susan, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. New Virginia.

Straun John.

STROCK, W. C., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. New Virginia; was born May 6th, 1838, in Perry county, Pa.; emigrated with his parents to Cass county, Ind., in 1840, and to this county with his parents in 1856; was educated in common schools. Married Nov. 4, 1859, Matilda, daughter of John Felton, of New Virginia. Owns a farm of 136 acres, well improved, which he has made with his own hands. Has five children: Horton S., Jno. T., Stella J., Mary M., and Olive E., all living. Has been elected supervisor and school director.

Switzer, B. J., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. St. Charles.

TAYLOR, GEO. W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianola.

Taylor, H. W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. New Virginia.

Thomas, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. New Virginia.

Thomas, M. I., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. New Virginia.

Thomas, J. J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. New Virginia.

Thompson, A. L., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Virginia.

Turner, J. S., merchant; P. O. New Virginia.

VANSCOY, JOHN, farmer, Section 14; P. O. New Virginia; was born August 11th, 1828, in in Barber county, West Va.; was married Aug. 13, 1846, to Mary J. Proudfoot, who died April 11, 1852. From this union they had three children: W. T., Virginia, and Mary J., of whom Mary J. died in this county. Again married, May 26th, 1853, to Julia A., daughter of William Proudfoot. They had six children: H. C., M. M., Charles, Sarah L., Simpson L., and Hettie, all living. Moved to White county, Indiana, in the spring of 1854, and in the fall of 1855 to this county, and settled on his present farm, where he owns 320 acres, all well improved. He was several times elected to the board of supervisors under the old system. Has been a member of the M. E. Church for thirty-six years; his wife is also a member.

Vanwy, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. New Virginia.

Vanscoy, Milford, M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New Virginia.

Vanscoy, Solomon, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. New Virginia.

WEAVER, M. T., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Virginia.

Weaver, John, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. New Virginia.

Weaver, George, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New Virginia.

Wilson, J. C.

Wilson, R. D., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. New Virginia.

Wilson, James H., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. New Virginia.

Whitney, W. P. farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Madara.

Wilkinson, Isaac B., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sharon.

Williams, N. F., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Cool.

Williams, George W., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cool.

Wooten, W., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola.

Wright, S., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Madora.

WRIGHT, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Madora; born October 7, 1829, in Randolph county, Indiana; parents moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1833; came to this county in 1847 and settled at the old Watts' Mill; being of a roaming disposition, he went back to Illinois, and, after a lapse of time, again came to Iowa and tried Boone and Dallas counties, and finally settled near Hartford in this county, where he remained until 1869, when he came to his present home, where he has 95 acres of land; was married March 28, 1850, to Hannah, daughter of Samuel Stanfield, Vermilion county, Illinois; has had thirteen children: Hannah J., Thomas F., Sarah and George (twins), Samuel,

Cynthia O., James, John W. and Maria L. (twins), Phœbe O., Emily, Charles W., William R.; of these, John, George and Sarah are dead; was one of the earliest settlers in Warren county, having come before Indianola was even laid out, and there was but one house in the now city of Des Moines.

YOUNG, D., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cool.

YOUNG, STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. New Virginia; owns 75 acres of land; was born January 22, 1825, in Indiana; married June 14, 1844, to Zena, daughter of Moses Kerr, of Putnam county, Indiana; has had eight children: Hiram, James, William H., Moses K., John B., Malissa, Joseph P. and Stephen E.; of these Hiram and Stephen E. are dead; wife died April 1, 1864; married again February 6, 1865; no children by this union; has been elected town trustee two terms.

Young, James, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Cool.

SQUAW TOWNSHIP.

ALFRAY, TAYLOR, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Madora.

Alumbaugh, Mrs. N., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Madora.

Alumbaugh, P., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Madora.

Art, A. Y., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Hartford.

BACON, W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianola.

Ball, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Madora.

Bales, E., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sharon.

Barr, John, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sharon.

Barr, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sharon.

Bolyard, Caleb, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Madora.

Bray, M., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sharon.

Braucht, C., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Braucht, A., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Braucht, T. C., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola.

Brancht, Geo., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola.

Bryan, J. W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Cool.

Burmister, H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sharon.

BUTLER, WM. H. H., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Cool; born May 14, 1813, in Gallia county, Ohio; was educated in common schools; moved to Warren county, Illinois, in 1841, and came to this county

in 1874 and settled on his present farm; owns 200 acres of land; married Aug. 17, 1835, Julia A., daughter of Benj. Burrage, of Gallia county, Ohio; has ten children: William W., Louisa, Henry, Thomas, Elizabeth, and five dead, that died in infancy.

Butler, W. W., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola.

Butler, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. —.

CALLOWAY, W., farmer, Sec. 80; P. O. Madora.

CONDIT, JAPHIA, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cool; was born Aug. 16, 1825, in Essex county, New York; moved with parents to Gallagher county, Ohio, in 1839; was educated in common schools; married Sept. 15, 1855, Mary A., daughter of John Hawk, of Gallagher county, Ohio; has seven children: Phebe A., John S., Elvey O., Harvey L., infant, Hattie, Mary H., of which Hattie and two infants are dead; came to this county in the spring of 1857, and settled on present farm, where he owns 397 acres of land; is a member of the M. E. Church, as are all his family, except one; has been elected Town Clerk, Trustee and Justice of the Peace; has been School Treasurer for the last eleven years.

Conrad, R., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Madora.

COOL, HENDRICKS, lives on Sec. 26, where he owns a nice farm of 80 acres of well-improved land; he was born Feb. 9, 1824, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; his parents moved to Morgan county, Pennsylvania, in 1840; he was educated in common schools; came to Rock Island county, Illinois, in 1856, and to Appanoose county, Iowa, in 1858; in 1860 he moved to Putnam county, Missouri, and to Ainsworth in 1867; not being satisfied there, he came to this county, and settled where

he now lives in 1871; he is a man of industry, energy, and more than average ability; he is now the nominee of the Republican party for County Supervisor, and should his nomination be ratified at the polls, will make the county a competent and faithful officer; he enlisted in October, 1861, in Co. I, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, as a private, but was promoted to Sergeant; he served his three years and was discharged in November, 1864; he was in all the battles in which the company was engaged; he is an honored Mason and Odd Fellow, and member of the M. E. Church; he was married Aug. 10, 1845, to Mary, daughter of Benj. Wells, of Morgan county, Ohio; they have a family of five children: Sarah D., Michael, Cassius C., Temperance L. and Benj. S.; Michael and Temperance L. are deceased.

Curns, Abel, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Madora.

DOUGLAS, J. M., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Sharon.

EWING, WM., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Madora.

EVANS, C. S., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola; was born in Knox county, Ohio, April 16, 1832, where he was principally raised; he came to Warren county, Ill., in 1855, and in 1865 to the state of Michigan; in 1869 he settled in this county; he was married to Miss Elizabeth Conway, a native of Ohio; they have a family of six children: Emaranca, Sarah L., Mattie J., Robert P., Charles L., and Frank; two deceased, Ira W., and Wm. I.; he owns an improved farm of 80 acres.

FORMAN, MRS. M. J., whose maiden name was Finley, was born in Barber county, Virginia, Nov. 4, 1850; when quite young, her parents moved to Knox county, Mo., where her father died in

1866; she removed to this township, with her mother, where she was married March 2d, 1868; she has two children living, Sarah E., and Samuel C., and has lost three, Susannah, Lester and Milford; her husband died February 2d, 1878; she owns 113 acres of land in Sec. 30; P. O. Madora.

Foreman, J. M., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Madora.

Forman, W., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Madora.

Forman, H., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Madora.

Forman, Alexander, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Madora.

FRAME, JAMES B., lives on Sec. 24; P. O. Madora; where he owns a fine farm of 100 acres; he was born April 21, 1843, in Mahona county, Ohio; here he grew to manhood; he was educated in the common schools; he enlisted June 20, 1861, in Co. E, 23d Ohio Infantry; served to April 1, 1863, when he was honorably discharged by reason of wounds received in left forearm, at the battle of Antietam, on the 18th of September, 1862; he draws a pension of \$18.00 per month; he came to this county in April, 1869, and settled where he now lives; he was married January 20, 1876, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Henry Ogle, of this township; they have no children.

GIER, J. W., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Gill, E. F., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Madora.

Gilchrist, R. N., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Madora.

Gleckler, J., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Madora.

Goodrich, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Cool.

Grant, G. W., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Madora.

GRAHAM, T. J., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Cool; was born January 25,

1833, in Monroe county, Indiana; parents moved to this county in 1849, in Otter township; married June 11, 1858, Adaline, daughter of Mark Williams, of this county; has eight children: Carrie M., Cora F., James L., Emma J., Burt R., Albert A., Hattie A., John G.; Carrie M., died in infancy; in the spring of 1858, he settled at his present home, where he owns 120 acres of land, and has made a nice home; he also keeps a farmer's store on his farm; was one of the first settlers, and endured all the hardships of a pioneer's life.

Graham, T. J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sharon.

Gregg, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Cool.

GUY, L., farmer and merchant, Sec. 23; P. O. Madora; was born October 6, 1820, in Lawrence county, Indiana, and moved with his parents to Brown county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, was educated in the log school-houses, with Poplar logs split for seats; was married February 19, 1844, to Dulcena, daughter of Dudley Richardson, of ——— county, Indiana; has ten children: James M., Elizabeth, Maranda J., Peachy, Hamilton D., Franklin M., Dulcena, Newton P., Lee Eldus, Lyman; all alive except Peachy, who died in Indiana; came to this county in the fall of 1854, and settled on Sec. 11, and afterward on 23, where he now lives; was one of the first settlers, and helped to organize the first township; voted at the first election held in the township; at one time he owned 480 acres of land, a part of which he has given to his children; he built the only brick residence in the township, where he now lives; he also keeps a general stock of goods in the village of Madora; was one of the original movers in laying out the village.

Guy, J. M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Madora.

HARSH, H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sharon.

Hastings, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Madora.

HASSOCK, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Madora; born May 26, 1841, in Ross Shire, Scotland; parents moved to Oxford county, Canada West, in 1842, and to Stark county, Ill., in 1865; educated in common schools; married Nov. 19, 1867, Margaret, daughter of Alex. Murchinson, of Stark county, Ill.; has six children: Alex. H., Anna J., Donald, Catharine M., John C., Margaret L.; Donald died in infancy; moved to this county in 1868, and settled on present farm, where he has 200 acres of well-improved land.

Hemstreet, L. M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Madora.

Hemstreet, A. J., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Madora.

Hutt, M., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Indianola.

JUDKINS, J. V., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sharon.

Judkins, James, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sharon.

KELLER, FRANKLIN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Madora; owns a farm of 270 acres; born March 31, 1831, in Barber county, West Virginia; educated in common schools; married Jan. 16, 1851, E. J., daughter of Elijah McIntosh, of Taylor county, West Virginia; has twelve children: Lucinda, Ai, John, Rebecca, Valoria, Harriet, McClelland, Rosa, Charles, Lee, Syrena and Ida; of these, Lucinda, Ai, McClelland and Harriet are dead; emigrated to this county and settled on present farm Oct. 20, 1854; was one of the first settlers; helped to organize the township, and voted at the first election; has been elected town assessor, clerk and county

supervisor; was one of the company who layed out the village of Madora.

Keller, E. C., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Madora.

Kennedy, Morgan, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Cool.

King, W. W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sharon.

King, Wm., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Madora.

KIRK, JAS. Y., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Madora, born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1813, where he was raised and married to Miss Martha Donaldson, February 7, 1839, a native of Pennsylvania, born August 20, 1816; they have a family of twelve children; they have but nine living: Joseph, Isaac D., Elizabeth, wife of David Summerfield, of Jones county, James W., Robert H., David W., John, Hattie M., wife of B. Glickler, and Mintie; they moved to Washington county, this State, in 1865, and the following spring to this county; owns eighty-five acres of land; has a very fine orchard and an extensive vineyard; they have lost three children: Samuel, died February 25, 1841, Sarah, deceased wife of L. W. Coruthers, died January 21, 1875, Rebecca, died October 21, 1864.

Kirk, M. S., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Madora.

LEABARTUE, F., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sharon.

Love, W. H., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Sharon.

McINTOSH, A. B., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Madora.

McPherson, James, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Madora.

Martin, H. J., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Madora.

Marshall, John, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sharon.

Mathews, John B., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Madora.

Matson, Margaret, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Madora.

Merrell, James, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Sharon.

Messenger, E., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Madora.

Mills, Levi, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Madora.

MERCER, MORRIS, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cool; born June 27, 1819, in Breckinridge county, Kentucky; father moved to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1823; married December 19, 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Taylor, of Owens county, Ind.; came to this county in the fall of 1854, and settled on present farm of 160 acres, having entered it of the Government; has eleven children: John T., William E., Nancy O., Joseph, Mary E., Eliza J., Isabella, James I., (Amanda and Elizabeth) twins, Sarah and Anna M., all of them alive; voted at the first election held in the township.

MICHAEL MORRISON, farmer, Sec. 2; born on the 16th of February, 1812, in York county, Pa.; moved with his parents in 1831 to Noble Co., Ohio; married, March 18, 1834, to Jane B., daughter of Jas. Kyle, of Noble county, and moved from there to this county on to his present farm of 350 acres, September, 1856, having entered the land of the government; was educated in the old log school-houses of Pennsylvania; have no children; wife died Oct. 17, 1878; was one of the first settlers of the township; has been justice of the peace and town trustee several times, and now is postmaster, with the office in his house.

Morris, J. T., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Madora.

Myers, Nancy, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Cool.

NEW, JOHN W., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sharon; born March

29, 1853, in Boon county, Indiana; moved with his parents to this county in 1857; married, Feb. 16, 1873, Lettie J., daughter of Isaac Jones, of Clark county, Iowa; has four children: James F., Jesse C., Ida M., Minnie Bell; Jesse died in infancy; was one of the earliest settlers of the township.

New, W. E., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Cool.

NEW, MRS. RACHEL, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Sharon; born Nov. 26, 1826, in Union county, Ind.; her parents moved to Boon county, Ind., in 1836; married, Dec. 3d, 1847, Stephen F. New, of Boon county, Ind.; they moved to this county and settled on the present farm, where her husband secured 180 acres of land; they had five children: Mary F., Wm. E., John W., Jas. R., and G. W.; Jas. R. died at 15 years of age; her husband died May 3d, 1875; he was a member of the M. E. Church, as also is she.

Nicholson, Zachariah, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Madora.

OGLE, M., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sharon.

OGLE, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Sharon; born in Washington county, O., March 16th, 1813, and when three years old his parents moved to Meigs county, where he was principally raised; he was married in Gallia county, August 18th, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Hawk, of that county; they have a family of seven children living: Wm. S., H. H., Lucy J. (wife of Henry Burmister), Eliza, (wife of James Frame), Francis M., Elizabeth (wife of Wm. A. Holmes), and Evalina; he came to this county in 1864; he owns a farm of 232 acres. He is a man of unblemished character, general courteousness and hospitality; has held various township offices; they have two children deceased: Har-

riet, Dec. 8th, 1841, Caroline died Dec. 19th, 1864.

Ogle, H. H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sharon.

PARKER, MARY, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sharon.

Patterson, W. T., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Pettit, J. H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sharon.

Porter, Laura A., Sec. 34, P. O. Madora.

RAHN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Madora.

Ramay, John, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sharon.

Roach, A. J., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sharon.

Roberts, B., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sharon.

Robertson, Margaret, Sec. 23; P. O. Madora.

SHORT, T. W., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Madora.

Simmerman, J. H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sharon.

Simmerman, W. H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Sharon.

Smith, Sarah J., farmer Sec. 32; P. O. Madora.

Smith, Able, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Cool.

STACY, E. P., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Madora; born April 19, 1844, in Wyandotte county, Ohio; came to this county with parents in 1857; enlisted in Co. B, 18th Iowa Infantry, July, 1862; served as a private during the war and was honorably discharged July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Stacy, D. M., Sec. 33; P. O. Madora.

STACY, SELDEN H., farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Madora; was born December 17, 1845, in Washington county, Ohio; came to this county with parents in fall of 1857; enlisted in Co. B, 18th Iowa Infantry; served as private till close of the war, when he was honorably

discharged, and he returned to his home, where he has since resided.

Stacy, Aseneth, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Madora.

STACY, J. W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Madora, born June 20, 1815, in Washington county, Ohio; married September 20, 1846, to Adeline, daughter of Owen Hays, of Washington county Ohio; has had seven children: Martha, E., David M., Joseph, Chas. O., Fannie M., Eva A., Joseph, and Sophia A., died in infancy; moved family to Wyandott county, Ohio, in 1847, and from there to this county in 1857, and settled on his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres.

STACY, GIDEON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Madora, born December 17, 1816, was a descendant of Col. Stacy, of revolutionary fame, and lived on the farm drawn by his grandfather, from the government, until he was thirty years of age; he married, September 30, 1837, Asenath, daughter of Owen Hays, of Washington county, Ohio; had six children: Ed. P., Sheldon H., Lucy A., Wesley H., Eugene S., and Sarah M.; of these Sarah M. and Lucy A. are dead; moved with family to Wyandott county, Ohio, in 1846, and to this county in 1857, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which the family now reside; he died, surrounded by friends, February 14, 1877; he was one of the pioneers of the township, and took great interest in the politics of the county; was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Stickles, N. E., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Madora.

TAYLOR, MATHEW, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Thorn C., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Madora.

VIRTS, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Madora.

WARTHEN, WILLIAM F., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Cool; born November 3, 1842, in Preston county, West Virginia; came to this county in April 1869; settled on his present farm in December, 1874; owns a farm of forty-three acres; enlisted September 10, 1862, as private in Co. E, 15th Virginia Infantry; was promoted to Second Lieutenant October 3, 1864; had command of the company most of the time to the close of the war, his superior officers being on detached service; served to June 14, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Rich-

mond, Virginia; was in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged; has been justice of the peace nearly ever since he has been in the township, and also school director, and is now the Republican candidate for auditor of the county; is a capable and energetic man, and one well qualified to fill the office should he be elected; is now postmaster of the Cool post-office, established in April, 1879; was married January 28, 1866, to Melissa A., daughter of William Fortney, of Preston county, West Virginia; they have a family of four children: Alonzo Flora, William R., and Pearl, all living.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, FRANCIS L., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Liberty Center.

Anderson, Sarah C., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Liberty Center.

Anderson, J. B., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Liberty Center.

BARTLETT, J. B., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center.

Barker, J. H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Liberty Center.

Barger, W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Liberty Center.

Bennett, Edward, Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center.

Bierce, F. M., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Liberty Center.

Bierce, W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Liberty Center.

Bledsoe, W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Liberty Center.

Blottenburg, G., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Liberty Center.

Boston, Jeremiah, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center.

Bradford, H. O. M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Liberty Center.

Brown, J. D., farmer, Sec. 26; P. P. Liberty Center.

Brokaw, Francis, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

Burzette, G. F. farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

CAMPFIELD, S. S., Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

Campfield, B., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Liberty Center.

Chrisman, E. R., Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

Childs, E. P., merchant, Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center.

Cleveland, B. O., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Liberty Center.

Cleveland, Adel, Sec. 27; P. O. Liberty Center.

Coble, Henry, Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center.

Coles, William, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Liberty Center.

Coles, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Liberty Center.

Coles, J. N., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Liberty Center.

COLES, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Madora; born November 28, 1805, in Berks county Pa.; moved with his parents to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1807; came to this

county in the fall of 1852, and settled on his present home, where he owns 120 acres of land; is one of the oldest settlers in the township; he helped to organize the first township and voted at the first election held in it; sent four sons to the army, two of them dying in the service of their country; named the township in which he lives, Liberty; married, January 6, 1831, Mary Pierson, a native of Pennsylvania; had eleven children: W. B., Amos, Jesse, Levi, Lydia J., Benj. P., Barton, Elizabeth E., and Phebe A.; Benj. and Barton are dead; the last two died in the army.

Condit, R. C., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Cool.

CONDIT, MRS. SARAH M., widow, Sec. 7; P. O. Cool, born May 1, 1820, in Gallia county, Ohio; married, March 23, 1841, to Mahlon Condit, a native of New Jersey; came to this county in July, 1858, and settled on the same place and same house she now lives in; she owns one hundred and ninety-two acres of land; she had two children: Hettie V. and Clarence M.; both living; her husband died September 14, 1873, at home, of consumption.

Corbet, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Liberty Center.

Cox, J. M., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Liberty Center.

COZAD, JOHN J., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Liberty Center; born July 23, 1812; is a native of Ohio; parents moved to Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1813; moved to Brook county, Virginia, in 1824, and to Harrison county, Ohio, in 1833; he was educated in the common schools; came to this county and settled in Linn township in 1851; settled on his present farm, where he has fifty acres of land, in 1876; he enlisted, Jan. 20, 1862, in Co. G, 15th Iowa In-

fantry, as a private, and served till the 22d of February, 1863, when he was discharged for general disability; he has been elected justice of the peace for three terms, sheriff of the county for two terms, mayor of Indianola for two terms, and is now justice of the peace of this township; he has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1837; was licensed to preach in 1839, and local preacher since Sept. 1847; he was married Nov. 12, 1835, to Lucinda Kyle, of Morgan county, Ohio; they have had three children: Rebecca J., Civilla and John W.; Civilla died in 1851.

Cozad, J. F., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Liberty Center.

Crandel, Caleb, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Liberty Center.

Curens, John H., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Liberty Center.

DAUGHERTY, GEO., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Liberty Center.

Daugherty, B., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Liberty Center.

Davis, Rachel, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Liberty Center.

Dunn, Hiram, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Liberty Center.

Durnal, Susan, Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

EARLS, J. R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Liberty Center.

Edgerton, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Liberty Center.

Edgerton, T. P., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Liberty Center.

Edwards, Abel, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Liberty Center.

FEAR, W. H., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Cool.

Flesher, C. P., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Liberty Center.

Frank, Josiah, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Liberty Center.

Frank, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Liberty Center.

Frank, George, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Liberty Center.

Frank, A. M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

Fredericks, A. T., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Liberty Center.

Fridley, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Liberty Center.

G OFORTH, A., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Liberty Center.

Grater, W. H., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Liberty Center.

Graham, Milton, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Liberty Center.

Graham, J. D., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Liberty Center.

H ODGELL, MARY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Liberty Center.

Hall, James, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Liberty Center.

Hall, J. A., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Liberty Center.

Hall, J. S., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Liberty Center.

Harter, May J., Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

Harris, Sumner, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Liberty Center.

Harris, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Liberty Center.

Hays, Josephine, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Liberty Center.

Hendrickson, Jos., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Liberty Center.

Hess, W. W., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Cool.

Hines, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

H ITE, NATHAN, farmer and stock raiser, lives on Sec. 14; P. O. Liberty Center; born Aug. 27, 1842, in Berkley county, Virginia; parents moved to Henry county, Iowa, in 1847; he came to this county in 1848, and settled where he now lives; he owns 160 acres of land, well improved; has been elected Town Trustee and on School Board for several years; he enlisted Aug. 7, 1862, in Co. B, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, where he served till the winter of

1863-4, when he was transferred to Co. A, Fourth Regiment V. R. C.; served to close of the war, and was honorably discharged July 12, 1865; was in the battles of Arkansas Post, Chickasaw, Cold Water, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Jackson, and siege of Vicksburg; he was married July 25, 1869, to Isabelle, daughter of Arthur Kerr, of Clarke county, Iowa; has one child: Alice A.

Hunt, Joshua, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Liberty Center.

J ACOB, NELSON B., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Liberty Center.

J OHNSON, JESSE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Liberty Center; born July 17, 1830, in Wayne county, Indiana; came to Iowa in fall of 1853, and settled on present farm in 1859; he owns 175 acres of land; he married Dec. 25, 1858, Sarah A., daughter of Asa Mosier, of this township; from this union they had five children: Elmer E., Flora E., Jesse B., Nannie P. and Clara A.; Nannie P. died in infancy.

Jones, John, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Liberty Center.

K ALL, E., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Liberty Center.

K EMPEL, CHARLES B., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Liberty Center; born May, 1828, in Hessian Province, Germany; parents came to the United States and settled in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1833, and moved to Junietta county, Pennsylvania; in 1849 he married Elizabeth, daughter of George Frank, of Pennsylvania, February 14, 1850; they have one child: Mary C.; they moved to Huntington county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and to Pike county, Missouri, in the spring of 1869; came to this county in the fall of 1875 and settled where he now lives, where he has eighty acres of land and a nice, comfortable home; enlisted in De-

cember, 1873, as private, in Co. D, 86th Illinois Infantry; he was honorably discharged June 15, 1865, for disability, caused by a gun shot wound in the right shoulder, which he received at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864; was in the battles of Buzzards' Roost, Dalton, Ringgold, Rasaca, Dallas City, of Rome and Kingston; was elected justice of the peace in Missouri.

KENNEDY, CHARLES P., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Liberty Center; born March 16, 1831, in Monmouth county, New York; parents moved to Grant county, Indiana, in 1833; he came to this county in fall of 1854, and settled on present farm, where he has 120 acres; he has been town clerk, township trustee, and school director, and is one of the oldest settlers in the township; he was married August 19, 1852, to Sarah J., daughter of Charles Johnson, of Grant county, Indiana; they have eight children: Jennette, Samuel L., Clark B., Hannah, Joseph, David, Levi, Mary, all living.

Kimport, John, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Liberty Center.

KINSEY, R. W., farmer and stock-raiser, lives on Sec. 12; P. O. Lacona; he was born October 12, 1832, in Hamilton county, Illinois; parents moved to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1835; he came to this county and settled on present farm in spring of 1854; he owns 532 acres of land; he was married April 28, 1858, to Lookie V., daughter of Joseph Goode, a native of Virginia; they have had ten children: Alice, Walter G., Philip C., John M., Joseph, Harley, Susie, Sallie E., Nellie and Fred; of these Sallie E. is dead; he has been elected town trustee and school director.

Kinsey, John; P. O. Liberty Center.

Kinsey, J. M., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lacona.

Kirman, W. H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Liberty Center.

LAMB, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Cool.

Leeper, James, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Cool.

Lucas, A. J., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Liberty Center.

McFARLAND, R. A., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Lacona; owns 40 acres of land; born June 6th, 1849, in La Fayette county, Wis.; moved with his parents to this county in 1865; settled where he now lives in 1874, and raised this year corn, the stalks of which we measured, were 15 feet high; married, Dec. 8, 1847, Miss Leana, daughter of Jonathan P. Sinnett, of Elmira, Ohio; they have two children: Millard R., and Clifford A.; was educated at select school at La Fayette, Wis.

McFarland, W. P., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Liberty Center.

McFarland, S. B., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Liberty Center.

McFarland, J. P., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Liberty Center.

NcKinney, W. H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Liberty Center.

McKinney, P. D., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Liberty Center.

McKinney, S., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center.

McLaine, Robert, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Liberty Center.

Marian, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Liberty Center.

Meeker, M. A., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Liberty Center.

Michels, Joseph, Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

Michael, J. C., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

Milligan, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Liberty Center.

Mills, Elias, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Liberty Center.

Mitchell, G. W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Liberty Center.

Moffitt, Geo., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Liberty Center.

MONTGOMERY, IRWIN, farmer, lives on Sec. 8; P. O. Liberty Center; owns 80 acres of land; he was born May 1, 1823, in Warren county, Pa.; moved to Minnesota Territory, in 1855; came to this county in 1865, and settled on present farm; was elected member of the board of supervisors two terms in Minnesota; he was married May 23, 1843, to Elizabeth Canfield, daughter of Benjamin Canfield, of N. Y.; no children.

Moore, S. D., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Cool.

Moore, J. H., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Liberty Center.

Moore, R. J. W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Cool.

MOSHER, J. P., farmer, lives on Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center; he was born October 5, 1836, in Morrow county, Ohio; parents moved to this county, in the spring of 1853; he was educated in common schools; in 1858 he settled on his present farm, where he has 120 acres of fine land, and a pleasant home; he was married November 8, 1858, to Angeline, daughter of Samuel James, of Warren county; has had no children; he has held every office in the township except assessor, and has been continually in office since 1858.

Mosher, E., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center.

MOSHER, ASA, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center, born March 22, 1802, in Washington county, New Jersey; parents moved to Delaware county, Ohio, in 1818; he came to Iowa, and settled where he now lives in 1853; owns a beautiful farm of one hundred and sixty acres, well improved; was one of the first settlers of the

township; helped to organize the township Government, and voted at the first election held, at which time he was elected one of three township trustees, and has held the same office several times since; was always a strong partizan of the Old Free Soil party; he was married July 6, 1825, to Sarah P., daughter of Jonathan Bunker, a native of Nantucket Island; they had nine children: Stephen, Jonathan B., Hannah, Thomas T., Susan B., Elijah P., Sarah A., Mary A., Obediah A.; Thos. and Hannah are dead.

Mosher, O. A., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Liberty Center.

Mosher, Asa W., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Liberty Center.

Mosher, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Liberty Center.

NAIN, S. A., Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

Nash, C. W., Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center.

Nosmond, J. C., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Liberty Center.

Nyswonger, H., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Liberty Center.

PARR, JAMES A., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Liberty Center.

Peebler, Margaret, farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Liberty Center.

Percefield, Gilbert, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Liberty Center.

Pierce, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Cool.

Pouch, A. V., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Liberty Center.

Pouch, M. L., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Liberty Center.

Proctor, John W., mechanic, Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center.

PUDERBAUGH, A., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 26; P. O. Liberty Center; owns 193 acres of land; born February 1, 1831, in Elkhart county, Indiana; parents moved to Dart county, Ohio, in 1838; first came to this county and entered the land where he

now lives, in 1855, and returned to Ohio; came and settled on present farm in October, 1857; was married October 25, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Waggoner, of Dart county, Ohio; they have seven children; Minerva, Wm. A., David L., Chas. A., Amy E., Sarah, Alonzo, all living; has been town assessor for six terms, and justice of the peace for two terms; he is also one of the heaviest stock shippers in the county, shipping mostly from Lacona.

RHOADS, S. C., farmer and stock raiser, lives on Sec. 12; P. O. Liberty Center; born July 18, 1843, in Marion county, Ind.; parents moved to Hancock county, Illinois, in 1852; he was married October 29, 1869, to Martha J. Brown; they have had six children; Ada I., Mamie M., Florence, Homer E., Harvey E., Plinney I.; Plinney and Florence are dead; came to this county, and settled on present farm, where he owns 120 acres in 1872.

Rice, W. G., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Liberty Center.

Rinsey, Robert W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Liberty Center.

Rogers, Elizabeth, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Liberty Center.

SANDY, T. D., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Liberty Center.

Sawyer, John F., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Liberty Center.

Shaum, Charles, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Liberty Center.

Shaver, J. H., Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Shafer, B. E., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Shaver, Elizabeth, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Shupe, J. M., Sec. 24; P. O. Liberty Center.

Siniff, Elizabeth, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Liberty Center.

Siniff, Harvey, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Liberty Center.

Smith, A., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Liberty Center.

Smith, Elisha, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Liberty Center.

Smith, S. D., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Liberty Center.

Smith, Mary A., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Liberty Center.

Smith, Hannah, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Liberty Center.

Smith, Albert, Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center.

Snuggs, J. T., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Liberty Center.

SONES, GEO. W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Liberty Center; he was born January 12, 1846, in Sullivan county, Pa.; moved to this county in 1870, and settled on the place where he now lives, in 1871; married November 30, 1872, to Nancy, daughter of Sandford Thorn, of Warren county, Iowa; they have three children; Dora A., Elisha, Maud A.; all living; owns 120 acres of land.

Sones W. W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Liberty Center.

Spencer, J. W., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Liberty Center.

Stapleford, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Liberty Center.

Storey, Pink, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Liberty Center.

Storey, W. A., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Liberty Center.

TAYLOR, THOMAS H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Liberty Center; he owns a fine farm of 160 acres; born May 8, 1837, in Sharpshire, England; parents came to the United States, and settled in Peoria, Illinois, in the winter of 1848 and 1849; came to this county in the fall of 1870, and settled where he now lives, in the spring of 1872; he enlisted in Co. B, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, August 27, 1862, and served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 22, 1865; he was in the battles of

Champlin Hills, Kentucky, Chickahominy, Buzzards' Roost, Wilson's Creek, Georgia, Mission Ridge, Silver Creek; he was crippled at Gordon's Mills by the falling of a building while on picket duty; he was married December 4, 1865, to Mary M., daughter of James Richardson, of Peoria county, Illinois; he has five children: Ira J., Thaddeus E., Mary E., Goodie and Walter, all living.

Thorn, Sanford, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Liberty Center.

Thompson, David R., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Liberty Center.

TRIMBLE, ENOCH, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Liberty Center; born September 18, 1836, in Knox county, Ohio; came to this county in fall of 1857, and settled in White Oak township in 1873; owns a fine farm of 100 acres of well improved land; enlisted in Co. D, First Iowa Cavalry, June 13, 1861; served as a private during the war and was honorably discharged September 9, 1864; was in battles of Fredricktown, Missouri, Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Saline River, and many skirmishes; was never off of duty and never answered the doctor's call while in the service; married August 21, 1865, to Hettie V., daughter of Daniel Mahlon, of Warren county; they had six children: Mahlon R., Samuel G., John H., Nannie M., Alvin H., Clarence S.; Alvin H. died in infancy.

Turner, M., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Liberty Center.

Turney, D. P., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Liberty Center.

VICKROY, PERRY, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Liberty Center.

Vincent, William, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Liberty Center.

WHITE, C. J., merchant, Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center.

White, W. M., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Liberty Center.

Wilburg, Henry, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Liberty Center.

Williams, James, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Williams, A., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Cool.

Williams, Richard, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Liberty Center.

WOODYARD, LEVI, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty Center; born April 25, 1831, in Athens county, Ohio; was educated in the common schools; came to this county in 1853; settled on present farm in 1867; he owns eighty acres of land; he has been elected constable three terms, and has been school director; he was married August 18, 1853, to Barbara, daughter of Joseph Michael, of Athens county, Ohio; they have nine children: Joseph T., Amos F., John Lincoln, Sarah E. J., Camzetta, Jas. A., Ella A., Orrilla, Clarissa A.—all living.

WOOD, D. J. M., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Liberty Center; born March 1, 1840, in Marion county, Ohio; came to this county in 1868, and settled where he now lives in 1877; he owns eighty acres of land; he was married Sept. 23, 1860, to E. M., daughter of Johnathan Johnson, of Marion county, Ohio; has had five children: Willie O., Samuel N., Lula M., Cory B. and John B.; of these, Lula is the only one now living; enlisted August 15, 1862, in Co. D, 33d Iowa Infantry, as private; he was transferred by promotion to Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 15th Kansas Cavalry, in fall of 1863; served to close of war, and was honorably discharged October 20, 1865; he was in the battles of Nutonia, Big Blue, Little Blue, Lexington and Middle Creek.

WRIGHT, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 24; P. O. Liberty Center; born April 13, 1821, in Belmont county, Ohio; married

in December, 1844, Miss Malinda Howe, of Belmont county; had two children: Isaac and an infant that died; wife died August 8, 1846; was again married Oct. 28, 1848, to Mary, daughter of Archibald Job, of Harrison county, Ohio; by this union they had three children: Malinda A., Sarah E., Mary A., all living; moved family to Huntington county, Ind., in 1847, and to this county

in 1854, and settled on present farm, where he has 240 acres of land, in 1856; has been elected town trustee three terms.

Wright, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Liberty Center.

Wright, Malinda, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Liberty Center.

ZARLEY, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Liberty Center.

Zerley, Levi, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty Center.

WHITEBREAST TOWNSHIP.

BARTLETT, E. G., farmer and merchant; lives in Lacona; owns forty acres of land in Sec. 27, and his hotel and store property in Lacona; he was born March 10, 1821, in West Virginia; he moved to Adams county, Illinois, in 1843, and to this county in 1853; he is one of the leading men of the township; has been elected justice of the peace, a position he now holds; has also been township clerk, trustee and county supervisor; he went to Pikes Peak in 1859, and spent two and one-half years, when he returned to this place; he was secretary of the first school board and built the first school-house; built the first frame house and set out the first orchard in the township; he is now postmaster, and keeps the office in his store, where he also keeps a large stock of dry goods groceries, etc.; he also keeps a hotel, where the weary traveler always finds rest and a hearty welcome from the landlord; he is a printer by trade, but has done nothing at it of late years; he was twice married, first, December 18, 1843, to Sarah, daughter of John Potter, of West Virginia; they had seven children: Beatrice A., Rufus J., Eugene C., Izorah, Edith S., Horace G., Nettie M.; Beatrice A., Rufus J., Eugene C.

and Izorah are dead; wife died December 6, 1870; married again May 22, 1872, Mrs. Eliza J. Coles, daughter of Jonathan Morris, of West Virginia; they have had four children: Lola, Elbridge G., Dale and an infant; E. G. and Dale are dead.

Bauer, John, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lacona.

Bell, Amanda, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Lacona.

Best, H., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Lacona.

Best, J. R., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lacona.

Bessett, Robert, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lacona.

Braden, G. W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lacona.

BURKET, JOHN F., harness-maker; lives in Lacona; he was born July 14, 1854, in this county, and was raised in Indianola, where he learned his trade, with E. P. Vance; came to Lacona in 1875, and established his shop; he has a good trade; he was married November 30, 1876, to Matildia E. Cool, step daughter to Mr. E. G. Bartlett, of Lacona; they have no children.

BURNET, R. B., farmer, lives on Sec. 8; he was born August 22, 1820, in La Fayette county, Pennsylvania; parents moved to Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1831; he

moved to Knox county, Illinois, in 1856, and to Henry county, Iowa, in 1865, and to this county, in 1868; settled on present farm in 1870; he owns eighty acres of land; he was married March 21, 1844, to Lydia, daughter of John Stonebreaker, of Ashland county, Ohio; they have eleven children: Elisha, John E., Aniza N., Mary C., Marion D., Emma J., James L., Sarah M., Rachel, Cora and Ada; Elisha, Aniza N. and Mary C., are dead.

Butcher, J., farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Chariton.

CHAMBERS, B. L., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lacona.

Clayton, J. R., Lacona.

Clue, W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lacona.

COCHRAN, WM. J., farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Lacona; he lives no Sec. 15, and owns a farm of 225 acres; he was born August 22, 1829, in Highland county, Ohio; parents moved to Benton county, Indiana, in 1845, and to Iowa November 3, 1855, and settled on the farm where he now lives; he is the Republican candidate for Representative to the Legislature this year, a position he is well qualified to fill; he was married June 7, 1860, to Eliza E., daughter of David Warnock, of Warren county, Iowa; they have nine children: Mary E., Matilda J., John W., David A., Charles S., Samuel C., Thomas H., Aaron L. George E.; Samuel C. and Thomas H., are dead; has been town assessor, clerk and county supervisor.

COCHRAN, J. M., carpenter and builder, P. O. Lacona; he lives in Lacona; he was born September 6, 1827, in Highland county, Ohio; parents moved to Benton county, Indiana, in 1845; came to Iowa and settled in this township in 1855; he enlisted August 7, 1861, in Co. G, Tenth Iowa Infantry, as

a private; he was promoted to Sergeant Major, September 8, 1861, and to Second Lieutenant Co. G, July 14, 1862, to First Lieutenant, February 9, 1863, and to Captain, November 8, 1864, and to Major, August 7, 1865, and was honorably discharged September 5, 1865; he was in the battles of Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Corinth, Mission Ridge, Iuka, and all the others in which the Tenth Iowa participated; he was married September 12, 1848, to Mary, daughter of Charles Johnson, of Benton county, Ohio; they have had eight children: Elizabeth E., Martha, Sarah J., Nancy E., Leoline L., Wm. J., Mary, John F.; Martha and John F. are dead.

Collins, C. C., merchant, Lacona.

CORWIN, A. J., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lacona; he was born October 12, 1836, in Morrow county, Ohio; he was left an orphan at the age of six weeks, when his grand parents took him to raise; they moved to this county in 1853, and settled where he now lives; he was married October 18, 1858, to Hettie Cochran, a native of Ohio; they have had seven children: Mary E., Martha E., William E., John W., and Olive B., Oliver E., Olive E., *who were triplets*; Olive E. of the triplets, is deceased.

CURD, WILLIAM O., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Lacona; born Dec. 7th, 1818, in Buckingham county, Va.; his parents moved to Highland county, Ohio, in 1836; at the age of 20 he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked about two years; at the age of 22 he entered the Hillsboro Academy, of Ohio, where he took a regular academic course; this school he entered without a cent in his pocket, and paid his way through by working evenings and Saturdays. There

was one thing however which he had in large stock: it is commonly known as "pluck," which he has ever exhibited to a great degree on every occasion of a new or difficult undertaking. He is a man of decided opinions, and always has a mind of his own and looks not to others for advice; had his inclination run in that direction he would undoubtedly have been a strong leader in the politics of his country; but it seems that he has preferred rather to adopt the role and life of the quiet farmer, where he might be free from the contaminating influences by which a public life is surrounded. He is a descendent of the Curds of France, his great grandfather coming to the United States with Broderick's army, as he has been informed by his grandfather; his father was born in Buckingham, Va., on the Big Willis creek; he began teaching at the age of 24, and has continued it more or less for a great many years; he is an educator of liberal ideas, and believes in the education of the masses as a sure guarantee to the perpetuity of our free American institutions. He owns a fine farm of 180 acres, where he now lives, and has demonstrated the fact that where there are brains there is also success in farming; he began at first by buying but 40 acres, and has by his indomitable perseverance added the balance of his present estate, and can now sit in the shade of his stately trees which he planted with his own hands more than twenty years ago. He has been a member of the M. E. church since 1839, converted under the ministry of Geo. C. Crump; he has been a licentiate since 1842, and has held the offices of Steward, Recording Steward and class leader. He was

married April 7th, 1846, to Miss Eliza E., daughter of the Rev. Wm. Johnson, of Green county, Ohio; they have no children; they came to this county in 1857 and settled where they now live; she is not without a claim to the success with which their efforts have been crowned since their union; they started in the world with nothing and have made it all with their own hands, she ever ready to lend a helping hand to her husband in his every undertaking, studying only how to advance their interest and happiness through life, ever exhibiting that christian grace of love to all with whom she became associated.

DANIELS, T. B., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lacona.

Diltmer, J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Mount.

FEATHER, J., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lacona.

Fight, A., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Newbern.

FISHER, LEVI, hardware merchant; P. O. Lacona; born Feb. 6, 1823, in Chester county, Pennsylvania; parents moved to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1825; here he learned the tinner and coppersmith's trade by serving five years' apprenticeship; he went to Union county, Indiana, in 1843; he came to this county in April, 1872; he enlisted Aug. 21, 1861, as a private in Co. F, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, and was promoted to First Lieutenant Aug. 21, 1862, and again promoted to Captain, on the 7th of June, 1863, and served to the close of the war and was honorably discharged July 6, 1865; he was in the battles of Prairie Grove and Vicksburg; he was taken prisoner at Organza and sent to Tyler, Texas, where he was kept ten months, and then sent to the mouth of Red River for

exchange, in July, 1864, when he returned to his command at New Orleans; he was at the taking of Spanish Fort in Mobile Bay, and in many other skirmishes; he was twice married; first to Maria Bowlsby, of New Jersey; they had two children: Mary H. and Emma; Mary H. is dead; wife died Aug. 3, 1853; married again March 21, 1854, to Mary, daughter of David R. Lee, of Louisa county, Iowa; they had five children: Blanche B., Albert L., William H., Anna M. and Mamie; Albert L. and Mamie died in infancy.

Fisher, M.; P. O. Lacona.

Fogle, Joel, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lacona.

Frank, Henry, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Rose Mount.

Frantz, M., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lacona.

Freeman, M. J. and J. D., farmers, Sec. 21; P. O. Lacona.

Fruch, L., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Lacona.

GAUGER, Jane, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lacona.

Goode, H. H. farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lacona.

Greubel, H., P. O. Rose Mount.

Greubel, Paulus, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Rose Mount.

Greenfield, S., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Lacona.

Griffin, R. F., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Lacona.

Grisbaum, A., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lacona.

Gunter, E. E., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Lacona.

HALL, WILLIS, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Lacona.

Hammond, H., P. O. Lacona.

Hamilton, S., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lacona.

Hayes, G. W., P. O. Lacona.

Hemel, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lacona.

Hewett, J. S., P. O. Lacona.

Hettenger, J., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lacona.

Hickman, L. D., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lacona.

Higbee, A. R., farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Lacona.

Hodson, Uriah, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Rose Mount.

Hodge, F., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Mount.

JASPER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lacona.

Jenkins, J. L., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lacona.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, lives on Sec. 15; born March 10, 1825, in Ross-shire, Scotland; he emigrated to the United States and settled in Ohio in 1852; he came to Iowa and this county in 1854; he began the improvement of his present farm in 1855; is one of the oldest settlers in the township; laid the foundation for his present home, where he has 365 acres of fine land, at work on the railroad in Ohio, for 87½ cents per day and *boarded himself*; cattle were his principal teams while making his improvements; has had many a chase after the deer as they ran across the vast prairie by which he was surrounded; was married February 14, 1861, to H. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry O. Way, of Boone county, Indiana; have eight children: Mary A., Roderick H., Elmer J., Maggie H., Malinda J., William D., Lillie M., and Clara E., all living, except Maggie, who died in infancy.

Johnston, D., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lacona.

JONES, E. H., merchant; born August 12, 1849, in Madison county, Indiana; is a son of J. W. Jones, of Palmyra, this county, who was proprietor of the woolen mills of that place; was educated at Notre Dame, Indiana, an institution of which he speaks in the highest

terms, at being catholic, although he is a protestant to that faith; first entered business in Des Moines in 1864; moved to Indianola in 1870, and to Lacona in 1872; carries a fine stock of dry goods and notions, and has a good trade; married May 1, 1873, to Josephine E., daughter of Cyrus Westfield, of Indianola; have two children: E. Paul and Geraldine, both living.

KELLEY, W. T., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lacona.

Kessler, G., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lacona.

Kessler, Barbary, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lacona.

Kimsey, G. R., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lacona.

Kimsey, James, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lacona.

Konrad, F., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Mount.

Konrad, L.; P. O. Lacona.

LAW, ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lacona.

Lovell, G. W., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lacona.

Lukins, B., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lacona.

Lyons, J. W., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lacona.

McCAIN, A. L., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Lacona.

McCARTNEY, REV. ANDREW, Pastor U. P. Church; P. O. Lacona; he was born Aug. 15, 1823, in county Antrim, Ireland; his parents emigrated to the United States in 1836, and located at Newbery, N. Y.; they moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1841; he was educated at Antrim College and New Athens College, where he graduated in 1852; he graduated at the Xenia Theological Seminary in 1857, and began the ministry in Ohio as a probationer, one year; in 1859 he began the regular ministry at Dalton, Ohio; he has been doing mission-

ary work most of the time since, through Ohio, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska; preached in Indianola five years, and five years at Lacona, and located at Lacona again as Pastor of the U. P. Church January, 1879; in 1875 he went to Europe and visited most of the places of interest, as also Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

McCarter, D. J., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lacona.

McCleman, W., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lacona.

McClurg, J. E., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lacona.

McCOLLAM, JOSEPH, attorney at law and justice of the peace, P. O. Lacona; born October 3, 1829, in Harrison county, Ohio; moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1851, and to this county and settled in this township in 1866; he was educated in the common schools, studied law on the shoe-bench (being a shoemaker by trade), in Van Buren county, Iowa; he was admitted to the bar in this county, in 1868, by Judge Maxwell; he practiced nearly ten years before he was admitted to the bar; has held every office in the town, and been county supervisor, and is now justice of the peace; he was married December 27, 1857, to Louisa M., daughter of John Gilbert, of Van Buren county, Iowa; they have had four children: Jas. W., Octavia J., Ida M., Lenora; Ida is dead.

McCollam, S. M., P. O. Lacona.

McConnell, T. H., Sec. 14; P. O. Lacona.

McConnell, J. W., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lacona.

McConnell, W. J., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lacona.

McKinsey, J. F., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lacona.

McKinley, W. K.; P. O. Lacona.

McNair, P., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Whitebreast.

McNeill, N., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lacona.

Miller, Nathan, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lacona.

Miller, Philip, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lacona.

Miller, John; P. O. Lacona.

Miller, George, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lacona.

Mitchell, J. E., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lacona.

Mitchell, W. O., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lacona.

Mitchell, D. H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Newbern.

Morley, A., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lacona.

Murray, T. H., P. O. Lacona.

Myers, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Lacona.

NEEL, P., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Lacona.

NEEDLES, S. H., farmer and stock raiser; lives on Sec. 20, where he owns a farm of 299 acres; he was born November 28, 1828, in Franklin county, Ohio; he came to Lee county, Iowa, in the spring of 1853, and to this county in the spring of 1854, and settled on Sec. 15; bought and moved on his present farm in 1859; at the first election he voted at in his township, there were but nine votes cast; he was married August 1, 1861, to Miss Martha E. Munford, a native of Maryland; they have four children: Eliza A., Martha E., Ulysses and Rebecca J.; all living.

Nelson, R. R., Sec. 22; P. O. Lacona.

NICOL, DR. J. H.; born April 3, 1849, in Preble county, Ohio; parents came to Louisa county, Iowa, in 1850; he was educated in the high school, and studied medicine with Dr. J. W. Holliday, of Morning Sun, and graduated at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons in February, 1878; he began the practice of his profession in 1875, in Lacona; he was married

February 21, 1878, to Annie E., daughter of Hugh H. Lytle, of Westmorland county, Pennsylvania; has no children; he is enjoying a good practice and the reputation of a successful physician.

OXENRIDER, D., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lacona.

OXENRIDER, SAM., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lacona; born March 31, 1844, in Morril county, Ohio; his parents came to this county in 1854, and settled in this township; he has lived here ever since; he enlisted in the army January 16, 1865, in Co. G, 10th Iowa Infantry, and served to the close of the war; was honorably discharged Sept. 2, 1865; was in the battle of Saltcatcher River, S. C., and several other skirmishes; he was educated in common schools and Howe's Academy, in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; he is a teacher by profession, as he is so afflicted with asthma that he can do but little manual labor; although but a boy when he came here, and being thrown upon his own resources, he has made for himself and family a farm of 160 acres, which he superintends, with the assistance of his excellent wife; he has traveled through more than half the States and Territories in the Union; has seen the ups and downs of pioneer life; has chased the deer where Lacona now stands, and listened to the yelp of the wolf and the hooting owls; he was married March 4, 1869, to Elizabeth E., daughter of J. M. Cochran, of this county; they have four children: Leona M., Myrtle L., Cecil H. and Lora E.; Leona and Cecil died in infancy.

Oxenrider, A. J., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lacona.

Oxenrider, L., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lacona.

POLING, JAS., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lacona.

PRITCHETT, E. B., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Milo; he was born September 25, 1845, at Eddyville, Iowa; parents came to this county in 1864; he came on to his present farm in 1868; he owns 132 acres of land, and is building the finest barn in the township; He was married Oct. 17, 1867, to Sarah A., daughter of Enoch Sheekley, of this township; they have had five children: Elmira, Bird, Ina, Mary and Harry; Harry died in infancy.

RENNINGER, G., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Rosemount.

Reynolds, W., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Lacona.

Ripperger, M., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lacona.

Rodgers, C., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lacona.

Rodgers, A. J., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Ackworth.

Romagg, J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lacona.

SARGENT, ELIZABETH, Sec. 26; P. O. Lacona.

Schrader, Fred, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lacona.

Schurman, C., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lacona.

Schneider, A., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Newbern.

Schneider, N., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Newbern.

Shupe, A. D., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Lacona.

Shupe, J. C., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lacona.

Shupe, E.; P. O. Lacona.

Simpson, G. M., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lacona.

Smith, T. T., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lacona.

Sommers, J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Rose Mount.

Sommers, F., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lacona.

Sommers, L.; P. O. Lacona.

SPEARS, SAMUEL P., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Milo; owns 160

acres of land; born Aug. 22, 1843, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; here he grew to manhood; taking the advice of Greeley, he came West, and settled on his present farm in 1871, where he is making for himself and family a fine home; he has been Secretary of the township school board; he was married Dec. 1, 1870, to Miss Susan Craig, a native of Pennsylvania; they have a family of two children, Elmer and Byron, both living.

Starr, Win., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lacona.

STARR, DR. J. S., P. O. Lacona; born Dec. 24, 1832, in Edgar county, Illinois; parents moved to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1851, and stopped six weeks and went on to Clark county, Missouri; he was educated in common schools; studied medicine with Dr. B. B. Allen, of Clark county, Missouri, and attended the Keokuk Medical School; began practice in 1857, in Clark county, Missouri; came to Lacona in 1862, where he has been in practice ever since; he was married in March, 1855, to Catharine Owen, daughter of John Owen, of Kentucky; they have two children, Henrietta J. and John W., both living.

Starr, R. C.; P. O. Lacona.

Staff, John, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lacona.

TICKLE, J., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lacona.

ULRICK, B., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lacona.

WACHTER, T., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Mount.

Wachter, A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Mount.

Walton, T., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lacona.

Watley, A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lacona.

Wemmer, S., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lacona.

WILLIS, WM., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Lacona; born March 9, 1815, in Clark county, Missouri; parents moved to Howard county, Missouri, in 1820, and to Monroe county in 1831; came to Davis county, Iowa, in 1840, and to Warren county, and settled on Sec. 25 of this township in 1846; he and his brother Fielding are the oldest settlers in the township; he helped to organize the township, and voted at its first election; he was elected the first Township Clerk and Assessor; he has been twice married: first, March 18, 1841, to Mary Richardson; they had six children: James F., William A., Elizabeth J., Henry H., Green B., Lafayette; Henry H. died May 7, 1869; wife died Dec. 5, 1852; he was married again Nov. 14, 1853, to Margaret —; they had eight children: Mary F., Susan E., Eliza V., John W., Sarah N., Laura A., Minnie and an infant; all dead except Susan, Eliza, John W. and Sarah N.

Wilson, E. A., Sec. 26; P. O. Lacona.

WILLIS, JOHN, postmaster; born September 29, 1816, and is a native of Kentucky; parents moved to Howard county, Missouri, in 1822, and to Monroe county, Missouri, in 1829; he moved to Schuy-

ler county, Missouri, in 1842; came to Iowa and settled in White Breast township in 1846; helped to organize the township; he was elected the first justice of the peace of the township, and held that office for the next sixteen years, and was also town clerk at the same time, for eight years; he moved to Marion county, Iowa, in 1866, and has held the office of justice of the peace for the last ten years; has been notary public for nine years, and holds a commission for three more; he was postmaster in Warren county for three years, and has been postmaster at Newbern for the last eight years, an office he now holds; he was married February 21, 1841, to Mary Hoskins, of Monroe county, Missouri; they have had nine children: an infant, Henry Z., Emily, Nancy, Lucinda, Lafayette, Edward and two infants; three infants, Lafayette and Edward died in infancy.

Williams, D. H., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Lacona.

Willis, Robert, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lacona.

Willis, F., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Lacona.

ZIMMERMAN, C., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lacona.

BELMONT TOWNSHIP.

A DAMSON, ELLIS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Felix.

Adamson, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Felix.

BALL, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Milo; he was born July 24, 1820, in Indiana; he was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and wandered through Ohio and Indiana, peddling and working by the month, to get his start in the world; he came to this county in

1856, and settled where he now lives, in 1857; he owns 120 acres of land; he was one of the first settlers of the township; he was married June 6, 1845, to Matilda A. Wilson, a native of Indiana; they have six children: Sarah J., Ira, Lydia, Nancy, James C., and John; all of them are now living.

Barbee, William, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Baslett, L. W., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Felix.

Beck, Harman, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Felix.

Belser, G. W., Sec. 21; P. O. Schenberg.

BLAIR, C. C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Felix; he was born August 21, 1837, in Hendricks county, Indiana; parents came to this county in 1852, and he has lived here since; has been school director and road supervisor; was married February 22, 1861, to —; they have five children: Joel O., Jane A., Becca, Wm. E., and Almus; all living; he owns 160 acres of land.

Black, C. N., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Milo.

Black, N., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Milo.

Bloom, R. D., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Milo.

Bloom, G. D., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Rose Mount.

Bowles, Sell, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Rose Mount.

BRADY, E. D., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Schenberg; born April 16, 1816, in Ross county, O.; parents came to Sciota county, Ohio, in 1825, and to Warren county, Indiana, in 1835; moved to Wisconsin in 1845, and to this county in 1860; settled on his present farm in 1866; been justice of the peace for five years, and holds the office at the present time; was married April 13, 1837, to Elizabeth Allen, a native of Green county, Ohio; have had eight children: Sarah J., Rufus A., Asbury C., M. Catherine, John S., Finley S., Hester A. and Willis M.; Asbury C., John Scott, and Hester A. are deceased; owns a farm of 120 acres of land, upon which he has made all the improvements.

Briggs, John S., farmer, section 16; P. O. Milo.

BURGESS, GEO. W., merchant,

P. O. Milo; born October 5, 1836, in Hancock county, Ohio; came to Marion county in 1854, and to Indianola in 1856, and began the mercantile business in 1866, and moved to Hammondsburg in 1876, and moved his store and stock to Milo in July, 1879, where he keeps a full line of general merchandise; was First Lieutenant of Co. A, Sixth Kansas Militia; was ordered out by the government when Price made his raid through Missouri; was only out about two months, when they were ordered back by the governor; was deputy sheriff for six years in this county; has been town treasurer, constable and is now justice of the peace; was under-sheriff in Kansas, and is now postmaster, with office in his store; was married June 19, 1862, to Abba, daughter of Eli Jewell, of Bourbon county, Kansas; have two children, Jennie and Eddie.

Burson, C., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Felix.

BURSON, C. H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Felix; born December 25, 1841, in Loudon county, Virginia; his parents moved to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1859, and came to this county, in 1866; he enlisted in September, 1862, in Co. G, Seventieth Ohio Infantry as a private, was promoted to Corporal; was discharged October 9, 1864; was in the battles of Ft. Fisher, Wilmington, and many skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged; he married December 20, 1866, to Miss Anna, daughter of Abner Gregg, of Ohio; they have two children: Alice and Maggie.

CAREY, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Milo.

Chittenden, J. S., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sandyville.

CLEVER, M. G., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Milo; lives on Sec. 19, where he owns a farm of 280 acres; he was born August 3,

1847, in Allegheney county, Pennsylvania; he came to this county, in 1871, and settled where he now lives; he enlisted February 7, 1865, in Co. M, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served to the close of the war; was discharged July 1, 1865; was in the battle of Petersburg; was married October 17, 1867, to Barbary Senft, a native of Allegheney county, Pennsylvania; they have had four children: Martha G., Mary, Freddie and Harry; Freddie, is deceased.

Cooper, S. A., merchant, Sec. 21; P. O. Schonberg.

Crew, D., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Felix.

Curry, John C., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Milo.

DARNELL, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Shonberg.

Dennis, W. R., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Felix.

Devore, C., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Milo.

DOLISON, NEWTON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Milo; he was born June 22, 1840, in Noble county, Ohio; parents came to Illinois in 1855; he came to this county in 1870, and settled where he now lives, in the spring of 1871; he enlisted August 13, 1862, in Co. E, 112th Illinois volunteers, and served to close of the war, and was discharged June 20, 1865; he was in the battles of Knoxville, Beans' Station, Kellip's Ford, Rasica, Calhoun, Town Creek and all the skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged; he married February 14, 1866, Miss Mary White, a native of Ohio; they have had seven children: Emma, Jennie, Eliza, John A., George, Susie and Mary A.; Mary A. and Eliza are deceased; owns a farm of 200 acres.

Dowell, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Shonberg.

DUNN, J. R., farmer and stock

raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Milo; born August 28, 1830, in Green county, Ohio; came to Warren county, Indiana, 1831, and to Green county, Wisconsin, in 1845; was educated in common schools; came to this county in 1859, and settled on his present farm in 1864; when he came to this State he had nothing; what he has he has made by honest, hard labor; has been town trustee, and taken great interest in educational matters; has been a strong advocate of the cause of temperance, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; was married March 26, 1857, to Emma, daughter of Pleasant Thomas, of North Carolina, who died July, 1869, and left six children: Virginia A., Florence D., Thomas J., Charles P., Wallace B. and Alonzo; Florence D. died at eight years of age; married again June 21, 1872, to Mary E. Burson.

Dunlap, J. P., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Milo.

ELLIS, J. W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sandyville.

FELLOWS, J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Milo.

Ferguson, Mrs. J. A., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Schonberg.

Fetters, M., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Rose Mount.

Fetters, J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Milo.

Fleming, John, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Rose Mount.

Flinn, W. C., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Indianola.

Ford, W. H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Milo.

Freeman, M. M., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sandyville.

Freel, J. W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Milo.

Freel, Jas. M., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sandyville.

Fulton, Wm., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Rose Mount.

GIBBONS, L. H., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Felix.

Gilbert, W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Milo.

GREGG, S. H., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Schonberg; born Sept. 29, 1833, in Belmont county, Ohio, where he grew up; came to Iowa in 1855; settled where he now lives in 1870; owns a splendid farm of 240 acres of well-improved land; has been town trustee and school director; was married March 1, 1856, to Miss Virginia, daughter of Joseph N. Wilson, of Belmont county, Ohio; they have no children.

Griffin, Mrs. C. H., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Milo.

Griffin, Jos., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Milo.

HAGAN, GEO. W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Felix; born Sept. 10, 1842, in Guernsey county, Ohio; parents moved to Wappello county, Iowa, in 1855, and to this county in 1858; came on to his present farm, where he owns eighty acres of land, in 1867; he enlisted Oct. 13, 1861, in Co. C, 10th Iowa Infantry, as a private; was promoted to Corporal, and served till the 20th of January, 1864, when he was discharged by reason of re-enlistment, which he did on Jan. 21, 1864, in same Co., and served to the close of the war, and was discharged August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.; he was in the battles of Bloomfield, Island, No. 10, siege of Corinth, Vicksburg, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Inka, second Corinth, Atlanta, Savannah, Goldsborough, and all the skirmishes the regiment was engaged in; he was never off duty or in the hospital a day while in the service; he was married Nov. 15, 1867, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Moore, of this county; they have five children: Ida M., Wm. R., Luella,

Chas. E. and Emmet A.—all living.

Hagan, George, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Felix.

Hantz, G. A., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Felix.

Harvey, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Milo.

Harvey, B. F., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Milo.

HARLAN, LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Felix; born August 7, 1823, in Marion county, Ohio; parents moved to Pike county, Indiana, in 1828, and to Peoria county, Ill., in 1836; here he lived till 1854, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives; he owns a farm of 120 acres, and the first house he built on it was of *hay, straw, and mud*; helped to organize the township, and voted at the first election; has been assessor; he enlisted in Co. D, 34th Iowa Infantry in August, 1862, as a private, and was promoted to Sergeant, January 5, 1863; he served to May 20, 1863, when he was discharged on account of injuries received in left arm, while in the line of duty; was in the battles of Haines' Bluff and Arkansas Post, and many other skirmishes; he was married October 8, 1846, to Evaline, daughter of Joseph Chapin, now a resident of this township; they have had ten children: Geo. E., Ruth, Joseph, John, Martha, Marian, James, Infant, Willie, and Ray; Geo. E., John, James and Infant are deceased.

Haskins, Ed., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Schonberg.

Harkins, Dan., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Schonberg.

Harkins, John, Sec. 15; P. O. Schonberg.

Healton, J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Rose Mount.

Heinen, Lambert, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Milo.

Heinen, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Milo.

Heller, Peter, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Schonberg.

Hildreth, Jacinth, Sec. 17; P. O. Milo.

HINES, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Felix; born February 23, 1824, in Hampshire county, W. Va.; parents moved to Ohio in 1825, and to Illinois in 1836; he came to this county in November, 1855, and settled where he now lives in 1868; is one of the oldest settlers of the township; he married February 6, 1848, Miss Clarissa J. Chapin, of this county; they have six children: Ellen, John, Clara, Wallace, Smith and Noble—all living; he owns a farm of 110 acres.

Hodson, S., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Milo.

HOLMES, GILBERT, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Schonberg; born Feb. 1, 1842, in Lafayette county, Ohio; parents moved to Highland county, Ohio, in 1857, and to Illinois in spring of 1863; he came to this county in 1869; he enlisted August 2, 1862, in Co. A, 60th Ohio, and served to November 10, 1862, when he was discharged on account of being taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; he enlisted again March 28, 1865, in Co. G, 58th Illinois Infantry, and was discharged March 28, 1866; he was in all the battles in which his Regiments were engaged; he married December 25, 1866, Miss Lydia R. Snap, a native of Belmont county, Ohio; they have four children: M. Eva, S. Laura, Jessie C. and Walter A.—all living; owns a farm of 122 acres.

Hollingsworth, J. E., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Milo.

Hook, John, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Schonberg.

Horr, John, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Milo.

Horr, W. H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Rose Mount.

IRVINE, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Felix.

Irwin, Thomas J., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Milo.

Irwin, J. M., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Milo.

JINKINS, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Schonberg; born March 13, 1824, in Warren county, Ohio; came to this county and settled where he now lives in 1871; after having lived in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; he enlisted July 17, 1861, in Co. E, 6th Iowa infantry, as a private, and served till November 17, 1862, when he was discharged for general disability; he was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing; was county supervisor two years in Monroe county, Iowa; has been married twice; first, in October, 1844, to Sarah A. Vansickle, who died September 17, 1871, and left five children: Elizabeth, Mary J., Martha, William T. and Cyrus, all living; married again February 16, 1875, Mrs. Amanda E. Stoops; they have no children; he owns eighty acres of land.

KELLER, J. A., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 23; P. O. Rose Mount; born June 15, 1826, in county Collin, Prussia; he came to the United State, and settled in Wisconsin, in 1847; he came to Iowa, and settled where he now lives, in 1866; he owns a fine farm of 260 acres of land, all of which he has made since coming to this country; he was married in April, 1857, to Mary A. Kalschuer, a native of Prussia; they have had three children: John and Hobert, who are living, and Terresa, who is deceased.

Kille, N., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Felix.

Kuhn, J. A., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Rose Mount.

LACY, H. E. farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Milo.

LACY, A. H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Milo; owns a fine farm of eighty acres; he was born September 28, 1834, in Clinton county, Ohio, where he lived till 1855, when he came to this county and located in this township; came onto present farm in 1867; he enlisted in September, 1864, in Co. G, 40th Iowa infantry; served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged August 1865; he married, March 7, 1862, Miss Hattie Chase, a native of Perry county, Illinois; they have had one child: Joseph L., which died in infancy.

Leslie, Mrs. Eliza, Sec. 2: P. O. Felix.

Littler, H. A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Felix.

Long, J., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Milo.

Lynch, Jerome, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Schonberg.

Lyon, J. D., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Rosemount.

Lyon, W. H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Milo.

McINTIRE, M. L., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Milo.

McNair, R. R., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Rose Mount.

McNair, Wm., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Rose Mount.

McNeer, J. H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Rose Mount.

McNeer, S., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Rose Mount.

McNeer, R. C., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Rose Mount.

McNeer, N. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Rose Mount.

Michner, John, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Milo.

Mitchell, J. T., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Milo.

Monroe, A. W., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Felix.

Monroe, Dan., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Felix.

Monfore, E. J., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Rose Mount.

Monfore, E. C., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Rose Mount.

Monfore, Emerson, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Schonberg.

Moorman, J. T., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Felix.

Morrison, J. H., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Schonberg.

Morrison, W. M., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Felix.

MOSHER, STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Felix; born August 6, 1826, in Marion county, Ohio; came to this county in 1856, and lived in Liberty township until the spring of 1879, when he came to this township and settled on his present farm, where he owns 210 acre of land; was school treasurer for eight years in succession when the whole town was one district for eight years in succession; has been town clerk; is a leading member of the Society of Friends, holding all the leading offices of the Society; came to Iowa a poor man and has made all his property since by honesty and hard work; married September 1, 1852, to Mary, daughter of Moses Farington, of Crawford county, Ohio; they have had seven children: Lemuel, Asa, William, Sarah A., Mary B., Joseph S. and Ella (twins), Stephen G., all living.

NEMEYER, H. H., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Rose Mount.

Nemeyer, J. H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Rose Mount.

Norton, J. H., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Schonberg.

NOTEStINE, JOHN A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Milo; born October 26, 1833, in Juniatta county, Pennsylvania; came to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1853, and to this county in 1865; settled where he now lives in 1873; enlisted December 23, 1861, in Co. C., Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, as a pri-

vate, served his three years and was honorably discharged February 23, 1865; was in nearly all the battles in which his regiment was engaged; married June 1, 1854, to Miss Catherine A. Barber, of Peoria county, Illinois; have four children: William J., Prudence J., Mary L., and Catherine A.; William J. died at two years of age.

OLDAKER, M. G., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Milo.

Onderkirk, P., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sandyville.

ORR, MRS. ANNA, Sec. 26; P. O. Rose Mount; born July 3, 1816, in Shenango county, New York; parents moved to Delaware county, New York, in 1833; they came to Michigan in 1843, and to Illinois in 1857, and to this county in 1868, when they settled where she now lives; she was married Oct. 23, 1834, to Ambrose Orr; he was born March 5, 1808, in Delaware county, New York, and died Aug. 17, 1871, of rheumatism of the heart, leaving a family of nine children: Ambrose C., Hugh L., James, Wallace, Sarah J., Ellis, Anna; three died in infancy; she now lives with her son Ellis, as she has disposed of all her landed interests.

OVERBAY, J. A., merchant; P. O. Milo; born Jan. 3, 1841, in Jefferson county, East Tennessee; his parents moved to Keokuk county, this state, in the fall of 1850, and to this county in 1854; was married Oct. 7, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of Wm. McAndrew, of this county; they have five children living: John, Frank, Harry, Walter, Leretta; three deceased: Louie and Ella, twins, and an infant; he enlisted in Co. C, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, in the fall of 1863, as a private; served till Sept. 5, 1865; was in the battles of Graham Plantation, Fort

Gaines, Fort Morgan and Blakely; engaged in the mercantile business March 1, 1868, at Helensburg; built a new store and moved to Milo in 1869, where he keeps a full line of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats and caps.

PARK, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Felix.

Penfield, H., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Milo.

Poltson, H. R., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Milo.

PROCTOR, JAS. M., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Milo; born May 27, 1820, in Hamilton county, Illinois; came to this county in the spring of 1855, and settled on present farm in 1866; he enlisted Dec. 1, 1861, in Co. C, Seventh Iowa Infantry, and was discharged Jan. 2, 1864, for re-enlistment as veteran; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, in same company as before, and served to June 1, 1865, when he was discharged for wounds received in the battle of Resaca, Ga.; he was in the battles of Fort Donaldson, Shiloh and Corinth, and now draws one-half pension; he was married April 2, 1843, to Elizabeth Davis, of Peoria county, Illinois; they have nine children: Martha J., Malissa, Nancy, Rachael, Alice, William, Charles B., James M., Jr., and Peter H.; of these, Martha, Nancy and Rachael are deceased; he owns a well-improved farm of 160 acres.

Proctor, Reuben, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Milo.

Putz, S., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Rose Mount.

QUAINTANCE, SARAH J., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sandyville.

RALPH, A. C., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Felix.

Reeves, Robert, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Milo.

Reynolds, B. S., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Milo.

Risinger, J., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Milo.

Robertson, J., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Milo.

Ross, Wm. C., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Milo.

Runyan, S., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Milo.

SAMS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sandyville.

SANDY, J. H., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Milo; he was born January 17, 1839, in Owen county, Indiana; parents came to Iowa in 1854; he settled on present farm in 1862, where he has a fine farm of 170 acres; he enlisted August 11, 1862, in Co. D, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, and served to March 10, 1863, when he was discharged for general disability; he was married August 10, 1864, to Rachael Thorp, a native of Indiana; they have seven children: Jennie F., Henry G., Walter W., Charles W., Willie, Lizzie L., and Allen, all living.

Sandy, A. H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Milo.

SCOTT, ALEXANDER, farmer, and capitalist; Sec. 16; P. O. Milo; he was born March 3, 1817, in Delaware; his parents moved to Ohio, in the fall of 1817; here he was educated and lived till 1849, he moved to Lee county, Iowa, and the following year moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he lived till the spring of 1852, when he came to Marion county, Iowa; there he was very successful in his farming enterprises, but being desirous of increasing his landed estates, he sold out his farm and came to this county and settled where he now lives; he has owned over 600 acres of land in this county, the most of which he has given to his children, reserving only the fine farm on which he lives, for himself; he has been very successful

in life and laid up a competency for the down-hill side of life; he has been town trustee, and is now a director of the First National Bank of Indianola, of which he is a large stockholder; he was married March 5, in 1844, to Alice Brindley, a native of Maryland; they have a family of seven children: Oliver, Elenor, James, Nathan, Lewis, Phoebe, and John Fremont, all living.

Schee, James, farmer, Sec 15; P. O. Schonberg.

Schee, Nathan, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Schonberg.

SHAW, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Milo; he was born March 18, 1842, in Columbiana county, Ohio; his parents moved to Logan county, Ohio, in the fall of 1849; here he grew up, and lived till 1867, when he came to this county, and located where now lives; he enlisted in April, 1864, in Co. I, 132d Ohio Volunteers, and served till September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged; he was married January 24, 1864, to Emily, daughter of James Gilbert, a native of England; they have three children: Wm. Allison, Cora E. and Ella, all living; he owns a fine farm of 270 acres.

Shoffer, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Milo.

Smith, Fred., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Felix.

SMITH, IRVIN M., farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Milo; he was born August, 1850, in Henry county, Iowa; he came to this county, in 1873, and has lived here ever since; he was married February 10, 1874, to Jennie Brown, who is a native of Henry county, Iowa; they have three children: Allie, Zimri P. and Irvin M., all living.

Smith, Henry, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Felix.

Smith, Levi, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Milo.

Smith, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Felix.

Smith, J. H., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Milo.

SMITH, PLEASANT, farmer and merchant, Sec. 19; P. O. Milo; born Nov. 11, 1826, in Highland county, Ohio; parents moved to Stephenson county, Ill., in fall of 1845, and to Greene county, Wis., in 1853; he came to this county and settled on present farm in fall of 1860, where he has since lived; he is now engaged in merchandizing in Milo, having established a store at the first laying out of the town; he built the first storehouse in the place, and carries a large and well assorted stock; has been justice of the peace, town clerk and town trustee; married May 22, 1859, to Emaline A., daughter of Harvey Henry, of Greene county, Wis.; they have had eleven children: Sylvanus H., Archibald N., Lillian, Eva, Etta, Otto, Lizzie, Bertha, Ray, Floy, Baby; Etta died in infancy; he owns an improved farm of eighty acres.

SMITH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Milo; born Feb. 9, 1810, in North Carolina, and came to this county in 1860, and, previous to his coming here, he has lived in Ohio and Illinois; was married September, 1832, to Charity Gilbert, of Highland county, Ohio; have a family of eight children living: Pleasant, Asa, Nathan, William, James, Mary A., Levi and Amanda; five deceased: Thomas, Madison, Amos, Albert, and an infant; Amos served in the late war in the 34th Iowa, and died while in the service; Nathan was also in the 34th, and served through the war.

STARR, ISAAH, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Milo; born June 5, 1826, in Vermillion county, Ill.; parents moved to Greene county, Wis., in

1834; he came to Hardin county, Iowa, in 1865, and to this county and settled on his present farm in 1868; he owns 131 acres of land; was married Dec. 6, 1854, to Mary, daughter of Johnathan Dickson, of Greene county, Wis.; they have four children: Angeline, Lilis, Frank and Arthur; Arthur died in infancy.

Stoner, M., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Felix.

Stugers, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Rose Mount.

Surbaugh, A. H., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Swezey, Norman, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Rose Mount.

TALBOTT, W. H., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Schonberg.

TALBOTT, A. D., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Felix; born August 8, 1854, in Jefferson county, Iowa; parents moved to this county in 1855; here he has grown to manhood; his father having died in 1876, he has taken charge of the farm and family since; he is unmarried, and a hard working and industrious young man.

TALBOTT, ELIZABETH, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Felix; born Nov. 18, 1816, in County Down, Ireland; in 1831 she came to the United States with some friends, leaving all her near kindred behind; she settled in the State of New York, where she lived three years, and came to Ohio in 1834, and to Iowa in the spring of 1855, and settled where she now lives; she was married Feb. 22, 1844, to Ralph Talbott, of Westmoreland county, Penn.; he was born Jan. 15, 1810, and died Nov. 6, 1876, leaving a family of seven children: Catharine D., Susie, Wm. H., Mary F., Ella E., Daniel P. and Allen D.; Catharine D. died in infancy; Mr. Talbott's family was among the first settlers, having built the third house in the

township, the old logs of which are still upon the place; they own 120 acres of land.

Taylor, J. W., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Milo.

Thompson, C. C., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Milo.

Thompson, Morris, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Rose Mount.

Thompson, J. W., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Rose Mount.

Thompson, James, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Milo.

Trotter, H. C., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Milo.

Trueblood, L. M., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sandyville.

Trueblood, Oliver, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Felix.

Trueblood, Francis, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Felix.

TURNER, JOHN M., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 30; P. O. Milo; born Jan. 2d, 1837, in Kentucky; his parents moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1846; he came to this county and settled on his present farm in 1873; he has been elected Town Trustee, an office he now holds, also School Treasurer and Director. He was married Oct. 14, 1858, to Julia A. Michael, a native of Ohio; they have one child: Emma E., born August 6, 1859; he owns 280 acres of land, that he has made and improved with his own hands.

UNDERHILL, T. C., merchant, P. O. Felix; born March 9th, 1839, in Wayne county, N. Y.; his mother moved to Seneca county, N. Y., in 1850, his father having died the spring before; here he grew to manhood, and after traveling through and living in several States, came to this county in 1878 and located at this place, and established a general farmers' store, where he carries a general stock of goods; he is also postmaster of the Felix office; he is unmarried.

VALENTINE, WARNER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Felix. Vanness, Geo., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Milo.

VANGILDER, S. J., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Milo; born April 5, 1842, in Knox county, Illinois; here he was raised and educated; came to this county October 17, 1868; settled, in the spring of 1869, where he now lives and owns a farm of eighty acres; he has held the office of justice of the peace for eight years, and town clerk for four years; he has been twice married, first March 1, 1863, to Susanah Meeks, a native of Knox county, Illinois, who died April 14, 1865, leaving one child, Mary S., now living; again August 9, 1866, to Mary E. Bright, a native of Ohio; They have five children: Wilber, Carrie, Infant, Fannice and Olive; Wilber and Infant are deceased.

VANSYOC, J. C., farmer, Sec 15; P. O. Milo, owns a fine farm of 160 acres of land; he was born March 14, 1833, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; parents moved to Stark county, Ohio, in 1842; he came to this county in the spring of 1856, and settled on present farm in 1870; has been constable and town clerk, an office he now holds; his father, Aaron VanSyoc, was the first town assessor; he was married April 14, 1857, to Rachael L., daughter of Benj. Morrison, of Marion county, Iowa; they have two children: Harvey E. and Wm. E., both living.

WARNER, VALENTINE, blacksmith, lives in Milo; born September 5, 1822, in Huntington county, Pennsylvania; here he learned his trade with Geo. Baughman, of Holidaysburg; came to Iowa in 1852, and after living in Van Buren and Jefferson counties he came to Belmont township, in the fall of 1856, and bought

a farm of eighty acres, upon which he built a shop, and combined blacksmithing with his farming; at the starting of the new town of Milo, he, in connection with Thos. Fountain, established a blacksmith and wagon shop, where he now works; he enlisted August 10, 1862, in Co. D, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, as private; was promoted to Sergeant February 5, 1863, served to the close of the war, and was discharged in September, 1865; he was never in the hospital, and never off duty while in the service; he was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged—a record of which any man might well feel proud; was married July 10, 1845, to Miss Mary Robinson, of Pennsylvania, who died December 31, 1877, leaving him a family of eleven children: Austin, Sylvester, Elizabeth J., Mattie A., Albert, Ella, Joseph, Eddie, Silas, Charles, and James; Charles, Elizabeth and Joseph are deceased.

Walk, Andrew, Sec. 34; P. O. Milo.
Westerfield, L., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Milo.

Westerfield, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Milo.

White, James L., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Felix.

WILSON, J. N., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Felix; born October 6, 1823, in Loudon county, Virginia; here he grew to manhood; came to Ohio in 1830, where he lived till 1854, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives; helped to organize the township, and voted at the first election; he and John Duncan gave the township its name; has held several township offices and been largely identified with the school interests of the town; when he came here there was but one house in sight, and only the one *lone tree*,

which many of the old settlers will remember was cut down by one Hilton for firewood during a storm in which he was unable to get to the timber; Mr. Wilson gathered up in early times about 1,000 acres of land, which he has given to members of his family as they have grown up, only reserving for himself a competency during his old age; owns a fine farm of 200 acres; was married October 9, 1830 to Miss Lydia E. Dunkin, a native of Virginia; have had nine children: John W., Moses H., Tamer L., Lydia V., Angelia, James M., Stephen, Mary E. and Joseph L.; Tamer L. and John W. are deceased.

Wilson, Amos T., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Felix.

WILSON, T. D., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lacona; born January 10, 1836, in Preble county, Ohio; his father died when he was nine years of age; his mother came to Iowa in 1848 and settled in Louisa county; came to this county in 1869, and bought the farm the railroad depot at Lacona now stands on; settled on his present farm in fall of 1878; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in Co. C, First Iowa Cavalry; was on detached duty as blacksmith most of the time; was discharged June 18, 1865, at the close of the war; married November 12, 1857, to Susan Raushenberger, a native of Harrison county, Ohio; have five children: Mary C., James A., William H., Edna and Riley M., all living; owns a farm of 80 acres.

Willets, J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Milo.

Wilson, James M., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Felix.

Wilson, W. H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Felix.

Winning, S., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Felix.

WRIGHT, WM. A., farmer, Sec.

12; P. O. Felix; born November 17, 1823, in Shelby county, Kentucky; parents moved to Park county, Indiana, in 1828; his mother died here, and his father moved back to Kentucky in 1837; came to this county in 1849, and to this township in 1878; owns 600 acres of Warren county's best land; has been town trustee; was married March 31, 1853, to Amy

M., daughter of Abel Hicks, of Union township; have had sixteen children: O. L. D., Cynthia A., John C., Sarah E., Joseph A., Elizabeth E., Jane, H. Francis, William A. Jr., Richard E., Lemuel W., Walter R., Daisy, Gracie, Fred. L. and Dove; of these John C. and Jane are deceased—John in infancy and Jane at fourteen years of age.

OTTER TOWNSHIP.

ABBE, A. N., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola.

BAILEY, C. D., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

BAKER, J. C., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola; he owns a farm of 85 acres; he was born October 20, 1822, in York county, Pennsylvania; parents moved to Stark county, Ohio, in 1837, where they remained about five years, when they moved to Hancock county, Ohio; here they lived till 1856, when they came to this county and settled in Indianola, where he remained two years; he then settled on the farm where he now lives; he has been twice married, first, November 9, 1844, to Miss Harriett Burgiss, a native of Ohio, who died July 3, 1866, leaving a family of eleven children: Fannie J., Albert T., Phebe, Etna A., John W., James H., living, and Wm. H., and Thornton E. (twins), Sarah J., Infant, and Ava Ann, are deceased; he was married again February 25, 1869, to Miss Susan E. Clark, a native of Ohio; by this union he has six children: Delphius C., Minnie M., Isabelle J., Geo. W., Bertha A., and Henry A., all living.

Bales, Alex., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Indianola.

Bales, N. D., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Milo.

Bare, R. W., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Milo.

BAYSINGER, E. H., farmer, and brick-maker, Sec. 4; P. O. Indianola; was born in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, in 1833, and removed to Illinois in 1835, and afterwards to Indiana, and came to this county first in 1852; he is a farmer and owns 90 acres of land; he spent six years in Kansas, from 1854 to 1860, and was in the John Brown raid; after his return to this county, he engaged in brick-making, and has made the largest portion of the brick used in the buildings of Indianola; he has held township offices; he married Miss Sarah Goosic, in 1861; she was born in Ohio; they have eight children: Phebe A., Mary E., Sarah F., Peter A., William, John F., Eda B., James.

Beaty, W. J., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Indianola.

Benedict, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Indianola.

Benge, Alexander, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Milo.

Benge, Thomas, Sec. 27; P. O. Milo.

BLACKFORD, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola; owns 175 acres of land; born May 25, 1819, in Clark county, Ohio; here he lived till he was seventeen years of age, when his parents moved

to Delaware county, Indiana; in 1840 he came to Warren county, Indiana; he came to Iowa Territory, and settled in Davis county, in 1843; helped to organize that county, and came to this county in September, 1847, and settled where he now lives; was at the organization of the county, and also helped to organize Otter township; his first vote in the county was cast at the Ginder school-house, east of Ackworth; he was married twice; first, October 12, 1843, to Anna Scott, a native of Indiana, who died March 19, 1865; no children; again, September 28, 1866, to Nancy J. Brown, a native of Indiana; they have two children: John T. and Martha E., both living; he got his start by splitting rails, at fifty cents per hundred; walked three miles and boarded himself.

BRISCOE, LUTHER T., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Milo; has a farm of sixty-nine acres of land; born September 4, 1824, in Maryland, and lived there until he was eight years of age, when his parents moved to Ohio, and in 1836 they moved to Fulton county, Illinois, where he remained till 1854, when he came to Indianola, where he lived about eight years; he settled on his present farm in 1867, where he has lived ever since; he was postmaster at Indianola from 1856 to 1861—about five years; has been town clerk of this township; married, June 9, 1850, Mary A. Huff, a native of Delaware; they have a family of eleven children: Julia Ann, George T., Catharine M., Mollie W., Frederick S., Howard H., Jane H. and Sarah H. (twins) and Elenor E., now living; Zerilla B. and Edward H., deceased.

Brown, S. S., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Milo.

BROWN, THOMAS, farmer, Sec.

17; P. O. Indianola; born Dec. 1, 1801, in Randolph county, North Carolina; here he lived till he was twelve years of age, when his parents moved to Washington county, Indiana, where he lived till 1831, when he moved to Warren county, Indiana, and remained till 1853, when he moved to this county and settled on the farm where he now resides; he was married Feb. 2, 1825, to Martha Marshall, a native of Tennessee, who died June 4, 1860, leaving a family of eleven children: Isaac, Mary A., Nancy J., Thomas J., Sallie Ann, Alva Curtis, living, and Lurena, Joel, Isam, Allen F. and William H., deceased; he is one of the old settlers of the township, and voted at the first election held in the township.

Brown, W. H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Milo.

Bryant, John, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Milo.

Burgett, J. W., Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

Burgess, S. T., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianola.

Butler, W. H., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola.

CHANDLER, LEVI, Sec 10; P. O. Milo.

Chandler, W. P., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Milo.

Chumbley, John, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola.

Clark, Alfred, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Milo.

CLINE, VALENTINE, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 30; P. O. Indianola; he owns a farm of 160 acres of well-improved land; born Feb. 17, 1835, in Adams county, Ohio; at the age of eleven years he was left an orphan, after which he lived with his oldest brother till he was sixteen years of age, when he came to Park county, Indiana, where he lived till 1854;

he then came to this county and remained two years, and returned to Illinois, and then to Indiana, in 1856, where he remained till 1869, when he again came to this county, and settled where he now lives. He enlisted Oct. 31, 1863, in Co. C, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana, and served to Sept. 6, 1865, when he was discharged; he was in the battles of Chattanooga, Atlanta, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, and all the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged. He was married Sept. 28, 1856, to Elizabeth Ball, a native of Park county, Indiana; they have a family of nine children: William B., George H., Louis W., James N., Hiram W., John F., Ulysses, A. Pearl, Charles E. and Lou Anna; William B., Ulysses and Hiram W. are deceased.

Cole, A. C., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Indianola.

Conrad, B. C., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Milo.

Conner, Andy, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

Cozard, Elias, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola.

Cozard, Thomas C., Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola.

Crawford, R. B., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Milo.

Crumrine, Susan B., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Indianola.

Culbertson, D. T., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Milo.

DAVIS, C. V., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Milo.

Demory, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola.

Derrough, Frank, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola.

Derrough, G., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.

Downing, W. H., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Milo.

EMMONS, J. W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianola.

Evans, Jessie, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Milo.

FETTERS, H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Milo.

GOODALE, H. C. J., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Indianola.

Gove, D., H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Milo.

GRAHAM, T. M., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Milo, lives on Sec. 13; he was born July 7, 1811, in Garrett county, Kentucky; his parents moved to Indiana territory, in 1814, here he grew to manhood, and was educated; he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives, in 1856; he is one of the early settlers of this township; he bought his land in 1854, at five dollars per acre, but did not move his family till 1856; has been a member of the board of supervisors two terms; he was married July 20, 1837, to Miss Mary Anna Cox, a native of Pennsylvania; they have a family of eight children: Jennie, now Mrs. G. B. Crosthwait, Thomas J., James M., Hattie E., Maggie E., Robert W. and Victoria E., all are living; he owns a farm of 248 acres.

Graham, D. B., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola.

GRAHAM, EDWARD C., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Indianola; born Sept. 25, 1830, in Monroe county, Indiana; he lived there till 1851, when he came to this county and settled where he now resides; he enlisted —, 1861, in Co. G, 10th Iowa Infantry, and served to —, 1864, when he was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, at Kingston, Ga.; he was in the battles of Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, and many other skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged. He was twice married: first, Feb. 4, 1866, to Anna D. Kennedy, a native of Indiana,

who died July 3d, 1871, leaving a family of two children, Samuel R., now living, and Jose E., who died in infancy; married again Dec. 5, 1873, Mrs. Sarah E. Ballard, a native of Illinois; by this union they have two children: Eva L. and Zelma; Eva L. is deceased; she had two children by her first husband: Martha and William, both living.

Guy, J. B., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Milo.

HAIN, L., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Milo.

Hall, H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Milo.

Hall, Alfred, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Milo.

Hall, M. J., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola.

Harvey, C., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Milo.

Hess, W. M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Milo.

Hicks, W. W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Milo.

Hicks, Wm., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Milo.

HIGHTOWER, R. M., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Milo; born May 30, 1814, in Taswell county N. C.; his parents moved to East Tennessee in 1826, and remained there until 1837, when they moved to Randolph county, Mo.; he came to this county and settled where he now lives in the spring of 1846. When he came here there were but three families in the county: Mr. Higby, Jones and Poils, who lived north of Sandyville, near where the Hinie school-house now stands; he voted at the first election held in the county, which was held at Ginder's school-house, east of Ackworth; he helped to organize Otter township, and is the oldest resident of the township. He was married Dec. 25, 1858, to Miss Emeline Westbrook, a native of East Tennessee, who

died in July, 1866, leaving a family of four children: Robert A., William, Thomas, and Ida, who are all living; he married again in March, 1868, Mrs. Susan E. Overman, a native of N. C.; by this union he has two children: John I. and Charles A., both living; he owns a farm of 120 acres.

Hightower, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Milo.

Hockett, H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Milo.

Hodgen, David, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Milo.

Hollingsworth, John, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Milo.

Hollingsworth, Levi, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Milo.

Hollingsworth, Geo., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Milo.

Hutt, G. H., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.

JAMES, AMOS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Milo.

KELLEY, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Milo.

Kendall, W. S., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Milo.

LINCOLN, B. A., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

Long, Henry, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianola.

Loper, W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

LOWRY, MRS. HANNAH, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola; has a farm of 135 acres; born July 30, 1830, in Morgan county, Ohio; moved with parents to Hancock county, Ohio, in fall of 1830; here she grew up, and was married August 14, 1848, to Hugh A. Lowry, who was born February 24, 1824, in Wagoner county, Ohio, and died June 2, 1877, leaving a family of five children: L. W., John L., Josephine, now Mrs. Valentine Selcott, Charles F., Samuel L., all living; they moved to Marshall county, Ind., in 1850, where they remained till the

spring of 1857, when they came to this county, and settled near where they now live.

Lowry, John L., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Indianola.

Lowry, H. A., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola.

McBRIDE, PATRICK, Sec. 34; P. O. Milo.

McClelland, James, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Milo.

MICHAEL, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Milo; born May 6, 1837, in Athens county, Ohio; his parents came to Iowa, and located in this county in 1854; he settled on his present farm in 1871; he enlisted in July, 1861, in Co. G, 3d Iowa Infantry, and served till March, 1862, when he was discharged by reason of wounds received at Blue Mills Landing; he enlisted again in July, 1862, in Co. G, 18th Iowa Infantry, as private, and was promoted to Corporal, Sergeant, and First Lieutenant; he resigned, on account of his health, in May, 1865; he was in the battles of Springfield, Missouri, and the general guerrilla warfare through Missouri and Arkansas; he was married March 25, 1868, to Miss Lydia C. Long, a native of Illinois; they have a family of three children: Margaret E., Jennie E. and Emma E., all living.

Millican, Mathew, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Milo.

Millican, John, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Milo.

Moon, J., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Milo.

Morgan, D., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Milo.

Morgan, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Milo.

Morris, Robt., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola.

NUTTING, D. H., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

Nutting, W. P., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Milo.

OGG, A. L., farmer and teacher, Sec. 31; P. O. Indianola; he owns a farm of 80 acres; he was born May 4, 1837, in Mount Vernon, Ohio; he lived there until 1852, at which time his parents moved to Henry county, Iowa; he came to this county, in 1869, and settled on present farm in 1875; he was educated at How's Academy, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he attended school for three years; he has followed teaching during the fall and winter for the last twenty years, and is a thorough educator, carrying on his farm at the same time; enlisted October 4, 1861, in Co. D, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, as private, was promoted to First Sergeant, July 1, 1862, and to Second Lieutenant, April 8, 1864, and was discharged August 20, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa; he was in all the battles in which the Regiment was engaged; he was married March 10, 1859, to Mary McCoy, a native of Ohio; they have a family of ten children: Charles M., Wm. M., Edwin M. S., Lillie J., Samuel B., Mary B., Olive M., Lizzie C., Nellie M., Lola F., all now living.

PATTERSON, THOMAS J., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22; P. O. Milo; he owns a fine farm of 196 acres; was born Dec. 25, 1840, in Warren county, Indiana; he lived there till he was twenty-one years of age, and being of a roving disposition, he made a tour through the northern states, and most of the southern, and finally settled in this township; came on to his present farm in 1876; he enlisted in Co. D, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, August 28, 1862, and served about two years, when he was transferred to the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, and was discharged July 16, 1865; he was in all the battles in which his regiments was engaged; he re-

turned home and went to farming, about ten years ago; he was badly crippled several years ago, by having both legs broken, by falling through the railroad bridge at Iowa City, from a stock train; he was married December 1, 1878, to Miss Mary Lee, who was a resident of this township.

Pierson, Geo, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianola.

Plummer, J. W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Indianola.

Pressley, George, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Milo.

RRANDAL, Silas, farmer Sec. 34, P. O. Milo.

Reed, H. M., farmer. Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

Richards, Geo. C., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Milo.

Richards, George, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Milo.

Roberts, Arthur, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O., Indianola.

Rodgers, J. H., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola.

SSARGENT, J., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Milo.

SCOTT, J. B., farmer, Sec 17; P. O. Indianola; owns a fine farm of 140 acres of land; born June 2, 1831, in Morgan county, Indiana; here he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools; he came to this county in 1852; he settled on the farm where he now lives in 1860; has held several township offices; is now school director; he was married November 7, 1869, to Miss Emma Goosic, a native of Ohio; they have a family of twelve children: Wm. L., Charity A., Elizabeth B., James G., Cynthia J., Loring I., Andrew J., and an infant not named, living, and Manerva L., and three infants unnamed, deceased.

Scott, Absalom, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola.

Shaver, Geo., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Indianola.

SHEPHERD, J. A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Indianola; born August 20, 1823, in Clinton county, Ohio; parents moved to Indiana in 1831, and settled in Putnam county; came to Illinois in 1852, and to Iowa, and settled in Indianola, 1859; he was married August 19, 1842, to Rachel ———, a native of Indiana; they have a family of eleven children: Susan E., Martha A., Melvina J., Barbara E., Rhoda C., Margaret E., Sarah A., James O., Sylvester A., Peter E.; Melvina J. is deceased.

Sijault, H., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Indianola.

Silcott, Valentine, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Indianola.

Silcott, J. W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Indianola.

Smith, B. W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Milo.

Spohn, H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Milo.

STARBUCK, MRS. C. A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola; born July 5, 1828, in Guilford county, North Carolina; parents moved to Tennessee in 1839, and to Kentucky, and came to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1833; she came to Indiana in 1842; here she was married February 24, 1848, to Gayer Starbuck, who was born June 10, 1829, in Clinton county, Ohio, and died November 11, 1859, leaving her with a family of six children: Isaac J., Moses Y., George H., Leander, Mary E., William O., all living; they came to this county in 1855, and onto their present farm in 1865; she married again November 12, 1861, Benjamin Starbuck, who was born August 7, 1827, in Gilford county, North Carolina; he died March 3, 1876, leaving her with five children by this union: Louis, Eliza

J., Malinda, Laura and Cynthia A., all living; she owns a fine farm of 320 acres of land.
 Starbuck, B. B., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola.
 Sumpter, George, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Milo.
THOMPSON, W. H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Milo.
 Triplett, John, farmer, Sec 13; P. O. Milo.

Trobaugh, H. C., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Indianola.
WASSON, S. R., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Milo.
 Wilson, N. C., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.
 Wolcott, O. B., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Milo.
 Wonderlin, Mary A., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Indianola.

WHITE OAK TOWNSHIP.

ADAMSON, S., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.
 Alprey, Moses, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Sharon.
 Andreas, Moses, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sharon.
BAKER, R. R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sharon.
 Baker, A. C., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sharon.
BALES, J., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Indianola; born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana; when four years old, his parents came to Jefferson county, this State, where he was raised on a farm; was married in Knox county, April 29, 1864, to Miss Louisa Bales, a native of Ohio; have a family of six children: Jennie, Mary, Charles, John, Emma and Adda; owns 100 acres of land under a good state of cultivation
 Baugh, J. F., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Indianola.
 Beaty, David, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola.
 Bickle, G. S., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Indianola.
 Bilger, J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianola.
BILBO, ELIJAH, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola; born in Boyle county, Kentucky, March 3, 1826, and when three years of age was brought by his parents to Park county, Indiana, where he was

raised a farmer, and divided his time between duties on the farm in summer and teaching school during the winter months; he came to this county in 1853 and entered the land on which he now resides; he owns a good farm of 155 acres, well improved, and with good buildings; he has a choice orchard of selected fruit; Mr. Bilbo was one of the organizers of the township, and has held various township offices during almost the entire time since; he also taught the first school taught in the township, and the first in the county south of Indianola; in his religious preferences he is a Methodist, and a local preacher in that denomination; he is a man of sterling honesty and integrity, and possesses in a high degree the confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances; he has been closely identified with the interests of this township, as well as the county, and we are convinced it were well for Warren county if she had more of such citizens; he has been twice married: first to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Albert Randolph, Esq., Nov. 17, 1853; she died Feb. 18, 1857; he married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Bellamy, May 6, 1858; she was a native of Indiana, but a resident of Marion county, Iowa.

Bilbo, Lucinda, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola.

Black, H. M., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola.

Braucht, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Indianola.

Brown, J. E., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Indianola.

Brown, G. W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola.

Bryant, E. D., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Indianola.

BUSSELLE, J. T., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Indianola; born in Montgomery county, Indiana, Sept. 29, 1837, and raised there until sixteen years of age, when, in company with his mother, he removed to this county; owns 160 acres of land, well improved and in good state of cultivation; he married Miss Martha A. Latimer Nov. 6, 1857; she was born in Indiana; they have one son, Wiley W.; he has one of the best orchards in the township.

Bussell, C. L., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola.

Bussell, B. F., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola.

CASHMAN, GEO., farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Indianola.

CASHMAN, GEO., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Indianola; born in Clinton county, Ohio, February 22, 1824, and raised there; married Grezella Johnson, of Highland county, October 31, 1850, by whom he has three children living: Edward R., Anthony and Laura Belle; Mrs. Cashman died July 9, 1863, and he married for his second wife Miss Mary A. Garrison, August 23, 1866; by this marriage they have five children living: Nora D., Albert, Eppa, Minnie, and Clara E.; has lost six children: Mary C., died March 26, 1863; Chas. F., Sept. 15, 1862; Martha E., Nov. 17, 1859; Sarah E., October 9, 1857; Rebecca A., March 18, 1866, and Cynthia, March 25, 1873; re-

moved to Marion county, this State in 1857, and to this county in 1869; owns 160 acres of land.

Cashman, E., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

Clark, M. F., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Sharon.

Clary, D. B., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Indianola.

Clark, J. C., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola.

Clover, L., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.

Cochrane, John, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola.

CONWAY, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola; born in Coshocton county Ohio, April 19, 1825, lived there until 1853, and then emigrated to Logan county, Illinois, and after a few months residence there, removed first to Pekin, Tazewell county, and afterward to Warren county, Illinois, and lived there several years, and after a residence of three years in Madison county, came to this county in 1868 and settled on the farm he now occupies; owns an improved farm of 169 acres; his buildings occupy a fine elevation, and Mr. Conway is a thorough farmer, doing whatever he undertakes to do well: is a man of sterling integrity and enjoys the confidence of all with whom he has business relations; married Miss Martha Jones, March 19, 1850; she was a native of Knox county, Ohio, and died in 1860; the following year he married Miss Mary L. Butler, of Warren, county Illinois; their family consists of six children: Adolphus N., Charles F., William A., Giles H., Flora L., and Warren F.; one son, Erastus, died in March, 1854.

Conway, Charles, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola.

Crawford, John, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Indianola.

DAVIS, D. F., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Indianola.

DOUGLASS, WM. H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Sharon; born in Dearborn county, Indiana, March, 18, 1821, and raised in Vermilion county; was married in that county December 25, 1842, to Miss Charlotte Douglass, a native of that county; to them were born nine children; six are now living: Lencous M., John M., Margaret D. (now Mrs. Thos. T. James), Exelima Z. (now Mrs. Jas. Barr), Wm. F. and George G.; lost three: Thomas, Charles and Angeline; Mr. Douglass removed to Dane county, Wisconsin in 1843, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to this county; has a good farm of 120 acres, well improved.

EBERMAN, W. A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Indianola; born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1824, and raised in Allegany county; removed to Pittsburg in 1845; was married there February 26, 1850, to Miss Mary A. Tomlinson, of that city; have five children living: Frank, Lauretta, Joseph T., Wilbur F. and Blanche; have lost eight; all died between September 22 and October 8, 1863, of diphtheria; removed to Des Moines in 1858, and to this county in 1861, improving a farm of 225 acres; has held various township offices, and was First Lieutenant of White Oak Guards, organized July 30, 1864.

FERGUSON, JAS. C., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Indianola.

Foster, W., farmer, Sec 11; P. O. Indianola.

GILLIS, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianola; born in Kentucky; while an infant his parents moved to Cass county, Ill., where he was raised; he came to this county in 1869; has a farm

of 145 acres. He married Miss May F. Monroe, in 1852; she was born in Morgan county, Ill.; she died in August, 1867; he afterwards married Miss Marinda M. McMurry, of Cass county, Ill., in 1868; their family consists of three children by the first marriage: Harvey, Ella (now Mrs. Beaty), and Ida; and five by the second marriage: Nana, Robert, William, Angeline, and Sallie; Mrs. Gillis has one son, John McMurry, by a former marriage.

HAMMOND, LEVI, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Indianola.

Haner, T. W., farmer, Sec. 36: P. O. Sharon.

Haynes, L., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola.

HEWITT, M. H., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianola; is a native of Indiana, and was born in Shelby county, June 12, 1823; here he was raised a farmer; he came to this county in October, 1855, and located on the land where he now resides; he owns 545 acres of land, well improved, and on which there is an excellent orchard; his buildings are good and convenient, and in striking contrast to the small cabin without a window, in which they lived for months when they first came to the county. Mr. Hewitt is the architect of his own fortune, and has accumulated what he now enjoys by industry, honesty and perseverance, and is a living illustration of what can be accomplished where there is a will to execute; he has been honored by his fellow citizens with all the township offices, and has filled them with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He married Miss Maria Whitney, of Shelby county, Indiana; by this union they have seven children: Mary A. (now Mrs. M. W. Park, of Indianola), Eliza L. (now Mrs.

G. W. Pearson, of Otter township), S. S., Martha A., Laura, D. C. and Sallie M.

HOWE, W. L., farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Sharon; was born in Clinton county, Ohio, January 30, 1833, and was raised there; he came to this State, in 1853, and settled in this county; owns eighty acres of land, well improved, in good state of cultivation; he married Miss Alice Derrough, December 26, 1861, she was a native of Brown county, Ohio; they have two children: Mary M. and Nancy.

Hurst, Albert, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

Hutt, Isabel, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Indianola.

Hutt, Wm., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola.

Hypes, Henry, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Indianola.

JAMES, THOMAS H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Sharon.

JUDKINS, MILES, farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Sharon; born in North Carolina January 2, 1806, when quite young, his parents moved to Highland county, Ohio, and in 1820, to Clinton county; when fifteen years old, was engaged a tanner's apprentice, serving five years, and for fifteen years after carried on a tannery; in 1855 he removed to this county, and engaged in farming for seven years, then he went to Des Moines, and carried on a boot and shoe manufactory for five years, returning to this county, he again engaged in farming where he now resides; owns eighty acres of land, well improved; he was married August 11, 1825, to Elizabeth Rush, a native of Ohio; they have ten children living: William, James, Margaret, Jonathan, Mary J., John V., Francis, Milton, Taylor and Sarah, and have lost two.

JENNER, ALEXANDER, farm-

er, Sec. 17, P. O. Indianola; is a native of Germany, born January 11, 1842, and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1852, and first lived in Adams county, Ohio; his mother died in 1852, and his father two years later, and he was left in a strange land without home or friends; at fifteen years of age, he managed to get a place to work on a farm at sixteen dollars per year, and two months schooling, and failed to get but twenty days out of the two months; the following year his wages was increased to thirty dollars, and this continued till 1863, when he enlisted at the age of twenty-one, in the 129th Ohio Infantry, and served six months, and was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, March 8, 1864, and returned to Adams county, Ohio, and attended school for three winters; he removed to Warren county, Illinois, in 1865, and remained there for three years; came to this county, with twelve hundred and fifty dollars in 1868, and now owns a farm of eighty acres, under fine improvements; was married March 13, 1869, to Margaret Schimelfeny, a native of Germany; have four children: Edwin A., Franklin N., Lilly and Annie M.

KINSLEY, RUTH, Sec. 36; P. O. Indianola.

King, W. D., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sharon.

King, N. W. farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sharon.

LABERTAN, E. M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

LATIMER, J. D., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Indianola; born in Mercer, now Boyle county, Ky., February 6, 1809, and raised there; in 1838 he removed to Park county, Ind., and remained there until 1847, removing to this county in 1852; settling where he now resides; he

married Miss Cynthia Bilbo June 16, 1831; she was born in the same county; they have seven children living: Wm. P., Maxwell J., Mary J. (now Mrs. Thos. M. McClure), Martha A. (now Mrs. J. T. Bussell), Sarah E. (now Mrs. Jas. McCampbell), George H. and Cynthia E. (now Mrs. J. C. Clark); one son, John S., died December 26, 1845.

Lester, H. W. and J. T., farmers, Sec. 13; P. O. Indianola.

Lucas, S. S., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Indianola.

Lucas, B. F., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

McCAMPBELL, W. M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Indianola.

McCLURE, T. M., retired farmer; P. O. Indianola; born in Clinton, Ind., Dec. 30, 1834, and lived in that State until seventeen years of age, when his parents removed to Marion county, Iowa, and in March of 1852 came to this county; owns 207 acres of land on which there is a fine orchard; he has given considerable attention to the raising of bees; he has held all the township offices excepting constable; he is a man of independent thought, but kind and obliging, and impresses all with whom he has business transactions, of his honor and integrity; he married Miss Mary J. Latimer, March 22, 1855, she was born in Indiana; they have four children: John T., Dora F., Frank H. and Dell; they have lost two: Amos P. and Mary C.; the latter died June 27, 1879, aged twenty-one years.

McCOY, W. M., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola; born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1844, where he was raised; he emigrated to this country in 1862, locating in Illinois, and the following year he started for the gold mines of Idaho and Montana, where he fol-

lowed mining with considerable success for seven years; in 1871 returned to Illinois, and a few months afterward came to this county, where he has improved a farm of 125 acres; he was married February 2, 1877, to Miss Emily Florence, a native of this county. **McDaniel, G.**, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola.

McGee, J. B., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Indianola.

McGee, Jas., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Indianola.

McNAUGHT, A. M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sharon; born in Stark county, Illinois, Sept. 12, 1847; at the age of seventeen his parents removed to Wisconsin, and lived there one year, then to Wheaton, Iowa, removing to this county in 1865; he removed to Missouri in 1868, and remained there four years, returning to this county in 1872; owns eighty acres of land; he married Emily F. Mercer April 19, 1866; have five children: Roxie J., Theron E., Lily W., Mira E. and Cora F.

McNaught, E., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianola.

Marietta, W., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Indianola.

Middleswart, J., Estate, Sec. 26; P. O. Sharon.

MIDDLESWART, MRS. LUCY, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianola; was born in Brown county, Ohio, October 1, 1827 (her maiden name was Reed); she married James Middleswart, April 21, 1852; they came to this county in 1854, and to where Mrs. M. now resides, in 1861; they own 353 acres of land; Mr. Middleswart died October 22, 1877; leaving, besides the subject of this sketch, eight children: Nancy J. (now Mrs. John Barr), Mary E. (now Mrs. J. Pierce), William, Sarah A., John, Cornelia, Julietta, and Roswell.

Milam, W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola.

Morris, A. L., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Indianola.

Moon, J. W., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Indianola.

Morris, J., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Indianola.

Morris, W. L., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Indianola.

OVERTON, W., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sharon.

PARR, S. S., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sharon.

RAMSEY, GEO., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Indianola.

ROMBACK, G., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola; born in Germany, January 5, 1832; when seventeen years of age, in company with his mother, emigrated to this country, locating in Clinton county, Ohio, where he lived seven years; removed to this county in 1856; he was married in Cincinnati, O., December 30, 1855, to Agatha Held, a native of Germany; they have three children: Frank, Mary L. and Charles H., having lost two, Albert and Emma; Mr. Romback commenced life a poor man, but perseverance has been crowned by success; owns a fine farm of 440 acres, well improved.

RANDOLPH, JOHN W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Indianola; born in Boone county, Indiana, December 3, 1842; his father removed to Howard county, Indiana, in 1844, where he remained until 1852, when he came to this county, where the subject of this sketch was raised; October 15, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 34th Iowa infantry, and served until February 28, 1863; he again enlisted in Co. A, 3d Iowa cavalry, December 24, 1863, participating in the following battles: Siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Saline river, Plantersville, Alabama, Big Blue, Osage, Selma, Capture of Mont-

gomery and others; he was wounded at Columbus April 16, 1865, and discharged, from hospital, September 12, 1865; he married Miss Mary E. Anderson December 4, 1865; she was born in Illinois; owns a farm of 132 acres,

RANDOLPH, A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Indianola, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, August 13, 1808, and was raised there; he removed from Kentucky to Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1829, and lived in Indiana until his removal to Marion county, Iowa, in 1851; after a residence of one year in Marion county, he came to Warren county, in February, 1852, locating where he now resides; he owns 240 acres of land; when he settled here White Oak township was not organized; he assisted in its organization, and has held various township offices and has been closely identified with its growth and prosperity; a man of untarnished reputation, upright and honorable in all his transactions, he is held in deservedly high esteem by all with whom he is intimately acquainted; he married Miss Elizabeth Switzer, October 20, 1829; she was a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, and died in 1841; he married for his second wife Miss Sarah Ally, in January, 1842; she was born in Virginia, and died in 1855; he afterwards married Mrs. Adamson, of Virginia, in 1856; has five children by first marriage: Lucindia (now Mrs. Bilbo), Meranda (now Mrs. Moon), Louisa (now Mrs. Ray) Wm. H., John W.; lost three: James, Elizabeth, and Nancy; the former enlisted in the war during the rebellion, and died, near Memphis, on his return, in 1865; has two children by second marriage: J. Marion and Thomas

Grant; Mrs. Randolph has two children: May and Simon Adamson; Mr. Randolph is a descendant of the Randolph family, of Virginia.

Richards, A. T., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Indianola.

Rombach, Gerson, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

RUSSELL, C. L., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Indianola; was born in Pennsylv., October 17, 1843; when three years old his parents removed to Allegany county, Maryland, where he was raised and educated; in 1863 he went to Knox county Ohio, and remained there until 1867; returning to Maryland, he lived there; he removed to this county in 1875, where he has improved a farm of eighty acres; Mr. Russell was married December 9, 1866, to Miss Isabel C. Winters, of Maryland, who was born in West Virginia; they have six children living: John H., Jennie M., Elijah L., Clarie E., Florence A., and an infant; lost one infant son.

Russell, E., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola.

SHREWSBURG, T. J., farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sharon, born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, July 7, 1821; removed with his mother to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1833, and was married in that State, July 26, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Butler, of Owen county; they have five children: Hannah E. (now Mrs. H. H. Olge of this county), Nancy J., Charles B., Sarah M., and Thos. B.; removed to this county in 1867, and located in Squaw township, and seven years after to where he now resides; Mr. Shrewsbury is a man of considerable wealth, owning 520 acres of land in this township, a valuable farm near Bloomington, Illinois, and is extensively engaged, in

company with his son Cas. B., in stock raising, in Western Nebraska.

SILCOTT, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianola; was born in Adams county, Ohio, April 17, 1832; his father, Hiram S. Silcott, was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother's maiden name was Mahafferty, born in Pennsylvania, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier; when six years old Mr. Silcott's parents removed to Illinois, where he was raised; in 1854 he came to this county, locating near Indianola, and two years after to his present home, where he entered a farm of 120 acres, which he continued to improve until August 13, 1862, when at his country's call, he enlisted in Co. C, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, remaining with that regiment to the close of the war, and discharged at Davenport, August 15, 1865, participating in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Yazoo Pass, Agansas (Texas) Graham's Farm, Fort Gaines, Ft. Morgan, Ft. Blakely, Vicksburg, and other battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged; Mr. Silcott was married to Miss Mary Derrough, a native of Ohio, December 29, 1859; he is a man highly respected by his neighbors and has held various offices of trust in the township.

Silcott, J., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Indianola.

SILCOTT, GEO. W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Indianola; was born in Adams county, Ohio, November 3, 1840; when eleven years old his parents removed to Park county, Indiana, remaining there two years, then came to this county, and has since made it his home; on the 8th day of May, 1861; he enlisted in Co. G, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was with the

regiment at the battle of Shiloh, where he was severely wounded, and was honorably discharged October 29, 1862; in July, 1864, he enlisted in the one hundred day service, and served his time out; on his return he engaged in his former occupation as a farmer; he owns 40 acres improved land; he was married December 5, 1865, to Miss Anna A. Shaver, born in Ohio, and raised in this State; they have four children living: Lucinda E., Lillie M., James W., and Amy E., three deceased, Rose, Hattie and Willie.

Slinker, G. B., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

Starbuck, Lee, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianola.

Stewart, Thos., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Sharon.

TRIMBLE, H. H., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

THARP, LUTHER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Sharon; born in Bartholomew county, Ind., May 26, 1831, and raised in Johnson county, where he was married Oct. 26, 1853, to Miss Susan W. Clark, who was a native of the same county; they came to Monroe county, this State, in 1855, and to this county in 1857; owns 184 acres of land, on which there

is a fine orchard; their family consists of four children; Joseph H., Maggie B., Mary J. and James G.; lost two: Archibald G., died Sept. 10, 1867, and one infant.

WALLACE, J. T., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Indianola; born in Fayette county, Ind., Feb. 23, 1847; his father, Mr. John S. Wallace, removed to this county in the fall of 1848, where the subject of this sketch was raised; he married December 23, 1869, Miss Sarah S. Lesoard, of Mason county, Ill., who was born in Ohio; they have two children: Rosa I. and Celestie Belle; Mr. Wallace owns a fine farm of 400 acres, unexcelled in fertility, and having natural advantages for stock-raising possessed by few farms in the county.

Weston, Rosanna, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Indianola.

White, J. D., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Indianola.

White, John, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

Williams, W. R., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sharon.

Williams, D. H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Indianola.

YOUNG, MRS. M. J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ANGLSBERG, MARY.

ANGLSBERG, A. C., farmer; P. O. St. Mary; born in Germany June, 1852; in company with his father, Stephen Anglsberg, he emigrated to America, locating in Wisconsin, where they lived until 1871, when they removed to Wineshiek county, this State, remaining there four years; they then came to this county; Mr.

Anglsberg is unmarried, having, nevertheless, family cares; his family consists of one sister, father and mother, whose respective ages are sixty-three years, and a grand-mother, whose age is ninety-nine years.

BADLEY, A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. St. Charles.

Baird, J. W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. St. Charles.

Barenberg, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. St. Mary.

Baird, R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. St. Charles.

Berchtold, A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. St. Charles.

Blackwood, Wm. H., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. St. Charles.

Bounce, F., farmer, Sec. —; P. O. St. Charles.

Bowers, A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. St. Charles.

Brommel, Bernan, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. St. Mary's.

BROUGHT, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Indianola; born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1811, where he was raised; he was married September 23, 1832, to Miss Margaret Marks, a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; by this union there are seven children, now living: F. C., L. N., Josephine (now Mrs. Campbell, of Kansas), C. G., Rosetta M. (now Mrs. James White, living in Kansas), Samuel M. and David E., having lost one daughter, who died when an infant; his son Paterson, at the age of twenty-four years, in 1860, strangely disappeared, without apparant cause, and has not been heard from since, though every effort has been made in his behalf; August 14, 1852, Mrs. Brought died, of cholera, leaving her bereaved husband the care of 7 small children; in the fall of the same year he removed to this county, arriving here Nov. 8, 1852; Mr. Brought had used up all his funds when he arrived at Burlington, but succeeded in effecting a loan of ten dollars, which enabled him to reach his destination; bankrupt in money, but rich in pluck, energy and a noble purpose, he has, by economy and good management, succeeded in surrounding himself and family with a splendid home, where hospitality is extended, not only to friends, but

strangers; genial, whole-souled and generous-hearted, he now, in his old days, is loved by all that know him; owns an extensive farm of 640 acres, with a grand old orchard, an extensive grapery and 125 stands of Italian bees.

Brought, D. E., farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. —; P. O. Indianola.

Brought, F. C., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Indianola.

Bussemas, Christopher, Sec. 28; P. O. St. Mary's.

Bushelman, C., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. St. Mary's.

Byers, John, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. St. Charles.

CADING, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. St. Mary's.

CARLETON, J. P., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. St. Mary's; born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 25, 1840, where he was raised, having the advantage of a common school education; removed to Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and for two years engaging in farming in that county; in March, 1865, he removed to this county, and improved the farm where he now resides; was married March 1, 1866, to Miss Sarah E. Bryan, of this county, formerly of Morgan county, Illinois; to them have been born three children: O. W., Turner and Ada Esther are living; Robert William died September 4, 1875; his farm consists of 120 acres of choice land, well cultivated; the grounds surrounding his residence are laid out with admirable judgment, and embellished with shade and evergreen trees; has been chosen to fill many important offices in his township, which he has filled with honor to himself and general satisfaction to his township; genial, courteous and affable, he is respected by all who know him.

Carter, J. M., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Bevington.

Clendenen, Wm., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. St. Charles.

Clemmens, Balster, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. St. Mary's.

Cole, Ridley, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. St. Charles.

CREGER, A. F., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. St. Charles; born January 7, 1852, in Mainville, Ohio; parents moved to this county in 1853; was married July 15, 1872, to Della, daughter of Andrew Smith, of this county; settled on present farm, where he owns 120 acres well improved, in the spring of 1875; has two children: Reuben and Orville E., both living.

Croat, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. St. Mary's.

DILMAN, T. M., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. St. Charles.

DOWNY, M., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. St. Mary's; born in county of Tyrone, Ireland, March 1830; when quite young his parents emigrated to this country, locating in Lowell, Mass.; remaining there about five years, they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in April, 1856; came to Wapello county, this State, where Mr. Downy was married February 7, 1864, to Miss Margaret McAlevy, formerly of Cincinnati; they have five children living: William T., Frank, John, Mary A., and Margaret; have lost one daughter, Julia, who died March 7, 1874. When Mr. Downy became of age his father gave him a team; with this assistance he has succeeded in securing for himself and family enough of the comforts of life, and owns now a fine farm of 215 acres well improved; is honored and respected by his neighbors, who have entrusted him with several important offices, which he has filled with credit to himself; removed to this county in 1870.

Durschell, M., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. St. Mary's.

Dyke, J. C., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Indianola.

ELSTON, A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. St. Charles.

FAUST, C. W., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. St. Charles.

FLECKENSTEIN, GEO., blacksmith; P. O. St. Mary's; born in Bavaria, Nov. 2, 1836, where he lived until 1861, when he came to Dubuque county; he married Catharine Hammersmith, also a native of Bavaria, Sept. 10, 1863; they have six children living: George, Joseph, John, Anna, Katie and Frank; having lost three; at the age of seventeen he learned the blacksmith trade; two years after entered the army, serving three years, then resumed his trade with success; removed to St. Mary's in 1869, and built the first dwelling in the place.

Foster, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. St. Charles.

Foster, A. C., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. St. Charles.

GAYLORD, L. O., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. St. Charles.

Gheringer, Joseph, farmer and wagon-maker.

GEHRINGER, J., hotel-keeper at St. Mary's; born in Baden, Germany, June 18, 1828; emigrated to America in 1853, locating for about one year in Buffalo, New York; then went to Canada, and in 1855 removed to Dubuque county, this State, where he married Miss Rosa Hoffard, a native of Germany; they have six children, Mary A., Joseph, Frank, Rosa, Elizabeth and William; they removed to this county in 1869, improving a fine farm on Sec. 21, which he still owns.

Gillespie, Mark, merchant; P. O. St. Mary's.

GILL, A. P., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianola; born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 1, 1842; when quite young his parents removed

to Pickaway county; shortly afterward to Franklin county, where his youth and early manhood was spent; and was married in that county to Miss Victoria Spellman, Nov. 6, 1861; by this union there are six children living: J. Byron, Florence, May, James, Sarah and George; Mr. Gill removed to this county in 1868, improving a fine farm on Sec. 16; where he remained until 1876, when he bought his present farm, which is finely cultivated; Mrs. Gill died Sept. 14, 1872; Mr. Gill married again April 20, 1874, Miss Cora E. Wood, of Madison county; to them have been born three children: Edna, Frank and Charlie M.

GILLESPIE, MARK, general merchant, P. O. St. Mary's; was born in County Donegal, Ireland, October 14, 1846; his father being a man in good circumstances, was enabled to give his son advantages not commonly enjoyed in that country; his educational advantages were so well improved, that at the age of eighteen he was installed teacher in Straboy National School, in that county; not being satisfied with the narrow limits of the Emerald Isle, he emigrated to New York City, July 27, 1867, and to Ottumwa, the following August, and four years after he came to St. Mary's, and engaged in the mercantile business; also teaching the school in that district; his various efforts have been crowned with success, a thorough self-made man, highly respected by all who know him, and deserving the confidence of his fellows, which he enjoys to an eminent degree.

H AAS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. St. Charles.
Harless, M., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. St. Charles.

Hennes, Quirin, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. St. Mary's.

Hoefer, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. St. Charles.

KIMER, LEWIS, farmer, and engineer, Sec. 8; P. O. St. Charles; was born in Wayne county, Iowa, May 11, 1836; when seventeen years of age, he, with his parents removed to Jefferson county, remaining there one year, they moved to Madison county, and five years after settled in this county; having a natural mechanical skill, at the age of eighteen concluded to become a machinist, and followed the occupation of an engineer until August 13, 1862, when he enlisted as a drummer, in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, serving in that capacity until the capture of Vicksburg, when, for bravery and meritorious conduct, he was promoted to commissary of the regiment, and was mustered out at Davenport, August 12, 1865; returning home he resumed his former occupation as farmer and engineer, which he still follows; Mr. Kimer was married December, 1855, to Miss Eliza Hood, of Madison county, a native of England; by this union he has one son, Granville Fremont; Mrs. Kimer died January 29, 1859; Mr. Kimer married Miss Isabella Young, of Madison county; by this union they have three children: Elizabeth S., Grant and William Louis; Mr. Kimer was brought up in the old Democratic school, and was a faithful follower of that doctrine until 1862, when he, like Paul, had his eyes opened, and concluded to go south to dispose of the most obnoxious of that faith; owns a good farm of 100 acres, well improved.
King, G. W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. St. Mary's.

L EBO, PETER, farmer, Sec. 2, P. O. Indianola.
 Leitner, A., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Liethus, Henry, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Limke, Christopher, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Limke, Henry, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Leppold, Ferdinand, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Lockridge, Wm., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Luke, Theodore, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Luke, Henry, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Lusk, Robert, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Lutz, John, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. St. Mary's.
M cALEVEY, PHILLIP, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. St. Mary's.
 McCahill, Matthew, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. St. Mary's.
 McCahill, C. J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. St. Mary's.
 McGinniss, A., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Bevington.
 McGinniss, John, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. St. Charles.
 McGinniss, David, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. St. Charles.
 McGuire, Wm., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianola.
MAINE, A. B., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Bevington; born in Geauga county, Ohio, May 19th, 1827; his parents moved to Cass county, Ill., in 1838, where he was brought up; he was married in Scott Co., that State, in October 1850, to Miss Mary Ann Bryan, of that county; by this union there were nine children, of whom eight are living: John F., Ann E. (now Mrs. Oscar Springer, of this township), Meranda E. (now Mrs. Jno. Lympees, of Linn Grove), Sarah,

(now Mrs. A. C. Headrick), Mary E., Emesriter, Lodrick L., and Charles W.; having lost one son: Albert C. Mr. Maine was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the county, having removed here in 1853, when this township was organized, and has been identified with its growth and development, bearing his full proportion of the trials and privations of the early settlers. He owns 200 acres of land, well cultivated and improved.
 Martin, John, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. St. Charles.

MARTIN, WM., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. St. Charles; born in the northern part of Ireland, Nov. 15, 1815; while yet an infant, parents emigrated to America, landing in Canada, remaining there, however, but a few months; determined to take shelter beneath the protecting wings of the Eagle, they removed to New York city, and two years after came to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where their son was raised; his father having exhausted his wealth and the hard earnings of years in reaching this country, William, while yet a youth, was thrown upon his own resources, deprived even of the limited educational advantages commonly afforded to children in those parts; in the year 1841, Mr. Martin removed to Des Moines county, this State, and three years after was married to Miss Mary Ann Sharp, a native of Pennsylvania, Oct. 30, 1844; by this union they have two sons living: John S. and George; James M. died Dec. 2, 1876; Mrs. Martin died October 2, 1854; Feb. 20, 1856, Mr. Martin was married again to Miss Mary McClellan, of Pennsylvania; by this marriage they have four children: Thomas, Robert, Jesse, Henry L.; on Jan. 3, 1866, Mr.

Martin was again left a widower, and after a lapse of time was married to Miss Elizabeth Jourdan, of Marion county, Iowa, formerly of Holmes county, Ohio; Mr. Martin located where he now resides in the spring of 1857, having entered 160 acres about two years previous; having but little means at this time and quite a family to support, the battle of life became an earnest struggle; although meeting with many discouragements, he has won for himself and family a substantial home, and has the confidence and respect of all that know him.

Martin, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. St. Charles.

Miller, John, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. St. Mary's.

Miller, Valentine, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. St. Mary's.

Mills, Harlan, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Indianola.

NEAL, C., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. St. Mary's; born in Monroe county, Tennessee, May 22, 1828, where his early youth was spent; when eleven years old his father, Jesse Neal (who was a ranger in the war of 1812), removed to Van Buren county, this State, and five years after to Wapello county, improving a farm in that county; young Neal went to California in 1852, where he was engaged in mining for five years very successfully; returning to Wapello county, he was married Feb. 4, 1858, to Miss Margery J. Robinson, of that county; their family consists of nine children: Mary A., Wm. O., Geo. Albert, Eurrice E., Minnie J., John Mc., Carrie A., Amon F. and Thomas J., having lost one son, Irvin F., died Feb. 28, 1879; soon after his return from California, Mr. Neal engaged in farming and stock raising, which occupation he has followed with but little interruption since; in the

spring of 1864 he concluded to try another mining operation; the gold fields of Montana seemed to offer superior inducements; he returned home in the fall of 1865, with less money and more experience than when he left; he removed to this county in 1872, improving a choice piece of land of some 200 acres; genial, courteous and kind, he is respected by all that know him.

Nicolls, James, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. St. Mary's.

Nuzum, George, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. St. Mary's.

Nuzum, L. G., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. St. Mary's.

O'MALLA, T. farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. St. Mary's.

PARISH, C. T., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. St. Mary's; born August 3, 1838, in Hart county, Virginia; his parents removed to Warren county Illinois, while he was quite young, and in that county he was raised to be a farmer, but, like a host of other brave and true men, he enlisted at his country's call; October 10, 1861, he was enroled in Co. F, 66th Illinois sharpshooters (Berges' sharpshooters), remaining with that regiment until the close of the war, participating in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Corinth, Iuka, Kenesaw Mountain, Alatoona, Bentonville, and ten others—seven battles—besides many skirmishes while "Marching through Georgia"; returning home, he engaged in farming; in October, 1866, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Short, of Bureau county, Illinois, a native of Indiana; they have four children: Howard, Everett, Courtney and Elizabeth; Mr. Parish came to this county in 1866, improving a farm of 130 acres; he has been honored with several township offices and is highly respected.

Pickens, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Porter, S. M., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. St. Charles.
 Powers, Francis, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Pregler, Adam, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Pryor, L. A., Sr., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Pryor, L. A., Jr., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. St. Mary's.
RATTLEMAN, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. St. Mary's.
SCHEVE, CLEMENS, one of the most prominent citizens of Jackson township, German decent, who was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, August 13, 1850, where he lived to be twenty years old; in 1870, in company with his father, he removed to this county, where he married Miss Theresia Shutte, May 30, 1876; she was born in Cincinnati, Ohio; he owns a farm of 160 acres, well improved, and is also a successful merchant, and postmaster of St. Mary's.
 Scheve, B., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Scheve, John, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Schute, Barney, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Schumacher, Wm., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Schumacher, Henry, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Scribner, C., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. St. Charles.
 Shutt, J. H., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. St. Charles.
 Shutt, J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. St. Charles.
 Smith, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. St. Charles.
 Smith, Ann E., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. St. Mary's.
 Smith, A. B., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Winterset.
 Small, James, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. St. Charles.

Smull, John, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Bevington.

SMULL, GEO., farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 19; P. O. St. Charles; was born in Center county, Penn., March 11, 1827, and raised there; at the age of seventeen was entered a blacksmith apprentice in his native town, and served five years, becoming the foreman of the extensive establishment at the end of that time, remaining in that capacity two years, when he removed to Delaware county, this State, and in 1860 removed to this county; he was married Dec. 25, 1855, to Miss Susannah Haas, a native of Knox county, Ohio; out of a family of eight children they have but three living, viz.: John, Luther J. and John W.; owns 126 acres of land under good improvements; Mr. Smull is a genial whole-hearted gentleman; believing that he has a mission in this world, is disposed to accomplish its object.

Snider, W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. St. Charles.

Spils, Frank, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. St. Mary's.

Sporer, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. St. Mary's.

Springer, Oscar, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Bevington.

Stewart, J. A., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. St. Charles.

Stock, George, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. St. Mary's.

Strable S., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Bevington.

SURBER, WILLIAM H., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. St. Charles; was one of the earliest settlers of what now constitutes Warren county; having, in company with his father, in the spring of 1848, settled one and a-half miles west of the present town of Summerset, where he resided until 1860, when he removed to Wapello county, and engaged in coal mining, which he

followed for seventeen years; in 1877 he returned to this county, and resumed farming, purchasing eighty acres of land, where he now resides; born in Washington county, Virginia; Mr. Surber was married February 1, 1854, to Nancy M. Webster, of McDonough county, Illinois; to them were born eleven children, of whom ten are now living: Sylvester A., Delila C. (now Mrs. Wm. B. Thompson, of Wappello county), John A., Susan E., Adam I., Catharine M., Wm. H., Sarah E., Francis L. and Lena J.; Ann A. died Dec. 10, 1873.

Summerville, David, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Bevington.

Switzer, Wm., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Indianola.

TINCHER, B. W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. St. Charles; born in Clark county, Kentucky, March 7, 1823; when twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Hendricks county, Indiana, and was married in that county July 13, 1845, to Miss Phebe L. Clampitt, a native of that county; they have six children living: Rebecca J., Cynthia A. (now Mrs. A. Gough, of Madison county), Olive O., Francis M., William A. and Ro-

setta O., having lost four: Mary C., Elizabeth P., John W. and Ida May. Mr. Tinchler removed to this county in 1855 and engaged in farming, following that occupation until January, 1865, when he enlisted in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, participated in the siege of Spanish Fort, was discharged with his regiment at Davenport September, 1865. Mrs. Tinchler died April 21, 1866. He took for himself for second wife Miss Mahala Knott, a native of Kentucky; Mr. Tinchler is a genial, hospitable gentleman, respected by all his neighbors.

VANSKOY, C., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. New Virginia.

WALLACE, J. M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. St. Mary's.

Wallace, G. M., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. St. Charles.

Wallace, J. G., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. St. Mary's.

Way, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. St. Charles.

Way, David M., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. St. Charles.

Weede, J. M., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. St. Charles.

YOUNG, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. St. Mary's.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

BALDWIN, W. S., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Lothrop.

Banks, James, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Bevington.

Barker, Johnson, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lothrop.

Bartz, Martin, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Bevington.

Bedwell, William, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lothrop.

Benson, E. H., Sec. 14; P. O. Lothrop.

BERGEN, ULYSSES, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Indianola; was born in

Pittsylvania county, Virginia, October 9, 1817, and lived there till the spring of 1830, and emigrated to Henry county, Indiana, with his parents, and lived there till 1845, then to Andrew county, Missouri, and came from there to this county in 1846, and has lived here since; married to Miss Margaret Waddell, November 11, 1841, a native of Indiana, born February 15, 1820; have a family of two sons and five daughters living: Samuel W., Mildred T. (wife

of Samuel Reddish), Sarah J. (wife of Edward Swarts), John D. (deceased), Elizabeth N., (wife of James Hedrick), J. M., Mary F. (wife of Henry Griffith), Oliver H. (deceased), Robert M. (deceased), and Sinai G.; he was one of the first two justices of the peace elected in the county; owns a farm of 412 acres.

Bilby, Jane, P. O. Lothrop.

BLAIR, GEORGE J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Bevington; was born January 25, 1834, in the state of Kentucky, and lived there till the spring of 1866, then came to Warren county, on the 4th day of May, 1866; was married to Miss Mary A. Hamilton, a native of Kentucky, in the year 1856; has a family of three sons and four daughters: Sarah (now Mrs. E. Kannard), Luella (now Mrs. Geo. Hedrick), John C., Clawell, Leonard, Parthenia M., and Mary E.; owns a farm of 103 acres; has held the office of treasurer of school board.

Brown, Emma, P. O. Bevington.

Brownrig, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lothrop.

BROWN, J. R., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Lothrop; born in Laport county, Indiana, March 22, 1837, and came to Butler county, this State, in the spring of 1856, and since that time has lived in Illinois, Missouri and Madison county, this State, and came from there to this county; he was married in this State, in the fall of 1866, to Miss Armintha Casidy, a native of Ohio; they have a family of two sons and one daughter living: Cora Lee, Homer D. and John H., and one deceased, Nina; he enlisted in the late war in Co. G, 32d Iowa infantry, in August, 1862, and served three years under Captain Roselle; he owns an improved farm of 110 acres.

BURRIS, J. W., carpenter and

farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianola; born in Belmont county, Ohio, April 3, 1822, and lived there until eleven years of age, when he emigrated, with his parents, to Butler county, the same State, and remained there till twenty-four years of age; he married Miss Mary Woodruff, a native of Ohio, January 24, 1847; then emigrated to Indiana in 1848, and came from there to Des Moines in the spring of 1860, and from there to this county February 24, 1865; has a family of three children living: Luther L., Catharine A. (wife of George Hensel), and Mary J.; has a fine farm of 120 acres.

BERGER, H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianola; born in Orange county, New York, in 1830, and lived there till seven years of age, then moved to Rochester, with his parents, and remained till about eighteen years of age; emigrated from there to Indiana, and worked on the Michigan Central Railroad, the first one that ever run into Chicago; left there in 1839, and went overland to California, and remained there for one year, and returned to New York; was married there to Miss Lucinda Wild, a native of Virginia, in 1852, and came to this county in 1857, and since that time has lived fourteen years in Indianola; has a family of three sons, and three daughters: Herbert, Charles, Lonnie, Elfraid E., Jennie E. and Lydia; owns a farm of eighty-five acres.

BURLINGAME, S. L., farmer and carpenter, Sec. 3, P. O. Lothrop; was born in Ohio, February 17, 1825, and lived there till about twenty-six years old; came to this county in the fall of 1850, and settled on what is known as the six mile strip, which then belonged to Polk county; was married in this county, to Miss Rhoda Tuttle, December 31, 1850, a native

of Ohio; have five sons and six daughters: Josiah T., T. J., A. L., Sarah N., Adaline F., S. C. Perry, Dora A., Frank L., Lillie and Nellie (twins), and Rhoda E.; was in the late war in Co. E, Second Iowa Infantry; mustered in September 28, 1864, mustered out June 12, 1865; was in the battles of Savannah, Georgia; Columbia, South Carolina; Bentonville, North Carolina, and the taking of Raleigh, North Carolina; has been surveyor two terms, and justice of the peace, in 1857.

CARTER, B. F., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lothrop.

CASH, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Lothrop; was born in Kings county, Ireland, in the year 1820, and lived there till about twenty-seven years of age, when he came to America and settled in New Jersey, where he lived for about eight years, and married Miss Ellen McCormack, April 8, 1849, she was born in Ireland in 1831; they came to this county, in 1856; have a family of two sons and two daughters: John H., James, Mary and Ellen; he owns a farm of 160 acres.

Cherry, H. R., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lothrop.

Chiles, J. L., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lothrop.

Churchman, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Bevington.

CHURCHMAN, MRS. HELENA, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Bevington; widow of Michael Churchman, who was born in Germany in the year 1808, and came in 1830 to Ohio; before he came to Ohio he lived in New York about one year; he came to this county in the spring of 1854, and died in April, 1877. Mrs. Churchman, whose maiden name was Helen Wonderlen, was born in Switzerland in 1818, and married to her husband in 1839; have a family of nine

children: Mary, Elizabeth, Isabel, Helena, Susan, Henry, John, Joseph, and Michael; she owns a farm of about 900 acres.

CHURCHMAN, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Bevington; born in Ohio in 1844; came with his parents to this county; married Margaret Lee, a native of Illinois, January 22d, 1874; has a family of one daughter, Mary H.

Colclazier, J. M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lothrop.

Conner, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bevington.

COUNCIL, WILLIS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lothrop; born in Illinois in 1812, and lived there till the 7th of March, 1832, when he enlisted in the Black Hawk war, under Gen. Adkinson, and served till the close, August 27th of the same year; he left Illinois in 1844, and came to Carroll county, Mo., and remained till he came to this county, in August, 1846, and since that time has lived here; he was the second child born in the State of Illinois; was first married in Illinois, to Miss Matilda Basman, a native of Kentucky, in 1834; by this marriage he has a family of two sons and three daughters: Jane, Frances, Clarinda, Leonard B., and John W.; he was married a second time to Elizabeth M. Stockton, a native of Illinois, in August, 1872; he owns fifty-seven acres of land.

Crawford, Matthew, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lothrop.

CROW, WM., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Lothrop; born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, in 1818, and lived there till about sixteen years of age, when, with his father, he emigrated to Illinois, and lived there till 1839; went from there to Missouri and lived six years, and then came direct to this county, February 6, 1846, and was one of its earliest settlers; first settled on

what was known as the "six-mile strip," and belonged to Polk county; while living in Mercer county, Missouri, he married Miss Sirena Young, February 8, 1844, a native of Virginia; has a family of ten children living: William, Mary J., Joseph M., John T., James N., Ellen, Henry S., George E., Ruth A. and Orrin; owns a farm of 260 acres; his son William S., a native of this county, was married to Miss Mary E. Merryman, a native of Virginia, in the year 1867; They have one son: Roscoe E.; he enlisted in the late rebellion in the one hundred day service in Co. C, Forty-eighth Regiment in June, 1865, and was mustered out at Rock Island, Illinois, in October the same year; encountered no engagements while in the service.

DAVITT, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lothrop.

Davis, T. H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lothrop.

DAVISSON, J. M., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianola; is a native of West Virginia; born August 9, 1818, and lived there till they came to this county, March 20, 1864; was married to Ann Reed, a native of West Virginia, born February 15, 1820; have a family of four sons and three daughters living: J. B., Ara C. (wife of Levi Hammond), G. G., Harriet J. (wife of William Lawrence), Henrietta, William and Howard C.; his son Jesse, B., was in the late war, in Co. C, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, enlisted July 14, 1863, and discharged at Wheeling, Mar. 9, 1864; owns a farm of 436 acres.

Deheck, J. P., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Bevington.

Deheck, John, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lothrop.

Deheck, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lothrop.

Doak, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lothrop.

Duff, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Indianola.

Dusant, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lothrop.

FRITZ, C., Sec. 8; farmer, P. O. Lothrop.

GALAGHER, T. G., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Bevington.

Gettis, James, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Bevington.

GRASSMAN, W., merchant, Churchville; born in Germany, in 1837, and came to this country with his parents when quite young; he was raised principally in Ohio; came to Des Moines in 1861, and remained there until 1866; while there he followed the blacksmithing trade; he then came to this county and also followed his trade for about seven years, and then engaged in the mercantile business, and has followed that since; was married first in this State to Miss Caroline Churchman, in 1865, a native of Ohio; had a family of three sons: Frank S., John H., and Edward M.; was married the second time to Miss Mary McCarty, a native of Germany; have two children: Mary E. and Geo. L.; Mr. Grassman is engaged in the mercantile business at Churchville.

HALL, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Bevington.

Hall, John, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Bevington.

Hamm, Peter, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Bevington.

Harrell, H. D., Sec. 30; P. O. Bevington.

Hayden, Michael, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Lothrop.

HAYES, CATHERINE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Bevington; born in Ireland, in the year 1824; was married to Patrick Waldron in April, 1855, who was also born in Ireland, and came to this country

- when seventeen years of age; he came to this country in 1855, and died in April, 1875; she married a second time to William Hayes, a native of county Clare, Ireland, July 22, 1876; has a fine farm of 200 acres.

Headrick, J. S., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianola.

Heaffy, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 15. P. O. Lothrop.

Hughart, C., Sec. 30; P. O. Bevington.

Hughart, Y. A., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Bevington.

Hunt, Peter, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lothrop.

HUSS, GEO., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Lothrop; is a native of Germany; born August 9, 1839, and came to America in the year 1858; he lived in Illinois till August, 1861, at which time he came to this county; he was married in this State to Miss Meana Jansoing, a native of Germany, September 16, 1866; they have a family of one son and two daughters living: Anna, George and Matilda; one deceased, Freddie; he owns an improved farm of 180 acres.

HUSS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Lothrop; is a native of Germany; born July 26, 1834; he landed in America in 1857; came to Illinois, and from there to this county in July, 1861; he married Miss Wiebke Selk, a native of Germany, December 31, 1868; they have one son and one daughter: J. H., born May 19, 1871, and Margaret D., born June 1, 1875; he owns a farm of 257 acres.

HUSS, PETER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Lothrop; born in Germany, Jan. 27, 1845; came to the United States in 1858; he first came to Illinois, and from there to this county in 1861; he married Miss Eliseba Selk, a native of Germany, in the year 1869; she died November 16, 1876; they have one

son, Henry, born Nov. 16, 1876; he enlisted in the late war in Co. H, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, in August, 1862, and after eight months' service, was discharged on account of disability, at St. Louis; owns 80 acres of land.

ISON, ELZIRAH, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lothrop.

JACKSON, HUGH, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lothrop.

Jailite, Martha, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Indianola.

JAMES, WM. N., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lothrop; born in Harrison county, Ohio, in January, 1824; lived there till sixteen years old, and went to Illinois, where he remained till in the fall of 1847, when he came to this county and followed blacksmithing in an early day; was first married to Mary A., daughter of Philip Colclazier, in 1849; she died in 1862, and left a family of four children: Margaret J., John T., Samantha and Matilda, living; he married a second time, to Sarah Starks, a native of Carolina, in September, 1862; had two children, both dead; have a farm of 416 acres; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace.

JELLISON, MRS. ELIZA, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Lothrop; born in Liverpool, England, in 1838, and came to America with her parents when sixteen years of age, and located in this county in 1854; she was first married to W. T., son of Dr. Ball, in 1855, a native of Indiana; was married a second time to J. Merryman, a native of Virginia, in the year 1863, who died in 1872, and left a family of three children: Emaliza E., Josephine I. and John E.; she was married to her present husband, John Jellison, July 1, 1879, a native of Ohio, who enlisted in the late war in Co. H, Second Regiment Illinois State Artillery, Jan. 22, 1862, and was discharged

July 29, 1865; her first husband, W. T. Ball, was killed by the Indians in Montana Territory in August, 1862; she owns an improved farm of 100 acres.

JOHNSON, ASHLEY, farmer, Sec. 25, P. O. Lothrop; born in Highland county, Ohio, July 12, 1817, and lived there till eighteen years of age, and emigrated with his parents to Madison county, Indiana, and remained five years, and returned to his native home; while there he married Miss Mary Hiestand, a native of the same county, March, 1842; came to Van Buren county, in 1848, and to this county, in 1854, and has made this his home since, except eight years that he lived in Polk county; has a family of five sons and two daughters living: Reason L., James H., Emaline E. (now Mrs. J. L. Leggett), C. A., Charlie and Belle, his son R. L., enlisted in the hundred day service, Co. D, Forty-eighth regiment, June, 1865, was mustered out in October, same year; owns a farm of 160 acres.

Johnson, John, Sec. 8; P. O. Lothrop.

Johnson, Albert, Sec. 14; P. O. Lothrop.

Johnson, J. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Lothrop.

KELLAR, H., farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Lothrop; was born in Washington City, D. C., in the year 1816, and was taken by his parents to Ohio when young, and lived in this State until 1871; he enlisted in the late war in 1863, and served until the close; he came to this county, in 1871, and owns 170 acres of land; he married Miss C. A. Miller, in 1822, she was a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia; their family consists of six children: John F., Nancy E., Virginia, Henderson, Thomas and William C.

Kellar J. F., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lothrop.

Kelly, Robert, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Lothrop.

King, R. I., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bevington.

LAMB, H. J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Lothrop.

Lee, Bridget, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bevington.

Lee, S. W., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Bevington.

LEGGETT, J. L., merchant, P. O.

Lothrop; was born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 30, 1839, went from there with his parents to Indiana, and only remained about one year, and then to Marshall county, Illinois, and lived there until about seventeen years of age; then came to Warren county, in 1857, and made his home with his half brother, Wm. N. James, except a part of the time, when he was visiting his parents in Illinois; at the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in Co. K, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, March 6, 1862, and was mustered out at East Port, Mississippi, March 6, 1865; was in the battles of Franklin, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee, and Tupello, Tennessee; after the war he came back to this county, and married Miss Emaline E. Johnson, October 5, 1865, a native of this State; have a family of two sons and one daughter: Annie B., Bertie L., and Ikie W., postmaster at Lothrop, was appointed September 30, 1874; owns a farm of 120 acres in Adair county, this State.

Linman, John, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Bevington.

Lively, G. H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianola.

LOCKRIDGE, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lothrop; is a native of Indiana; born Sept. 28, 1837, and lived with his parents till he came to this county in July, 1853;

he was married to I. F. Simmons, a native of Iowa, May 22, 1859; they have a family of three children living: Samuel N., Aaron B. and Mary C.; one dead: Julia A.; he has held several township offices; owns a nicely improved farm of 154 acres.

Lockridge, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lothrop.

Lockridge, David, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Lothrop.

Lockridge, M. P., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lothrop.

LOCKRIDGE, MRS. MARY P., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Spring Hill; widow of Samuel Lockridge, who was born in West Virginia, 1809, and lived there till September, 1834, when he emigrated to Henry county, Ind., and lived there four years; and then to Brown county, and lived there sixteen years; came from there to this county in 1853, in the summer, and lived on the same farm since; Mrs. Lockridge was born in 1812, and married to Mr. L. in Virginia, in 1832, Dec. 9; have a family of nine children living: William, James, Jacob, David, Lucinda (wife of Wm. Simmons), Elizabeth A. (wife of James Hart), Catharine (wife of Charles B. Davidson), Mary J. (wife of Adam Perkins), and Susanna (wife of Samuel T. Leap); Mr. Lockridge was killed by accident in a mill March 17, 1866.

Lough, J. F., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Indianola.

MCCARTEN, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lothrop.

Mack, R. F., P. O. Lothrop.

McClain, Samuel, Sec. 14; P. O. Lothrop.

McClain, Calvin, Sec. 14; P. O. Lothrop.

McDaniel, Henry, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lothrop.

McDonnell, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Lothrop.

McCormick, Eli, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lothrop.

McDonnell, Peter, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bevington.

McGuire, Thomas, Sec. 8; P. O. Lothrop.

McKIMMY, J. S., attorney-at-law, Sec. 22; P. O. Lothrop; is a native of Washington county, Ind.; born May, 1831; in 1841 he came to Burlington, this State, and remained till 1849, when he emigrated to Warren county, and has been identified with its interests ever since: in Oct., 1853, he went to Des Moines county and married Miss Jeanette Woodside, a native of Henry county, Ind., and resided in Indianola till 1858, and followed the carpenter trade; then moved to section 31, in Jefferson township, and lived there till 1866, and for the purpose of schooling his children he moved to his present home; having been elected justice of the peace in 1860, he received such a knowledge of the law that he naturally drifted into the practice of his profession, and is now a licensed attorney in the Supreme Court of the State, and his entire attention is given to the practice of law; he also owns a saw-mill, and for several years has been connected with the lumber business; he has a family of seven children living, whose names are, respectively, Roswell A., Mary E., Lorah E., Eugene C., Robert W., Cora A. and Lydia J.; he owns 430 acres of land.

McMackin, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Lothrop.

McManus, Ed., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lothrop.

McMains, James, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lothrop.

McVey, John, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Indianola.

Marks, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Bevington.

Martins, Frederick, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lothrop.

Merryman, Rebecca, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lothrop.

Milroy, John, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bevington.

MILLER, FRANCIS J., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lothrop; born in Germany August 3d, 1833, and came with his parents to this country when four years old; he first lived in Indiana, and came from there to Marion county, this State, in 1845, and lived there till he came to this county, in the spring of 1875. He was married to Catharine Kessler, a native of Germany, in 1860; he has a family of six children living: Frank J., born April 1st, 1861, Valentine, born Feb. 20, 1863, Mary, born June —, 1867, Barbara, born July —, 1869, Martha, born — 1871, Lawrence, born —, 1874. He owns a farm of 260 acres.

Morrissey, M., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lothrop.

MORRIS, BENJAMIN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lothrop; is a native of Clark county, Kentucky; born October 7th, 1821, and came from there to Shelby county, Ind., with his parents when about four years old, and remained there till he came to this county, in October, 1853. He was married in Shelby county, Indiana, to Miss Artie Keck, a native of West Va., Dec. 17, 1846; she was born Nov. 11, 1827; they have a family of seven children living: Daniel T., Annie, Willis G., Marion F., Allen M., Riley, and Dora, and three deceased: Clark, Greenlee, and Elda. Annie is now the wife of D. S. Myers; they have one son: Willis A. Mr. Morris owns a farm of 281 acres.

Murphy, J. B., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Bevington.

NEWELL, FRANCIS, farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Indianola.

Nothum, Paul, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Bevington.

Nugent, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Bevington.

PARR, JAMES S., farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. Indianola.

Perkins, H. H., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lothrop.

Perkins, M. V., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lothrop.

Perkins, E., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lothrop.

Peters, John, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Bevington.

Powers, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lothrop.

QUINN, PATRICK, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lothrop.

REINKE, GUSTAVUS A., saloon, P. O. Lothrop; is a native of Prussia; born January 13, 1844, and came to this county October 4, 1867, and up to the time he came to this county, April 28, 1875, he was foreman of bridge building on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.; he was married to Magdalena Stroeber, a native of Bavaria, May 4, 1871; they have a family of one daughter living, Anna, born July 16, 1878; and two deceased, Edward C., born March 28, 1872, and died May 21, 1875, and Augustus, born November 9, 1873, and died May 11, 1875; Mr. Reinke was in the war between Prussia and Austria, in the year 1866.

ROSE, JNO. B., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Bevington; is a native of France, and was born in Bashen Alsas, May 11, 1810, and lived there until 1839, when he emigrated to the U. S., and settled first in New York, and after a short residence there came to Ohio; he followed milling and baking for about fifteen years; he

came to Warren county in 1854; he married Miss Mary A. Machler, a native of France, in 1847; she died in 1862; he has a family of eight children living: Magdalena, Andrew, Elizabeth, Clemmons, Leo, Josephine, Mary A., and Caroline; he owns a good farm of 168 acres.

SAMON, PETER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Bevington.

Sawyer, F. A., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Bevington.

SEETHER, F., born in Germany, May 3, 1832; came to America in 1849, and came to this county in 1865; married in Colorado, to Elizabeth Churchman, a native of Ohio, in 1862; have four children: Frank E., Joseph A., Edward H., Helena.

Shehey, James, Sec. 14; P. O. Lothrop.

Shehey, Patrick, Sec. 14; P. O. Lothrop.

Simmons, Estate, Sec. 1; P. O. Lothrop.

Spain, Michael, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lothro.

SPENCER, LEONARD S., farmer and stock-shipper, Sec. 3; P. O. Lothrop; born in Trumbull county, Ohio, October 17, 1828, and lived in that State until twenty-six years old; came to Warren county, Iowa, in September, 1854, where he has lived since; taught the first school in the district that he lives in, which was organized in 1854; married Miss Catherine C., daughter of John Wheeler, a native of Ohio, March 18, 1855; has a family of one son and two daughters: Charles R., Paulina A. and Anna M.; has a farm of 100 acres; was appointed postmaster in Feb., 1855, by Postmaster-general Campbell, and held the office for eighteen years at Lynn, which is now changed to Lothrop on the railroad; was elected representa-

tive in this county in 1863; Mrs. Spencer's father, John Wheeler, was born in Somerset county, Maine, Nov. 27, 1805, and lived there till eleven years old, when he came with his parents to Washington county, Ohio, and was married in that State to Miss Hannah Hutchings, a native of Maine, in 1826; have a family of five sons and one daughter: Robert, Enos, James, America, William W. and Catherine C. (now Mrs. L. S. Spencer); has a farm of 100 acres. Stephens, Peter, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Lothrop.

Sterrett, S. E. farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Lothrop.

Stewart, Robert, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianola.

Stiles, J. S., farmer, 21; P. O. Bevington.

Stone, Geo. T., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lothrop.

Story, Felix, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Bevington.

Strahan, J. W., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lothrop.

Strube, Ernest, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lothrop.

Swarts, Ed., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lothrop.

Swift, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bevington.

TODD, MADISON, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Jefferson, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, January 13, 1834, and lived there till twenty years of age, then with his brother, now the Rev. J. W. Todd, deceased, who died at Winterset, Iowa, June 21, 1879, came to Warren county, and settled in Jefferson township, in September, 1853; was married to Miss Susan E. Walker, September 6, 1856, a native of Indiana; have a family of one son and four daughters, living: Anna E., Clara E., Charles E., Lucy M., and Mary L.; was justice of the peace eight

years, and township assessor for a number of years; during the year of 1864 he was through the western territories; owns a farm of 125 acres.

TODD, WM. F., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lothrop, was born in Tennessee, October 14, 1829, and came to Morgan county, Illinois, with his parents when only a child, and lived there till twenty-three years of age, and came to this county in the spring of 1850; was married while in Illinois, to Miss Emariller Bryan, in the fall of 1852, a native of Illinois; have a family of three sons and one daughter, living: Mary N., Jacob F., Newton F., and Wesley; has a farm of 200 acres; has held the office of township assessor and road supervisor.

THOMAS, MARY A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lothrop, widow of Simon Thomas, who was born in Virginia, September 27, 1826, and lived there till twelve years old, and came with his parents to Ohio; it was while there that Mr. Thomas was married to her; her maiden name was Mary A. Tucker, a native of Virginia; they left Ohio and came to Warren county in 1855; he died September 21, 1873; have a family of one son and one daughter: George H., and Sarah E. (now Mrs. Lough); her son, Geo. H., enlisted in the late war, under Capt. Ogg, in the Third Iowa Infantry, May 1861; owns a farm of 160 acres.

Turpin, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Bevington.

WAKEFIELD, H. T., farmer Sec. 34; P. O. Indianola.
Wallace, Wm., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Bevington.

WALLACE, MRS. JULIA A., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Bevington; widow of J. S. Wallace, who was born in Fayette county, Indiana, in 1822, and lived there until he

came to this county, in 1848, and died Sept 30, 1873. Mrs. Wallace, whose maiden name was Julia A. Bilby, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Sept 10, 1825, and was married to her husband in that State on October 19, 1844; she has a family of four children living, two sons and two daughters: Jane, John T., Joshua W., and Emariller. She owns a farm of 237½ acres.

Walker, J. S., farmer, Sec 27; P. O. Indianola.

Walker, T. A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianola.

WALSH, ADAM, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lothrop; born in Kings county, Ireland, in 1818, and lived there till 30 years of age, then came to America and landed in New Orleans in the fall of 1848; and came to this county in April, 1852. He married Margaret Gill, a native of Ireland, in the summer of 1859; they have a family of six sons and one daughter: Patrick, Adam, John, Thomas, Mary, Darby, and George; has a farm of 335 acres; he has held the office of Township Trustee.

Ward, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Bevington.

Way, Jane, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lothrop.

Welch, M. S., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lothrop.

WHEELER, JAS., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Lothrop; born in Morgan county, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1833, and lived there till he came to this county, in 1853. He married Miss Matilda Davis, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, July 12th, 1873; she was born Sept. 18, 1848; they have a family of two sons and two daughters: Wilber, born July 24th, 1872; Mary L., born Nov. 17th, 1874; Eva M., born Dec. 18, 1876, and John W., born Sept. 19, 1878.

WILLIAMSON, R. W., farmer and

veterinary surgeon, Sec. 20; P. O. Bevington; born in Caroline county, Maryland, August 27, 1828; when about two years of age his parents emigrated to Fayette county, Indiana, and remained six years, then to Madison county, Indiana, and from there he came to this county in October, 1857; has been twice married—first in Madison county, Indiana, to Miss Elizabeth C. Pierce, of Kentucky, who died, leaving a family of one son and two daughters: John L. J., Susan C. (now Mrs. B. F. Carter), and Elizabeth S. (now Mrs. Henderson Keller; was married a second time to Sarah J. Bryan, January 17, 1872, who was born in Greene county, Illinois, in 1830;

owns an improved farm of 120 acres, but makes his profession a specialty. Mr. Williamson's father was born in Caroline county, Maryland, December 17, 1790, and died September 13, 1878; was married to Sarah Whitely, a native of Maryland, who was born September 6, 1791, and died September 20, 1866, leaving grandchildren and great-grandchildren numbering 130, and three great-great-grandchildren.

Wise, W. N., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lothrop.

Wonderlin, Mary A., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lothrop.

Wonderlin, Anthony, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lothrop.

WEST WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

A LLEN, T. B., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Indianola.

B ADGLEY, I. E., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.

Barnett, James H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianola.

Bilbo, W. B., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianola.

Black, Wm. T., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Indianola.

BRAND, D. C., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Spring Hill; born in Erie county, New York, June 27, 1824; and lived there till twenty-five years old; he came first to this county in the fall of 1848, and remained till the fall of 1850; then returned to his old home in New York, and was married to Miss Louisa Ranney in 1850, a native of New York; he then came back to this county in March, 1854, and since that time has lived on the same farm; has a family of eight children living; Alice (wife of Henry Brown), Sarah, George, Minnie, Warren, Mary, Carrie, Nellie; one deceased: Francis D;

owns an improved farm of 166 acres.

BRAMHALL, E. E., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Spring Hill; born in Ohio in the year 1838, and was raised there; came from that State to this county in February, 1851; was married in this county to Miss Isabel Cummings, of Indiana, in the year 1865; they have a family of two sons: Wm. E. and Perry E.; he enlisted in the late war of the rebellion, in Co. E, 4th Iowa Infantry, July 17, 1861, and was mustered out at Davenport, August 8, 1865, and participated in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Ark., siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta Campaign and Sherman's March to the Sea; was at Sherman's Grand Review at Washington City, 1865; owns an improved farm of 160 acres.

Brown, Nancy, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianola.

Brown, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Spring Hill.

Brown, Geo. E., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Indianola.

BURTCH, I. H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianola; born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1811, and came to Indiana when seven years old, and lived there till he came to this county in the fall of 1859; was married in Indiana in 1834, to Miss Silora Malissa Thomas, who died in 1854; she left a family of seven children now living: Elijah, Nelson, Ruth, Rebecca, John, Thomas and El-nora; was married again in 1857 to Mrs. Martha Winchell; they have two children: Minnie and Sarah; he owns a farm of 180 acres.

CAVIT, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianola; born in Allegheny county, Penn., in 1822; where he made his home till 1853, when he emigrated to Washington county, where he lived till 1865, when he came to this county, and located on his present homestead, which consists of 160 acres; he has been twice married, first, in Pennsylvania, in 1843, to Miss Jane McElhaney, of that State, who died in 1854, and left a family of three children, of whom two are now living: Nancy A. and George A.; he was married a second time in Ohio, in 1869, to Margaret Ross, of that State; they have by this union three daughters: Eva A., Elizabeth M. and Maggie L.

Chaffin, B. F., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianola.

CHEW, JNO. W., farmers Sec. 17; P. O. Spring Hill; born in Virginia, in the year 1825, and came to Ohio when about nine years old, and remained till fifteen, and came to Indiana, where he married in 1845 to Miss Martha Hurshman, a native of that State, and then emigrated to this county Oct. 1854; he has a family of six

children living: William, James, Elizabeth, Thomas, John, Martha, and two deceased: Susan and Julia; owns an improved farm of ninety acres.

Coleman, J. W., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola.

Connell, John K., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

Coventry, James, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Indianola.

DAVIS, T. G., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Indianola; was born in Brook county, Virginia, February 27, 1815, and was raised there till about twenty-three years of age; then entered upon the life of a steam-boatman, and was entirely unsettled as to a permanent home till he came to this county, in the spring of 1855, and located on his present homestead; he was married January 1, 1848, to Miss Nancy W., daughter of Hon. Wm. McClary, of Pennsylvania; they have three sons living: Gas. C., Wm. M., and Alberta I.; he owns an improved farm of 240 acres.

DEARTH, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianola; is a native of Ohio; born in the year 1831, and raised there till about twenty-two years of age, when he came to this State and settled in Polk county, and came from there to this county in 1872; he was married in the state of Ohio, in 1861, to Miss Sarah M. Sypher, of Wood county, that state; they have by this union two sons and one daughter: George M., Sylvester I., and Alice May; has held the office of township assessor for two terms; he was raised a farmer and has followed it as an occupation, and now owns a farm of 100 acres.

Demaree, Cornelius, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianola.

Drabelle, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Indianola.

Dyke, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianola.

FARMER, LEONARD, farmer,

Sec. 34; P. O. Indianola; was born in North Carolina, July 31, 1817; his parents emigrated to Indiana, when he was quite young, where he made his home till he came to this county, in the spring of 1850; he was married in the state of Indiana, December 15, 1842, to Miss Mary Ferguson, a native of North Carolina, born September 16, 1817; they have one son living: W. L., born in this county, January 12, 1861, and two deceased, Lydia A., and John F.; his homestead consists of 210 acres.

FERGUSON, J. O., farmer, Sec.

34; P. O. Indianola; is a native of North Carolina; born March 16, 1831; when he was yet quite young his parents started to Indiana, and while on the way his mother died, but his father, with the family continued the journey, and it was in that state where he spent the early part of his life; he came to Jefferson county, this State, in 1840, and from there to this county in the spring of 1852; he was married in this State, November 13, 1856, to Miss Mary A. Green, a native of Indiana, and from a family of thirteen children they have only six living: Eldora, wife of Isaac Graham, Emma, Sylvester, Alta, Etta and John; he owns an improved farm of 143 acres.

Field, A. D., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.

FLEAGER, CHARLES, farmer,

Sec. 14; P. O. Indianola; was born in Dauphin county, Penn., in 1844; when about eleven years old he emigrated to this county in the spring of 1855; was married there to Miss Susan Hypes, a native of Indiana, in December, 1866; she was born in 1847; was in the mountains during the years of 1864-5 in Mon-

tana; have a family of one son and three daughters: Minnie M., William A., Annie E., Oliver W., Walter S. and Mary J. E., of whom two are deceased: Oliver W. and Walter S.; owns an improved farm of 84 acres.

Francis, E. E., Sec. 17; P. O. Springhill.

FRASER, JAS. A., farmer, Sec.

15; P. O. Indianola; is a native of Ohio; born in the year 1843, and was raised there; came to this county in the fall of 1865; was married in this county in 1874 to Miss Lizzie Handley, a native of Ohio; they have one daughter: Mary Belle, born June 26, 1877; enlisted in Co. B, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio, May 2, 1864, and served till September 13, of the same year; owns an improved farm of 160 acres.

Fryer, Walter B., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

GAVIN, WM., farmer, Sec. 18;

P. O. Spring Hill.

Gavin, John, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Spring Hill.

Gillett, C. M., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

GLASCOCK, J., flour and saw-

mill, Sec. 7; P. O. Spring Hill; born in Ohio in the year 1836, and was principally raised there: came to Illinois where he lived till he came to this county in the fall of 1866; was married in Illinois to Miss Anna M. Guise, a native of Germany, in 1859; have a family of nine children: Rose, Fannie M., Henry, Charles, William, Sadie, Katie, Daisie, and infant. Mr. Glascock has followed the milling business principally since he became of age.

GRAHAM, WM., farmer, Sec. 13;

P. O. Indianola; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, which was his home till he came to this county in October, 1867; was raised on a farm

and as an avocation through life has always followed farming; he was married in Pennsylvania in 1846 to Miss Susanna Jamison, of Washington county; have a family of five children living: R. J. S. J., W. C., Sarah M. and Susie J.; owns an improved farm of 177 acres. Mr. Graham was elected representative of this county in the fall of 1875, and served for four years; had also served in the legislature in the lower house in his native county in Pennsylvania.

Graham, E. C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianola.

Graham, James C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianola.

Grieves, S. L., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Spring Hill.

Grimes, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Indianola.

Guy, Thos., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sommerset.

HAMILTON, W. T., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Somerset.

Hansell, George, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Spring Hill.

Hansell, J. S., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Spring Hill.

Harvey, Solomon, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Indianola.

HENRY, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola; born in Pennsylvania, October 11, 1811, and lived there till he came to this county in the spring of 1866; he was married to Miss Jane Culbert, a native of Pennsylvania, September 4, 1837; they have a family of six children, J. A., H., Lizzie, R. F., Jennie and William S. He owns an improved farm of one hundred and thirty acres.

HENRY, J. A., and O. H., farmers, Sec. 28, P. O., Indianola.

HENSON, B. F., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Indianola; was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in the year 1823. When he was about twelve

years old, his parents emigrated to Illinois, where he was raised and received his early training. He was brought up on a farm, and each successive year has added to his experience in that line. He now owns nine hundred and seventy acres of land, in the country, the most of which is well improved, and the balance affording good pasturage for the large amount of stock that he raises. Mr. Henson is well known throughout the country, and highly respected by all those who are acquainted with him. He is of a genial, pleasant disposition, and always ready to favor a friend. He is one of the early settlers of the county named, settled here in September, 1853. He was married in 1844, to Miss Nancy Hutt, of Kentucky. They have three sons and two daughters; George W., Gideon, Frank, Sarah F., wife of Ira Glascock, and Mary.

Hickman, J. W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O., Indianola.

HUTT, A. J., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola; born in Illinois, January 24, 1831, and made that his home till he came to this county in September, 1855, and located on his present homestead. He was married in Illinois, February 14, 1853, to Miss Mary J. Clinkenbeard, a native of Kentucky. They have a family of three sons and one daughter: John C., Steven A. D., George B. Mc., and Nancy E. Mr. H was raised on a farm, and has followed the occupation all his life. He now owns an improved farm of 228 acres.

JOHNSON, W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Indianola.

KELLY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Indianola.

Kepler, John, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianola.

LAW, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1812, and lived there till 1835, when he came to Ohio, where he remained until he emigrated to this county, in October, 1868; he was married, in Ohio, in 1845, to Miss Ella M. Brown, a native of that State; they have a family of four sons and two daughters: Wm. F., Emma L., James B., Andrew J. (Mary E. and Samuel J. are deceased), Thos J.; Mr. Law was raised on a farm, and has followed the occupation during his life, and while in Ohio he made a specialty of sheep raising.

Landingham, J. S., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianola.

Lawrence, J. F., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola.

LEAP, S. T., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Spring Hill; born in Illinois, in the year 1853, and came with his parents to this county, in March, 1868, and lived here till 1873, when he emigrated to California, returned to this county in September, 1876; he was married in this county to Miss Savanna Lockridge, a native of this State; he owns an improved farm of eighty acres.

Lewis, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Indianola.

LINDSAY, S. B., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianola; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1821, and when about six years old his parents emigrated to Guernsey county, Ohio, where, in 1848, he received a local injury, which rendered him unfit for farming, and he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed till 1856, and then emigrated to Rock Island county, Illinois, and engaged in farming, and in 1858 he came to Marion county, where he also followed farming, and came from there to

this county in the spring of 1860, and first settled in Allen township and came to his present homestead of 120 acres in 1866; in 1864 he represented this county in the tenth general assembly, elected by a majority of about 900. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, Forty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served till the expiration of the term of the enlistment, which was one hundred days; he was married in Ohio in 1844, to Miss Maria Chidester, of that State; they have seven children living: Francis A. (wife of A. Cramer, deceased), R. J. (wife of S. A. McElroy), Wm. T., S. I. (Principal of Commercial College, Monmouth, Illinois), J. P., Martha H., and Charlie B.

McCLURE, Samuel L., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola.

McClure, Nathaniel, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

McCOY, C. M., of C. M. & J. D. McCoy; farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola; born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1840, and came from there to this State and lived in Louisa county for about one year, then came to this county, in October, 1870; he was married in this county, Aug 3, 1872, to Miss Jennie Henry, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania; they have a family of five sons: John H., Joe M., Richard H., Charles R. and Free; Mr. McCoy was raised in town till about eight years old, and since that time has been a farmer; he enlisted in the late war in Co. H, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, July, 1862, and served till the close of the war; was wounded twice, at the battle of Gettysburg and in front of Petersburg; he owns, with his brother, J. D. McCoy, 352 acres of land.

McCOY, J. D., of the firm of C. M.

& J. D. McCoy, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola; born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1845, and came to this county in October, 1870; was married here to Miss Mary S. Mitchell, May 25, 1875; they have two sons: John C. and Keith M.; Mr. McCoy received his early training in his native State, having had the advantages of a good education; he followed teaching as a profession for about five years before he came West, but since he has settled in this county he has given his attention to farming during the summer season and teaches in the winter; he is interested in an improved farm of 352 acres, with his brother, C. M. McCoy, which calls for most of his attention.

McCoy, John W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianola.

McELROY, S. A., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianola; born in Ohio, near the line of Pennsylvania, June 9, 1836; when three years old his parents emigrated to Ohio, where he lived till 1850, then moved to Marion county, this State, and lived till the fall of 1871, when he came to his present home; he was married in this county to Miss R. J. Lindsay, a native of Ohio, June 23, 1864; they have a family of one daughter, Elsie May, born Oct. 6, 1868; owns an improved farm of 122 acres.

McGRANAHAN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianola; born April 16, 1827, in the State of Pennsylvania, and was raised in Crawford county; came to this county in December, 1868, but previous to his settling in this county he went to California, in 1849, and remained for two years; he went by team, and was about six months crossing the plains; he returned by way of Central America; he made his trip a suc-

cess; he was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss R. P. Gray, a native of that State, Jan. 31, 1855; they have four sons and three daughters: George E., James, Ralph, Frank, Carrie, Maggie and Eva; he has held various township offices; owns an improved farm of 109 acres.

McIntire, J. A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Spring Hill.

McIntire, Dyer, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola.

McPherson, A. N., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Indianola.

McWilliams, S. T., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.

Mahin, J. H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Indianola.

MALLOY, JAMES H., Sec. 22; P. O. Indianola; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 20, 1839, and was raised there till the year 1869, in the month of May, when he came to this county; he was raised on a farm, but received a good education, having had all the advantages afforded by the schools of his native county, which was good compared with those of newer countries; he became a teacher at nineteen years of age, which he followed as a profession, and before he came to the West he taught about eight months out of each year, but since he located in this county he has followed farming to some extent during the summer, and also grape raising; he owns an undivided interest in the homestead, which consists of 185 acres of improved land; Mr. Maloy is a man who is practical in general husbandry as well as successful in his profession as teacher; he emigrated to this county with his father, his mother being dead for a number of years, and in 1873 his father died, leaving a family of three sisters and one brother; Mr. Maloy has lost two brothers, one killed in the

battle of the Wilderness and the other died in this county in 1869; he was married in Washington county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 14, 1866, to Miss Mattie Ralston, a native of that county; they have a family of three sons and one daughter: Flora B., Thomas J., William J. and George R.

Martin, Amaziah, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

Mason, J. M., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Indianola.

Millen, J. H., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Indianola.

Mitchell, J. E. & R. H., farmers, Sec. 22; P. O. Indianola.

MOORE, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Indianola; was born near Bloomington, Indiana, in the year 1825, June 11th, and was raised there and made it his home till he came to this county, in October, 1856; he was married in Lawrence county, Indiana, to Miss Elizabeth Ramsey, a native of that State, in September, 1856; they have no family; Mr. Moore was elected county supervisor, in 1873, and served one term; owns an improved farm of 400 acres; he came all the way from Indiana to this county with teams, was about one month on the way, and now occupies the homestead on which he first settled.

MORTON, J. C., farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Indianola; was born in the State of Pennsylvania, August 15, 1851, and was raised there till about eighteen years of age, when he emigrated with his mother to this county, December, 1869, his father having died in Pennsylvania; he was raised on a farm, and has always followed it as an occupation; he has an improved farm of 160 acres.

NOBLE, WM., farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Indianola; was born in Scotland, in the year 1827, and was raised there till twenty-one

years of age, when he came to America, and first lived in the State of Ohio, and was married there to Miss Jane Ross, a native of that State, in 1856, then came to this State, and settled in Hardin county, and remained for about ten years, then came to this county, in September, 1865; they have a family of four children living: Anna B., Ross A., Scott L. and Wm. M., has held various township offices; owns an improved farm of 200 acres.

Nunnamaker, S., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.

Nunnamaker, M. T., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.

PARR, R. C., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Indianola.

Perkins, Oliver, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Indianola.

Pulse, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Spring Hill.

RICE, MRS. ELIZA, farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Spring Hill; widow of Charles Rice, deceased; who was born in Ohio, in 1826, and died April, 1866; she was married to her husband in Madison county, this State, in February, 1858; her maiden name was Eliza James, a native of the State of Indiana, whose parents emigrated to this State in an early day; she has a family of four children: Maria, Jeanette, Wm. and Mary; owns an improved farm of 234 acres.

Ritter, C. W. farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

Roberts, W. A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Spring Hill.

Romine, William, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Spring Hill.

Ross, Alex. farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Indianola.

SAWDON, FRANCIS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Spring Hill.

Sayers, Henry, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Spring Hill.

Shaffer, H. J., farmer, Dec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

Sherick, G. W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianola.

Shepherd, Solomon, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Indianola.

Spaulding Wilson, farmer, Sec 31; P. O. Indianola.

Steward, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianola.

STUDLEY, EDMOND, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Spring Hill; born in New York State in 1821, and came to this county in April, 1861; was married in New York State, to Miss M. J. Martin, a native of that State, in 1848; they have a family of four children living: Emma L., Florence H., Clarence L., Charlie H., and three deceased, Stella A., Eddie K. and Freddie; He owns an improved farm of sixty acres.

THOMPSON, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Indianola.

Tucker, J. C., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Indianola.

Tucker, W., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Indianola.

VAN PELT, D. H., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 12; P. O. Indianola; born in Ohio, October 26, 1824, and was raised there; married October 20, 1848, Martha E. Shion, a native of that State; he came to Henry county, this State, and settled on Salem Prairie in October, 1852, and remained till he came to this county, in June, 1855; he owns an improved farm of 320 acres; has held various township offices; his family consist of three sons and five daughters: Franklin M., of Des Moines; Laura E., wife of R. S. Armstrong; M. H., Mary, Maria, now Mrs. C. H. Thompson; Chas., Ella and Mattie.

VAN PELT, E., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianola; born in Ohio, in 1839, and came to Henry county, this State, when about fifteen years

of age, and made it his home till he came to this county, in October, 1864; he was married there, to Miss Mary L. Wilson, in 1868, a native of Iowa; they have one son and two daughters: Minnie A., Mary E. and William E.; he enlisted in the late war, for the State service, in the 25th regiment, in charge of officers' stock, in Colonel Stone's command; owns an improved farm of 159 acres.

WHITMAN, C. C., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Indianola; was born in Illinois in 1832, and made it his home till he came to this county, in the spring of 1868. He was married in Illinois in 1867, January 24th, to Miss Mattie McGrown, of Ohio; they have two sons: Wm. B., and Otis C. He owns an improved farm of 120 acres; he was raised on a farm and has followed it as an occupation through life.

YOUNG, M. E., Superintendent County Poor Farm; P. O. Indianola; born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1836, and was raised there till he was about 19 years old, and came to this State in 1856, and to this county in the spring of 1861. He enlisted in Co. G, 40th Iowa Infantry, and served in the hospital as nurse till he was discharged, after about six months service, on account of disability. He was married in Marion county, this State, to Miss M. J. Paisley, a native of the same county and State, in the year 1860; they have a family of 3 sons and 2 daughters: Annie R., Wm., Eva, Milton E., and John A. Mr. Young has had charge of the county poor farm since Nov. 1st, 1876, and under his management it has been greatly improved, and the citizen of the county seems to be well satisfied. He owns an improved farm $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Indianola, of 40 acres.

EAST WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ARMSTRONG, RUSSELL, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola. Arthur, Tom., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola.

Ashbaugh, Benton, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Indianola.

BALES, CALEB, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ackworth.

Ball, A. R., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Summerset.

Barnett, Levi, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Ackworth.

Benham, J. W., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Summerst.

BERRY, CAPT. B. C., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola; born in Orange county, Va., in 1823, and was raised there till about 10 years old, when he emigrated with his parents to Morgan county, Ills., where he remained till he came to this county, in December, 1867; he was raised on a farm and chose that as an occupation through life. He was married in Illinois, in 1848, to Miss Isabel Van Eaton, of Hamilton county, O.; they have five children: W. H., Joseph V., Mary E., Franklin C., and Martha B. He enlisted in the late war in Co. D, 114th Ills. Vols., Aug. 15, 1862, and served as Captain till February, 1865. He owns an improved farm of 400 acres; he was elected a member of the board of supervisors in 1871, and served three years.

Bickford, John J., P. O. Summer-set.

BLACK, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Summerset; born in Scotland Oct. 8, 1824, and came to the United States and settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1854, where he lived until he came to this county, in April, 1870. He was married in Scotland, to Miss Margaret Pilmer, of that country, April 22d, 1870; they have a fam-

ily of five children living: Margaret, Jeanett, John, James L., and Selena, and one deceased: Ida May. His present homestead consists of 126 acres which he bought in 1859, but has only lived on it for the past eight years; he was raised on a farm but followed railroading for 12 years previous to his coming to this country, and since he came to America he was in the employ of the Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co. for 16 years, and since he came West has followed his present occupation.

BRAZELTON, R. C., justice of the peace, Summerset; was born in Jefferson county, East Tennessee, May 8, 1813, and was fourteen years of age when his parents moved to Vermillion county, Illinois; was all through the Black Hawk war, from the beginning to the end; in 1834 he went to Wilwaukee, Wisconsin, and was with a surveying party all over the state; in 1865, he came to this county, and located two miles east of Indianola, on a farm; he had all the advantages of the common schools of Illinois, and graduated at New Market College, in Tennessee; studied law, and was admitted to the bar; he began in his profession in 1844, and continued for about fifteen years, until coming to this county; he has been twice married; first to Miss Nancy Lemley, of Vermillion county, Illinois, who died near Indianola, in 1873, leaving a family of nine children; he again married to Margaret, widow of Samuel Snyder, February 13, 1875, a native of Pennsylvania, who has four children by former marriage; Mr. B. has been justice of the peace for four years, and school treasurer for seven years.

Brazelton; Achilles, P. O. Summerset.

BROWN, THOMAS W., general blacksmith, Summerset; was born in Warren county, Indiana, May 21, 1853; his parents came to this county in 1854; he learned his trade with J. A. Wilson, of Des Moines, and has been engaged in the business here for about two years; he married Miss Orpha Lanning, the adopted daughter of L. F. Wilson, October 3, 1876; born in this State; they have no family.

Brown, Rev., pastor M. E. Church, Summerset.

Brown, Robinson, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola.

Brown, B. F. farmer, Sec. 30, range 23; P. O. Summerset.

BUNDY, J. W.; P. O. Ackworth; the grandfather of John W. Bundy came from England in the year 1765, and settled in North Carolina, where his son, the father of the subject of this brief sketch, was born the following year; and at the age of sixteen enlisted and served with distinction in the two last years of the Revolutionary War; after our Independence was gained he settled in North Carolina, where John W. Bundy was born Feb. 29, 1816; thirteen years after his father removed to Wayne county, Ind., and to Quincy, Ill., in 1833; comprehending the future prospects of this promising land, young Bundy crossed the Mississippi in 1844, to be identified thereafter with this State, and located in Van Buren county, where he remained until 1852; when he went to Oskaloosa, living there until he came to this county in 1855; Mr. Bundy went into the milling business early in life, which he has followed with success; is now owner and operator of the "Ackworth Mills," which

is a fine steam grist and saw-mill combined; in personal appearance Mr. Bundy recalls the memory of the pioneer; plain in dress, straightforward in speech, blunt and honest in manner, yet warm-hearted and sympathetic in nature; he is a fair specimen of the better class of men who have made Iowa what it now is—one of the best States in the Union; on the 6th of May, 1838, Miss Sarah Delamater, of Rensselaer county, New York, became his wife; although for many years an invalid she was one of the most amiable of her sex; she died June 19, 1873; she was the mother of eight children, six of whom are living: Cythia is the wife of J. W. Barnes, now sheriff of this county, Emma, wife of E. R. McKee, a prominent citizen of Indianola, Jane, now Mrs. Joseph Thomas, of Missouri, Effa, wife of Wm. P. Lucas, of Indianola, Geo. A. and Martin L.; Mrs. Mary Peck died May 17, 1869, and William E. April 6, 1879; he married for his second wife, Sept. 13, 1874, Miss Sally Maloy, a most estimable lady, who has borne him one daughter: Iva.

Burgess, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Ackworth.

CHAPMAN, C. C.; P. O. Summerset.

Clark, Mary, farmer, Sec. 31, range 23; P. O. Summerset.

CLOUGH, MRS. SALLIE S., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Summerset; born in Meigs county, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1829, and was married to Thomas Morris Clough July 3, 1853; he was born in the Newberry settlement, Washington county, Ohio; he came to Iowa in 1843; first bought a claim in Jefferson county; he helped put up the first houses in Oskaloosa; was at Des Moines when it was merely

a fort and occupied by soldiers; in 1846 he came to the Three River country, then unsurveyed, took a claim and made a farm, upon which he lived till his death, which occurred Wednesday, April 10, 1878, at his residence on his farm two miles east of Summerset; he was a man of sterling moral worth; all who ever knew him are well assured that he never defrauded a person in his life; he was a warm and true friend; he took your hand with a grip, and never wounded the feelings of a friend by a sarcasm, even in the guise of a joke; no more worthy old settler has been nor shall be followed to his grave; to us he leaves a legacy of fond recollections, with nothing to mar; blessed shall he be in our remembrance of him; he left one daughter: Sallie S., now living with her mother.

Conant, L. B., P. O. Summerset.

Coppock, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ackworth.

Cox, Nathan T., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Indianola.

Craven, Nathan, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

Craven, Joshua, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

Cress, David E., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Indianola.

DAVISON, W. H., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola.

Devore, J. D., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ackworth.

Dillon, Ann, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ackworth.

Dunn, W., farmer, Sec. 28, range 23; P. O. Summerset.

ENO, D. A., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola.

Epps, Matilda J., farmer, Sec. 32, range 23; P. O. Summerset.

Epps, Francis, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola.

FOULKE, JESSE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Indianola.

Fowler, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola.

GILLMAN, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Summerset.

Gilman, M., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Summerset.

Ginder, Alex., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Ackworth.

Ginder, James, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Ackworth.

Ginder, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ackworth.

Ginder, Jas. A., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Ackworth.

HADLEY, J. F., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola.

Hanson, Abe, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Summerset.

Hanson, J. J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Summerset.

Haworth, Geo. S., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Ackworth.

HAMILTON, W. T., general merchandise; P. O. Summerset; born in Guernsey county, Ohio, April 15, 1848, and lived there till ten years old, when his parents emigrated to this State, and located in Marion county, and came to this county in 1865, and located in Washington township, where he still owns a farm of eighty acres; he married Dec. 24, 1868, to Miss Emma McClintic, a native of Lee county, this State; they have a family of one son and two daughters: C. Pearl, Locie F. and Bernice M.; has been engaged in the mercantile business for about four years.

HAWORTH, JEREMIAH M., of the firm of Haworth Brothers, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Ackworth; born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1824; his parents emigrated to Edgar county, Illinois, when he was but a child, where he lived till he came to this county, in June, 1846; he was married, in this county, in August 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Ginder, who was born in Ohio; they have four children:

· Louisa J., Martha P., Alfred A. and Hannah N.; he, with his brother, John H., owns 684 acres of land; he has served two terms as justice of the peace, and was elected county recorder in an early day, and served one term; he was raised on a farm, but after he was married, run a saw mill for about sixteen years.

Haworth, George D., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Ackworth.

Haworth, Jonn M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ackworth.

Haworth, G. D., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Ackworth.

Haworth Bros., farmers, Sec. 23; P. O. Ackworth.

Haworth, Dillon, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ackworth.

Haworth, Moorman, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ackworth.

Haworth, Calvin, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ackworth.

Hemphill, S. C., farmer, Sec. 31, range 23; P. O. Sommerset.

Hiatt, Amos, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Ackworth.

Hickman, Charles, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Indianola.

HINSHAW, BENJ., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola; born in Stokes county, North Carolina, November 25, 1809, and when about eight years of age his parents moved to Randolph county, where he was raised up to the year 1830, when he emigrated, with his parents, to Indiana, where he made his home till he came to this county in 1853; he was married in Morgan county, Indiana, in 1831, to Miss Nancy Carter, of that State; they have a family of six children living; John, Elizabeth (wife of Isaac Maxwell,) Joshua, William (now in the practice of medicine, in Des Moines), Ruth (teaching in Penn College, at Oskaloosa, this State,) and Anna. They have four deceased: James, Rebecca, Lydia and Sallie; Mr.

Hinshaw was raised a farmer, and that has been his occupation through life; he has been township trustee for a number of years; owne an improved farm of 221 acres.

HINSHAW, JOSHUA C., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola; is a native of Indiana—born in Morgan county in 1841, and raised there till about thirteen years of age, when he came with his parents to this county, in December, 1853; he was married in Leavenworth City, Kansas, Oct. 6, 1864, to Miss Ella Morgan, of East Tennessee, whose acquaintance he formed while she was visiting relatives in this county; they have a family of two daughters, Allie J. and Vivie N., and one deceased, Lorain J.; Mr. H. was raised on a farm, and farming has been his principal avocation during life; he now owns a finely improved homestead of 40 acres.

Hyde, James, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianola.

JOHNSON, L. W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Ackworth.

Jones, D. K., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Summerset.

KEARNEY, W. V., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Indianola.

Kenoyer, Henry, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Ackworth.

King, J.; P. O. Summerset.

LABERTEW, JOS. T., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Indianola.

Labertew, John G., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Indianola.

Langstaff, John, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Summerset.

LAVERTY, J. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Summerset; son of James Laverty; born in this State, March 7, 1848; was married in March, 1874, to Miss Jennie, daughter of David Pilmer; they have a family of two sons: Leo James and Franklin David; he was raised on a farm, and now owns a richly im-

proved little homestead of 89 acres.

LAVERTY, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Summerset; was born in Park county, Indiana, March 17, 1822; he was educated at Asbury University, Indiana, and graduated from that institution in 1844; he came to this State in 1847, and settled on the farm he now occupies; this land was at one time a part of Polk county, and while it was thus attached he was elected county surveyor of Polk county; he served as a member of the board of supervisors of Warren county, and has been closely identified with the interests, growth and prosperity of the county; he married Miss Mary A. Peck, in 1845; she was born in Kentucky, and died March 29, 1879, leaving two children: Este Fidelia (now Mrs. Rogers), and John W.

Long, Wm., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola.

McCLELLAND, Jos., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianola.

McCLINTIC, J. W., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Summerset; born in Virginia in the year 1823; his parents came to Indiana when he was about ten years old, where he lived till he came to this State and settled in Lee county, and came from there to this county in the fall of 1850; he was married in Clarke county, this State, in 1855, to Sarah Bennum, a native of Illinois; they have a family of two sons and three daughters: Mary A., Sarah J., Ella M., Milo Curtis and James E.; he owns an improved farm of 134 acres; he was raised on a farm, but had the advantages of a good education, and his life has been somewhat varied as to occupations, but for a number of years past he has followed his present one.

McClintic, L. D., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Summerset.

McDOLE, WM., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola; born in the State of Ohio, April 16, 1826, and when about twelve years of age his parents emigrated to Indiana, where he remained till the fall of 1850, when he came to Polk county, and remained there till he came to this county, in the spring of 1854; he was married in Indiana, in 1846, to Miss Caroline Fisher, of that State; they have a family of five children: Eliza J., Andrew, John H., Julia and Albert L.; he owns an improved farm of 185 acres; Mr. McDole was raised on a farm, and has followed farming as an occupation all his life.

McElroy, Robert, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Summerset.

McELROY, M. B., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Indianola; is a native of the State of Ohio; born in the year 1834, and was raised there till he came to Marion county, this State, where he lived for three years, and came to this county in October, 1857, and has lived here since, except one summer that he spent in California and Oregon, in 1873; he was married in Marion county, this State, in 1855, to Miss Mary J. Smith, a native of the State of Indiana; they have a family of two children living: Luetta and Frank R., and three deceased: Anson J., Charles L. and John W.; he owns an improved farm of 100 acres; he was raised on a farm, but when seventeen years of age he served an apprenticeship at carpentering, and followed it up to 1876, at the same time managing his farm.

McELROY, W. T., farmer, Section 15; P. O. Ackworth; was born in Ohio, in the year 1828, and was raised there till he

came to this State in 1855, and located in Warren county, but has only lived on his present homestead for about eleven years. He has been twice married; first, in the State of Ohio, in 1851, to Miss Eliza J. McKee, of that state, who died in 1863, leaving a family of four children, John S., W. I., L. T. and G. L. His second marriage was in the year 1866, to Amanda J. Gill, of Ohio. They have six children, Samuel E., Minta E., Arthur, Cora A., Etta and Anna J. Mr. McElroy was raised on a farm, and now owns one of 135 acres. At nineteen years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed more or less since. When he first came to the county, he was connected with a saw-mill.

McELROY, J. I., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Indianola: born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1839, and was raised there till about twelve years of age, when his parents emigrated to Marion county this State, where he remained till he came to this county in June, 1869. He was married in Marion county in 1866, to Miss Katie Diehl, a native of Germany, whose parents came to Ohio when she was but a child, where she was raised. They have no children living, but four deceased. He enlisted in the late war in Marion county, in Co. A, 33d Iowa, August 15, 1862, and served till the close of the war. He was mustered out at New Orleans, and discharged at Rock Island. He was raised on a farm till 1857, when he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed for about twenty years, till he settled down to his present occupation. He owns an improved farm of 80 acres.

McEwen, James, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O., Indianola.

MAXWELL, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Indianola: born in Illinois in 1832, and was raised there, and made it his home till he came to this county in June, 1854. He was raised on a farm, and when he became of age, he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it for about twelve years. He was married in this county, December 13, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Hinshaw, a native of Indiana. They have a family of seven children, Jno. E., Oscar W., Harvey J., Lois H., Sallie J. Benjamin B., and Orrin H. He owns a nicely improved farm of 130 acres.

Mendenhall, Allen, Sec. 23; P. O. Ackworth.

MILLER, D. M., farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Indianola; was born in Chester district, South Carolina, in 1828; when about two years old, his parents emigrated to Indiana, where he lived till about twenty-two years of age, then came to Monroe county, this State, in the spring of 1855, and from there to this county, in the spring of 1857; he was twice married, first, in the State of Indiana, March 27, 1855, to Miss Lucinda Harbinson, of that State, who died October 9, 1866, and left a family of two children: Wm. H. and Julia P. who died July 22, 1870; he was married a second time to Miss Mary A. Hemphill, in 1868, a native of Indiana; Mr. Miller was raised on a farm, and has followed the occupation all his life; he now owns a nicely improved farm of 165 acres.

Miller, James H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Indianola.

Miller, Zacheus, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Summerset.

Moffitt, W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Ackworth.

MOORE, S. H., farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Indianola; was born in the

State of Ohio, in the year 1828, and was raised there, and made it his home till he came to this State, he first settled in Madison county, in 1858, and came from there to this county in the spring of 1862; he was married in Ohio, to Miss Sarah A. Lantz, of that State, in 1852; he owns an improved farm of sixty-five acres.

Moore, T. C., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Indianola.

Moon, G. H., hotel, Ackworth.

MOORMAN, WM. J., farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Ackworth; was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1817, and was raised there, and came to this county, in March, 1851, and bought out a party by the name of Thomas Fagan, who owned 160 acres; he now owns 311 acres; was raised on a farm, and followed the occupation till about twenty-one years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade; in 1851 he took the contract to build the county jail, from P. P. Henderson, who was county judge at the time; he hewed all the logs himself, and completed the edifice in 1852, and the same building is still used for jail purposes; he was married to his present wife in 1865, a native of Indiana; they have three children living: El-mira J., Joseph E. and Iona.

NELSON, M. E., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola.

Noble, W. A., Sec. 31; P. O. Indianola.

Nutt, Thomas, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola.

OKES, W. N., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola.

Ober, W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Indianola.

OWEN, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianola; was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1806, and emigrated with his parents to Hendricks county, Indiana, in 1826, and came to this county in

the spring of 1850, and settled on his present homestead, which he purchased of Harrison Jordan, who had served in the Mexican War; he has been twice married; first in Indiana, in 1833, to Miss Ruth Vestal, of North Carolina, who is now deceased; they had a family of sixteen children, of whom only nine are living: Oliver G., James H., Mary E., Margery L., Ludah A., Ellen M., Malisna H., Edwin J., and Sarah E.; he was married a second time to Betsey A. Haworth, in 1871, who died in 1872; Mr. Owen was raised on a farm, but when grown he learned the carpenters trade, which he followed till twenty-seven years of age, and since has followed his present occupation; he has been a pioneer all his life, having lived in Ohio and Indiana, when they were new and came to this county when it was in its infancy.

PARK, L., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Indianola; was born in Virginia, in 1821, and in 1835 removed to Clinton county, Indiana, and lived there until his removal to this county, in 1851, and is one of the early settlers of the county; he owns eighty-five acres of land; he married Miss Mary Ally, in 1842; she was born in Virginia; has three children: Mil. W., Sarah A., and Wm. M.; lost one daughter, Melinda J.

Peck, Geo. E., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Indianola.

Peck, John, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola.

PECK, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Indianola; was born in the state of Indiana, in the year 1835, and came to this county in October, 1853, and since that time has been identified with its interests and development; he was married in 1862, to Miss Lydia Fitzgerald, of Indianola; they have a

family of four children: Eddie, Willie, Dora and Charles; he now owns an improved farm of 200 acres.

Peck, W., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Summerset.

Pennington, Martha, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Ackworth.

Pennington, John, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Indianola.

Pennington, Anna, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ackworth.

PERRY, JOHN N., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ackworth; born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1824, and came to this county with his parents in 1853. He was married in 1869 to Miss Maggie Armstrong, of Penn.; they have one son and one daughter: Ollie May and Charles Leander; he owns a nicely improved farm of 160 acres.

Perry, A., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ackworth.

Perry, John B., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Indianola.

Perry, N. H., farmer and wagon maker, Sec. 23, P. O. Ackworth.

Pitman, W. C., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Indianola.

Pritchell, B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Summerset.

Pritchley & Sauley, merchants; P. O. Ackworth.

RITCHIE, CLEMENT, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.

RODGERS, A. J., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Indianola; born in Fayette Co., Ind., March 24, 1842; when six years of age his father came to this county and located near Hartford, where he grew to manhood. He enlisted Dec. 24th, 1863, in Co. C, 34th Iowa Infantry, and served to the close of the war and was discharged Aug. 15, 1865, at Houston, Texas. He was in the battles of Fort Blakely and Graham's Plantation, and numerous skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged. He owns a fine

farm in White Breast township that is well improved, and shows the hands of experience in its management. He was married Sept. 29th, 1867, to Miss Mary Isabelle Pennington, who died July 1st, 1879, leaving a family of four children: Martha T., Benjamin F., George and Waitie M., all living, and Harrie, who died Feb. 18, 1878.

Rogers, Estie F., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Indianola.

SEXTON, T. M., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Summerset.

Shaw, James G., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianola.

Sherman, James, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Indianola.

SILCOTT, R. F., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Indianola; born in Indiana in 1838; he came with parents to this county in the spring of 1853, and since that time has made it his home, except three years that he was in the late war of the rebellion; he enlisted in Co. G, 3d Iowa Inf., in May, 1861, and was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in June, 1864. While in the service, among other battles he participated in, was Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth, Vicksburg; at Jackson, Miss., and with Gen. Banks up Red River. After his return from the war he married in this county, to Miss Mary P. Stover, in 1867, a native of this State; they have five children: George, Eddie, Robert, Homer, and Clarence. He owns a farm of 205 acres.

Silcott, E., L., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola.

Simpson, R. R., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Summerset.

Simons, Martha, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Summerset.

Simons, D. N., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Summerset.

Smith, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Summerset.

STARBUCK, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ackworth, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1830, and emigrated, in the spring of 1852, to Hamilton county, Indiana, and from there to this county in October, 1856; he was married in his native county, in 1850, to Miss Rachel Hodson; they have a family of eleven children living: Gayer, Charles, Laura (wife of James Owen), Florence (wife of John Travis), John, Alfred, Asa, Loenard, Luella, Harvey, and Isaac F.; one deceased, Oscar, who was killed by the falling of a tree; he owns a farm of 326 acres; has held the office of township trustee.

Stanley, W. G., merchant; P. O. Ackworth.

Stanley, Levi A., P. O. Ackworth. Snyder, James; P. O. Summerset.

THOMAS, T. F., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Indianola.

Thompson, T. P., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Summerset.

Thompson, M., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Summerset.

Thurston A.; P. O. Summerset.

Trimble, John, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianola.

Trimble, A. M., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola.

TRUEBLOOD, C. L., farmer and fruit-grower, Sec. 29; P. O. Indianola; born October 4, 1844, in Indiana; when about ten years of age he emigrated to Ohio with his mother, his father being dead, and came from there to this county in March, 1856; he was married to Miss Annie E. Lipsey, of Ohio, in 1856; they have a family of four children: Estella C., Elmer, Minerva, Clarence O.; he owns an improved farm of seventy-five acres, which he is adapting to fruit growing.

Turnipseed, Chris, Summerset.

VANVOSEN, W. T., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O., Summerset.

WELSH, Charles M., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O., Somersset.

WELCH, J. E., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Summerset; born in Columbiana Co., O., Oct. 16, 1814, where he made his home till twenty-one years of age, when he learned the blacksmith trade, and went to Pittsburgh, where he worked for three years; then went to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he lived for one year, and then went back to his native county, and married Miss Catherine McLees, April 22, 1841, a native of that same county; they came to Iowa in 1852, and located where they now live, and own a farm of 192 acres; they have one son, Charles M.; have lost two, James and Russell.

Wheeler, Clement, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O., Indianola.

Wheeler, Mrs. B., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O., Indianola.

White, John, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O., Indianola.

Wright, John, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O., Indianola.

WRIGHT, S. A., of Wright and Davis, proprietors of Summerset Flouring Mills; was born in East Tennessee, August 18, 1834, and was raised there till seventeen years of age, when he, with his parents, came to this county and located two and one-half miles east of Indianola. He married in this county, December 30, 1858, to Miss Rachel Stitt, a native of Ohio; they have three sons and four daughters; James F., Mary I., Charles A., Lemon, Luretta, Nellie and Maggie; he was raised a farmer, and has been in the above business since February, 1879.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ANTHONY, ROSS, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sandyville.

Anthony, W., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sandyville.

BASSETT, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sandyville; born in Athens county, Ohio, April 10, 1839; and at the age of sixteen he came with his parents to this county, where he has since resided; he begun life with nothing but stout hands, a brave heart, and energy and industry as a capital, and by this has accumulated a handsome property; he now owns a finely improved farm of 240 acres, and also owns 60 acres of valuable land in Missouri; he was married August 9, 1859, to Miss S. E. Spurgeon, of Washington county, Indiana; they have four children living; Amzi L., Commodore R., Samuel E. and Ida May; has held the office of township trustee for three terms.

Batten, William, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Sandyville.

Baugh, Green, Sec. 10; P. O. Sandyville.

BEAMAN, N. R., builder and wagon-maker, P. O. Sandyville; born in Monroe county, Indiana, January 29, 1836, and in 1854 he came with his father to the county where he has resided since; when twenty-two years of age he, without any instruction, began the manufacture of furniture, which sold in Sandyville and the surrounding vicinity; in 1865 he added house-building to his other occupation, and has been very successful, as some of the best houses and churches in this part of the county bears evidence; he married August 6, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Goss, a native of Indiana; they have one daughter living, Martha Ann, and have lost three,

Lizzie May, Gay and Rose; he owns a good residence, five lots, and his shop.

Beaman, Henry S., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sandyville.

Beaman, Z., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sandyville.

Beaman, N.R., cabinet maker, Sandyville.

Beaty, Edward, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sandyville.

Beem, A., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sandyville.

Beerbower, Henry, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sandyville.

Bitzel, Geo. Blacksmith, P. O. Sandyville.

BODKIN, M. V., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sandyville; was born in Clinton county, Ohio, November 15, 1812, and raised in Clark county, of that State; his father was a native of Virginia, of Irish decent; his mother was of German origin; he came to this county in 1850, and entered his present homestead of 120 acres; he was married February 16, 1837, to Miss Mary Pendry, of Ohio; they have six children living: Lucretia (wife of Thos. Cross), Margaret A., Louisa C. (wife of S. Runyan), Martha J. (now Mrs. Chase), Mary I. (now Mrs. Johns, all of this county) and Francis M., who was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1839, and came to this county with his parents, and has been identified with the growth and development of this part of the county; he married Eliza J. Lyon, a native of this county, April 2, 1878; they have one daughter, Gertie; he owns forty acres of land, and an interest in 120 acres more.

Botkin, Frank, Sec. 32; P. O. Sandyville.

BREES, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 20;

P.O. Sandyville; born June 8, 1827, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was raised; in 1846 he moved to Athens county, Ohio, and in 1855 to Greene county, Wisconsin; not satisfied there he came to Linn county, Iowa, in 1860, where he remained ten years, and then came to this county and located where he now lives and owns 200 acres of land; he was married April 16, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Lisby, a native of Maryland; they have four children: Phoebe E., Mary A., Joseph H., and Elizabeth L.; they lost one child in infancy.

Brown, E. T., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sandyville.

Brown, J. W., merchant; Sandyville.

CALDWELL, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sandyville.

CARPENTER, C. H., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sandyville. The subject of this sketch was born in the State of Vermont, January 27, 1872; he is the grandson of Col. Newton and Benjamin Carpenter, both killed at the battle of Bunker's Hill; his parents removed to Oakland county, Michigan, 1833, and three years afterwards to Ray county, Missouri, and in 1852 he removed to this county and settled on his present homestead, which consists of sixty acres; he was married in September, 1842, to Amey S. West, a native of Pennsylvania, by which union they have five children: Andrew, Edwin B., Francis (wife of James Sandy), Virgil, and Charles.

Carpenter, N. A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sandyville.

Coe, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sandyville.

Conklin, E., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Sandyville.

CRUTCHELOW, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sandyville; born in North Carolina, Oct. 16,

1828; his parents removed to Ohio in 1841, where he was principally raised; in 1851 he came to this county, and engaged in farming, and rented land for two years; he bought his present farm of 210 acres in 1853; his great-grandfather was killed in the Revolutionary War; was married in 1859 to Elizabeth Hicks, a native of Indiana, who died June 10, 1868, leaving a family of five children: Martha A., Marietta, Wm. B., Laura B. and James; he married Elizabeth J. Sherman, May 20, 1869, a native of Ohio; they have five children: Josiah S., Dora, Benjamin, Jessie and Henry.

CUNNINGHAM, N., farmer and fine stock dealer, Sec. 22; P. O. Sandyville; he owns a splendid farm of ninety-five acres adjoining the town of Sandyville; he was born in Upper Canada Sept. 5, 1828; his parents moved to Noble county, Ind., in 1840, and to this county in 1856; he was educated in common schools, and raised on the farm; he is a man full of energy and enterprise; he enlisted August 13, 1862, in Co. D, 34th Iowa Infantry, and served to the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge; was in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Fort Gaines, Ft. Blakely, and numerous skirmishes, in which the regiment was engaged; was in active duty at all times during his term of service; married Oct. 19, 1853, to Miss Almira Keeney, a native of Licking county, Ohio; they have two children: Alva K. and Milda—both living.

DALBY, J. L., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sandyville.

DAVEY, J., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sandyville; is a native of Devonshire England; born Nov. 6, 1825; came to this country in

1850, and located in Genesee county, New York, where he made his home for two years, then came to Chicago, and worked at Mason work for some few months, and then moved to Batavia, Illinois, where he followed the same occupation for about five years; and in 1856 he came to this county and improved his present homestead, which now consists of 390 acres, well-improved, and especially adapted to the raising of stock; since he came to this county he has made farming, stock-raising and shipping his entire business; he came without capital, having borrowed money to defray his expenses; by his good judgment, economy and perseverance, he has accumulated a reasonable competence; has a handsome property, and his family surrounded with all they need to make home desirable; he married August 15, 1855, Miss Mary Dennis, of Batavia, Ill., born in England, who died Oct. 10, 1868, leaving a family of five children: Mary A., Elizabeth E., Thomas F. and John L.; he was married again June 17, 1869, to Sarah (Brown) Mayes, a native of Logan county, Ill., who had two children by her former marriage: Willis B. and Anna C.; by this union they have three sons and one daughter: Avis, Dennis, James F. and Roy B.; have two deceased: Eliza A. and James W.

Davis, Wm. M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sandyville.

Devine, John, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Sandyville.

Douglas, David Jr., farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Sandyville.

Douglas David, Sr., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sandyville.

ENTSLER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sandyville.

FERGUSON, NANCY, J., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sandyville.

FETTERS, H. J., merchant and postmaster, Sandyville. Prominent amongst the citizens of Union township, who have passed the ordeal of a pioneer life, in this county, is Mr. F., who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, July 10, 1843; at the age of eight years his father removed to Marion county, this State, and to this county the following year, where Henry was raised a farm boy; his father being poor, all his time and labor was required to help support the family; his early educational advantages was limited to a few months only; upon coming of age, commencing life without a dollar, he is strictly a self-made and self-educated man; Mr. Feters was engaged in farming until 1865, having saved about one hundred dollars, concluded to enter the mercantile business, which he has since followed with ability and success; he is a prominent member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Order, having joined the former at the age of twenty-two years, he has filled the chairs and has represented his Lodge in the Grand Lodge three different times; is now W. M. of his Lodge; he organized the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Sandyville, in 1874; has passed the chairs, and was elected representative to the Grand Lodge from District No. 22; he has also held various offices of trust in his township; on the 10th of October, 1869, Miss O. F. Wasson, of Hartford, became his wife; she was born in Ohio, and raised in Henry county, Illinois; they have three children living: Harry, Isabelle and Josie M., having lost two children in infancy.

Freeman, G. W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Sandyville.

Freel, William, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sandyville.

GIBSON, JONATHAN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sandyville.

Gilbert, James, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sandyville.

Gillaspie, David, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sandyville.

Goble, C. A., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sandyville.

GASE, S. A., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sandyville; born in Boone county, Indiana, Feb. 21, 1841; his parents removed to Marion county, this State, in 1851, where his youth and early manhood was spent; he enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Co. A, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, and was in active service till the close of the war; he was mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 9, 1865, having been engaged in the following battles: Little Rock, Prairie de Anna, Jenkins' Ferry, Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort, and other skirmishes; after his return from the army he engaged in farming during the summer and school teaching during the winter; was married March 31, 1870, to Miss Rebecca A., daughter of T. J. and Julina (Lambert) Sinner, who was born in Mahaska county, this State; they have one daughter, Ora J.; he came to this county in 1870; owns 200 acres fine land, well improved, and is now building a handsome residence.

GOSS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Sandyville; born in Davison county, North Carolina, July 7, 1810, and lived there till 1821, when he removed to Owen county, Indiana, where he was raised; he was married Nov. 1, 1832, to Miss Rebecca Brown, a native of that State; in the spring of 1848 he came to this county and entered the homestead on which he now

resides; Mrs. Goss died June 5, 1855, and he married for his second wife Mrs. Cavanaugh, June 20, 1856; by his first union he has seven children: Athelinda C. (wife of J. Sandy, of this State), Martha L. (wife of John P. Sutton), Juretta E. (now Mrs. Grimsley), John F., James M. and Rebecca A.; by his last marriage he has the following: Alfaretta, William C., Emaretta, D. Homer and Annetta; lost one daughter, Mary J. Beaman, and three others in infancy; Mr. Goss is a man who is respected by all who know him, and religiously is a Seventh Day Adventist, enthusiastic in his belief and true to his convictions.

Greenway, R. H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Wheeling.

Greenway, P. W. C., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Wheeling.

Guy, A. J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sandyville.

HAGEN, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sandyville.

Harding, Leander, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sandyville.

Heiny, W. A., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sandyville.

Hicks, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sandyville.

Hicks, J. C., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Sandyville.

Hicks, E. B., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sandyville.

Hill, A. H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Sandyville.

Hoblet, W. D., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sandyville.

Hodge, Noah, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sandyville.

Hubbard, E. W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Sandyville.

Huffman, C. M., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Sandyville.

JAMES, M. F., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sandyville.

JOHNSTON, L. R., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sandyville; he was born in Morrow county, Ohio, February 3,

1853, where his childhood and early youth was spent; in 1867 his parents, Mr. George and Magdaline Bennett Johnson, came to this county; he has followed farming as a business all his life, and owns a half interest of 80 acres of land, where he now lives.

Johnston, C. O. and L. R., farmers, Sec. 28; P. O. Sandyville.

Johnston, M. H., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sandyville.

Johns, Mary, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sandyville.

LACY, G. W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sandyville.

Lamar, J. L., farmer, Sec. 25. P. O. Sandyville.

Lewis, Miles, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sandyville.

Lewis, J. E., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Sandyville.

Lewis, C., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sandyville.

Lisby, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sandyville.

LUKENBILL, H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianola; born in Washington county, Indiana, Dec. 1, 1816; his father was of German origin, born in North Carolina; his mother's maiden name was Recard, also of German origin; Mr. Lukenbill was raised on a farm in his native county; he removed to this county in 1853, and improved his present farm, which consists of 640 acres; he began life without money, and by earnest labor he has accumulated what he now has; he is a gentleman of genial courteous disposition; he was married Dec. 28, 1853, to Miss Emily J. Spurgeon; by this union they have one daughter: Manda J.; his wife died Jan. 17, 1855; he married again to Elizabeth Davis, a native of Ohio; they have ten children: Sylvester C., Leonora L. (now Mrs. R. H. Bare), Wm. B., Franklin A., Samuel G., Orlando

M., David O., Ida B., Flora E. and Frederick W.

MMcCORMICK, M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sandyville.

McCORMICK, J., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sandyville: born in the State of Virginia, August 11, 1819; he became a permanent resident of this county in the year 1870, and owns a farm of 120 acres, of choice land, well-improved, and in a good state of cultivation; in 1842, Aug. 11, he was married in Owen county, Ind., to Miss Sarah McHenry, a native of that county; they have a family of nine children: Montgomery, Mary (wife of J. G. Sandy), Thomas, Anna (now Mrs. Reynolds, of Marion county), Amanda (wife of J. Ream, of Kansas), Lizzie (now Mrs. Bare, of Winterset), Laura, Minnie and Charles O.; their third son, George A., died while in the army.

McMillen, S., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Sandyville.

Minning, J. I., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sandyville.

MOORMAN, C. F., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Sandyville; born in Highland county, Ohio, March 8, 1846; his parents, Jno. T. and Nancy (Van Pelt) Moorman, came to this county in 1849, and located near Hartford, where the subject of this sketch was raised, and from his childhood has been identified with its growth and development; he is a man of more than ordinary ability—honest and upright in his dealings, courteous and frank in manners; has held various township offices, which he has filled satisfactorily; he married Sept. 10, 1868, to Miss Olivia C. Gillespie, a native of Park county, Ind.; they have two children: M. Busha and Birdie.

Moon and Chapman, blacksmiths, P. O. Sandyville.

MOON, J. F., of Moon and Chapman, wagon-makers and blacksmiths, P. O. Sandyville; born in Fayette county, Ohio, December 11, 1841, and when eight years old, his parents came to this county, where the subject of this sketch was raised, and has experienced the ups and downs connected with pioneer life, and the improving of a new country; when twenty-eight years of age he learned his present trade which he has successfully followed since; he was married in October, 1868, to Miss Amy Baccus, who was born in the State of Missouri; they have four children: Ulyssus S., Edward H., Arch and George; he enlisted in the 1st Iowa Cavalry in 1861, but was rejected on the account of his age, which was only fourteen years; on January 17, 1865, he again enlisted in Co. B, Fortieth Iowa Infantry, and served till the close of the war.

Moorman, C. F., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Sandyville.

OKS, JOHN, farmer, Sec 36; P. O. Sandyville.

PEARSON, D. C., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Sandyville.

Perkins, Silas, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sandyville.

REEVES, R., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sandyville; born in Mayo county, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1833, and was raised there; he came to this county in the spring of 1855, and located on his present homestead, which consists of 323 acres; he has engaged for the past few years in stock-raising and feeding. Mr. Reeves is a public-spirited man; honorable, of a social disposition, and is held in high esteem by all who know him; he enlisted in Co. C, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, August 17, 1863, and was discharged May 3, 1864; he married Miss Mary Douglas,

October 18, 1851; they have nine children: J. C., Callie C., Anor L., Amaziah M., David W., Phillip S., Elizabeth L., Effie B. and Stella Grace; lost one son, Hugh, died July 27, 1860.

Reed, George, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Wheeling.

Reed, Newton, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Sandyville.

Reed, William, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Wheeling.

Reed, Z., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Sandyville.

Reeves, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sandyville.

Reeves, G. W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sandyville.

Reeves, Solomon, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Sandyville.

SANDY, U. A. V., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sandyville.

Sandy, W. H., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sandyville.

SANDY, E. F., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sandyville; born in this county Nov. 10th, 1854; is a son of Ephriam G. and Eliz. J. Slitts. Sandy. He is a native of Hawkeye, and a young man that is full of energy. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres of land, upon which he has two unfailing springs, making it a very valuable and desirable stock farm, and is well adapted to the use to which he puts it. He was married Nov. 2d, 1876, to Miss Eunice Myrick, a native Hawkeye also, as she was born in this county; they have one child: James E.

Sandy, W. T., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sandyville.

SANDY, J. E., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 33; P. O. Sandyville; owns a fine farm of 500 acres of choice land, which is well improved and kept in a state of high cultivation. He was born June 22, 1836, in Owen county, Ind., where he was principally raised; he came to this county in 1852,

and is one of the county's earliest settlers; he is a man of great energy and has endured many of the hardships of the pioneer; he is known by his neighbors only to be respected as a friend of sterling integrity; he has been an active business man all his life; he is a member of the firm of Sandy Brothers, which is the heaviest stock shipping firm in the county. He was married to Miss Marietta Burgess, a native of Canada; they have a family of five children: Lizzie (now Mrs. John Trotter, of this county), Charles, Albert, India and Henry, all living.

SANDY, J. G., farmer, stock dealer and merchant, P. O. Sandyville; was born in Owen county, Indiana, August 18, 1829; he was raised a farmer, and came to this county, in 1854; his father, Jeremiah Sandy, was among the early settlers, and entered the land on which the town is located, being the third entry in the county, and the first in the township; the subject of this sketch, engaged in farming, and in 1866, in company with A. R. Henry, Esq., president of the First National Bank, of Indianola, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and continued in business until 1874; in 1879, he again engaged in general merchandizing; he devotes considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, and deals largely in stock, having shipped the present season, over one hundred car loads, in connection with his brothers, J. E. and T. D. Sandy, under the firm name of Sandy Bros.; Mr. Sandy has been a large land owner, and one of the heavy tax-payers of Warren county; he is a stock holder and director in the First National Bank, of Indianola; during the present year, Mr. Sandy has made a division of his real estate among his children; he has been

largely identified with the interests and growth of Warren county; as a business man, he has a wide and honorable reputation; he is well qualified for business and social intercourse, prompt, courteous and frank in his manners, and from his natural quickness of perception and his constant habit of mingling with men, he has a clear and accurate knowledge of human nature, and in his intercourse and dealing with his fellow-man he has well earned the reputation in which he is held; he married Miss Lodena Stitt, April 14, 1850, she was a native of Morgan county, Indiana; she died October 13, 1863, leaving three children: Emily B. (now Mrs. W. A. Henry), Sarah A. (now Mrs. John A. Shuler), Catherine L. (now Mrs. Darnell); June 3, 1865, he married Miss Mary J. McCormick, who was born in Owen county, Indiana; by this marriage, they have one daughter: Ada Elizabeth; Mr. Sandy lost three children by his first marriage: Thomas, Henry and Ephraim.

SANDY, J. M., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sandyville; born in Owen county, Indiana; when he was fifteen years of age his parents, Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Goss) Sandy came to this county and entered the land where the town of Sandyville now stands; he is one of the oldest settlers of the county, and knows what the hardships of pioneer life are; he was married April 30, 1857, to Miss Rachel Spurgeon, a native of Indiana; she died July 21, 1873, leaving a family of four children: John H., Franklin D., Eliza E. and Jesse E., all living; he married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth J. Switser, Dec. 24, 1874; she was a native of Ohio; she died May 24, 1876, leaving one son, Emmit; was again married Jan. 14, 1879,

to Miss Louvena Myrick, a native of this county; he owns a large farm of 260 acres.

SANDY, W. G., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sandyville; the subject of this sketch was born in Washington county, Indiana, Feb. 17, 1818, but was raised in Owen county, of that State; he came to this county in the year 1850, when it was a wild plain, yet unsettled, and was one among the first to make a claim within the limit of what now constitutes Warren county; his present homestead is the one he first made; it now embraces 320 acres; he found a partner in the person of Miss Catharine Johns, of Indiana, whom he married in October, 1844, who died Sept. 25; 1853, leaving a family of three children: Jeremiah, Henry and Joseph; he was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Elvira, daughter of Philip Lambert, Feb. 14, 1855; by this union they have six children: Julina, Mary E., Laura A., Amanda J., Thomas T. and Homer; Mr. Sandy is a man widely known and well respected, of genial disposition, courteous and obliging.

SEAMAN, W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Sandyville; born in Clinton county, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1826; here he grew to manhood, and making the best of the opportunities afforded in those days, he received a very liberal education, so that at the age of nineteen he began teaching, which occupation he followed in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for eighteen years; he came to this county in 1858, when he combined farming with his profession, teaching winters and farming summers, till Aug. 25, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. B, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry; he served to the close of the war, when he was discharged, in September, 1865; he was in the

battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Esperanza, Fort Morgan, Fort Blakely, and many others in which the regiment was engaged; returning to his home at the close of the war, he resumed farming; he owns a large farm of 160 acres of improved land; he was married April 19, 1859, to Miss Eliza Ditmers, a native of Ohio; they have three children: Editha A., Samuel D., Emma M., all living.

Sherman, I. M., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sandyville.

Shuler, John A., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sandyville.

SINNARD, TAYLOR W., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sandyville; son of T. J. Sinnard, who settled in this county in 1846 was born in this township, November 23, 1848; he was married January 23, 1871, to Miss Sarah E. Thornburg, a native of Marion county, this State; they have four children: James T., Ira, Berchard and Franklin; he owns a farm of 160 acres; Mr. Sinnard has grown up with the county; has been identified with its interests from childhood up, and can truthfully say that it is his home.

Sinnard, P., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sandyville.

SMITH, T. W., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Sandyville; was born in Lorain county, Ohio, November 18, 1848, and when seven years of age his parents came to Marion county this State, where the subject of this sketch was principally raised; in 1875 he purchased the homestead of choice land where he now lives, which comprises 80 acres; he was married in Marion county, October 8, 1871, to Miss Mary Scott, born in Indiana, but raised in Madison county, this State; they have four children: Izora Etta, Sallennia Della, Ellenor True, and Cassandra.

Smock, John, steam saw-mill, P. O. Sandyville.

Smock, W. H., blacksmith, P. O. Sandyville.

SPURGIN, J. M., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 23; P. O. Sandyville; was born in Washington county, Indiana, September 22, 1831, and when fifteen years of age his parents removed to Owen county, where they lived till they came to this county in 1852, where he has since lived; he owns 360 acres of choice land, having splendid improvements; he was married March 29, 1855, to Miss Mary J. Dittemore, a native of Owen county, Indiana; they have nine children: Julina E., (wife of M. W. Lewis), Alice M., (wife of H. Switzer), Anna E., Mary E., John, Lillie, Charles, Laura and Maggie; when he came to this State, he had as a cash capital, sixty-eight dollars; from 1876 to 1879, was engaged in the mercantile business, at Sandyville, under the firm name of Fectors & Spurgin; Mr. Spurgin enjoys an enviable reputation as a business man; conservative in nature, yet courteous and hospitable.

Spurgin, Levi, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sandyville.

Spurgin, C. P., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sandyville.

STIERWALT, H. A., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sandyville; born in Warren county, Indiana, Sept. 28, 1841; his parents moved to Polk county, this State, in 1856, where they remained two years, and then moved to this county. The subject of this sketch followed farming pursuits until Aug. 9th, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. D, 34th Iowa Inf., and served until Aug. 11, 1865, when he was discharged at Houston, Texas. He was in the battles of Arkansas Post, Siege of Vicksburg, Forts Morgan, Gaines,

and Blakely, and numerous other skirmishes in which the company was engaged. After he returned home he resumed his farming; he purchased his present farm of 80 acres in 1879. He married Dec. 19, 1866, Miss Sophia J. Pennington, of this county, who died Aug. 12, 1867; he married again, Jan. 28, 1869, Miss Elizabeth Baker, a native of Ohio; they have two daughters: Florence A. and Hattie Alice, both living.

WALKER ELIZABETH, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Sandyville.

WILBUR, JOSIAH, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 33; P. O. Sandyville; born Sep. 4, 1823, in Jackson county, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood. He came to Marion county, Iowa, in 1848, and remained there till 1864, when he came to this county, locating where he now lives; he owns 415 acres of land. He has in past years made his principal business stock raising, but now has turned his attention almost entirely to breeding and raising of fine stock. He is a man of unblemished reputation, and one who believes in and practices the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have others do to you." He was married April 10, 1847, in Jackson county, Ohio, to Miss Louisa Carr, a native of Pennsylvania; they have a family of ten children: Anna E. (wife of J. J. Winning, of Cal.), Abraham, Nancy E. (now Mrs. Willis S. Hubbard, of this township), Sylvia (now Mrs. P. F. Howell, of this State), Joseph S., Emma J., Wm. S., Flora D. and Eva May, all living; and three deceased: Josiah, Louisa, and an infant unnamed.

Wood, N. H., farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Sandyville.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, C. L., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Hartford; born in Maryland, March 22, 1827; when only a few years of age his parents moved to Ohio, locating in Knox county; there he was raised on a farm: in the fall of 1850, he came to Iowa, and settled in Allen township, Warren county, which was then Polk county: he went to Hartford in the spring of 1852, and in 1855 was married to Miss Ellen Morgan; she died in the year 1860; on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the first company from Warren county, he being the first man from his township (Richland). On the organization of the company, he was elected 1st Sargent, which position he held until May, 1862, when he was commissioned 2d lieutenant of the company; he was in some of the hottest and most closely-contested battles of the war; he had many narrow escapes, having been marked by the rebel bullets three different times, one of which came near being fatal, being shot through the arm and body, November 5, 1862, in a hot but short engagement; after laying in the hospital for some weeks, he was granted a leave of absence: when again fit for duty, he returned to his command and remained with it until a few days after the siege and fall of Vicksburg, when on the 12th of July, 1863, he was taken prisoner by the enemy at Jackson, Mississippi; he remained in their hands nearly twenty months, being in Libby prison for nine months; the balance of the time he was at Macon, Georgia, Charleston and Columbia South Carolina, as well as other and less noted places of rebel torture and starvation;

while at Columbia, he made his escape, and for three long weeks endeavored to reach the Union lines by traveling at night, and hiding in some secluded place during the day; but at an evil hour, when nearly worn out by fatigue and hunger, but still inspired by the love of liberty, the fatal moment came, and he was again in the hands of the enemy; about the first of March, 1865, he was exchanged near Wilmington, N. C. He was sent around to Anapolis, Maryland by ocean, and from there to Washington, District of Columbia, where, on the 12th of March, 1865, he was honorably discharged; he immediately came home, arriving there on April 16th, one day after the death of President Lincoln; July 30, 1865, he was married to Miss Ann F. Hancock, a native of Ohio: soon after his marriage, he purchased a fine farm of 138 acres near Hartford, upon which he still resides; they have a family of two sons and one daughter; Charles M., Stella P. and Ernest; one deceased, Delmer L.

Art, A. Y., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Hartford.

BADGLEY, H. S., P. O. Hartford.

Badgley, A. M., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Hartford.

Badgley, James, Sec. 29; P. O. Hartford.

Baker, William, Sec. 35; P. O. Hartford.

Baldwin, Parmelia, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Carlisle.

Bates, William, farmer, Sec. 25, P. O. Hartford.

Beddell, Hugh, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hartford.

Brasher, M. W.; P. O. Hartford.

Brigham, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Carlisle.

BROWN, W. F., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Hartford; born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, Jan. 14, 1836; he came to this county with his parents in 1853; he owns 563 acres of choice land, well improved; he was married May 23, 1858, to Miss Rachel Biers, a native of Summit county, Ohio; they have five children living: Melissa M., Elizabeth, James F., George W. and Rachel, and have lost three: Martha J., Eva and Cora; he has held various township offices of trust, and makes a specialty of raising fine stock; is quite extensively engaged in short horn grades, having about eighty head on hand; he also raises and feeds stock.

Bullard, E., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hartford.

CAIN, S. R., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Hartford.

Canady, G. G., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hartford.

Canady, David, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hartford.

Clark, B., Jr., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Carlisle.

Clark, B., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Carlisle.

Clark, Martha, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Hartford.

CLARK, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Carlisle; born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1818, and came to this county in the fall of 1848, and since that time has always made his home here; he was married in Pike county, Ohio, in 1836, to Miss Delila Cotrell, a native of that State, and by this union they have a family of nine children, all living: Eldy, Branson, Nancy, Mary, Margaret, Isaac, Nunley, Albert and John W.; he owns a farm of 128 acres; he was raised on a farm, and has followed it as an occupation through life.

Coe, C., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Hartford.

Coon, G. W.; P. O. Carlisle.

Coon, Eli, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Hartford.

CORZATT, NATHANIEL, carpenter and farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Hartford; born in Indiana, in 1834, and when about ten years of age his parents emigrated to Ohio, where he made his home till he came to this country, in the winter of 1851, and since that time has been a permanent resident of the county; when he first came he followed brickmaking for a while, and learned his trade in 1853, which he has followed as a business, and at the same time managed his farm of 80 acres; he was married in Indiana, Aug. 20, 1856, to Miss Mary C. Shetterly, whose parents came to this county in 1848; this marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. P. P. Henderson, and at the same time, and by the same ceremony, Benjamin T. Shetterly was united to Miss Rebecca Wellons; Mr. C. has held various township offices, trustee, assessor and justice of the peace; his family consists of two daughters, living, Ida A. and Sarah Iphigenia, and three deceased.

Cox, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hartford.

Cox, Susan, Sec. 25; P. O. Hartford.

Creighton, L. P., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Hartford.

DASHIELL, DR. M. A., physician and surgeon; P. O. Richland; born in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1826; his natural taste led him to the selection of medicine as a profession; he came to this county in 1853, and settled in Hartford, Richland township, which has since been his home, where he has long since attained high rank in the profession and built up a large and lucrative practice, extending many miles into the country, and being often called upon by his brother practi-

tioners in other localities to consultations on serious and critical cases; he is a member of the Warren County Medical Society and the State Medical Association; he has served as a member in both the lower and upper house of the Iowa State Legislature; his presence in the sick room is often not less beneficial to the desponding patient than his professional treatment; as a physician he is attentive and obliging; he possesses considerable professional pride and courtesy, and is highly esteemed by the profession for his ability, skill and integrity; in all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to Truth, Honor and Right; few men have more devoted friends or merit more the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens; he married Miss L. Noble, in 1851; she was born in Indiana; their family consists of five children: Mary, Jessie, Martha, Noble and Mark A.

Dean, H., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hartford.

Dodson, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Hartford.

Dotson, Uriah, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Hartford.

Douglas, Jasper, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hartford.

DUNCAN, A. J., farmer, Sec. 21 P. O. Hartford; was born in Kentucky, August 18, 1821, and when about twelve years of age, his father removed to Owen county, Indiana, where he made his home in that, and Morgan county, till he came to his present home, on the 24th day of October, 1852; his first occupation was the mercantile business, in which he engaged the year he came to the county, and followed it for about six years, and since that time, has followed his present calling; he was married in Morgan county, Indiana, September 4, 1854, to Miss Loui-

sa Hendricks, of Kentucky, and by this union, they have one daughter: Martha Dora; during the war, he was clerk of the commissary department, under Captain Noble, and was stationed at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, for nine months, and returned home in March, 1865; he has been a member of the board of county supervisors, appointed first to fill vacancy, and after serving out the unexpired term, was elected to the office in 1863, and afterwards resigned to go to the war; he owns a finely improved farm of 104 acres, on which he has lived since 1865.

FETTERS, SAMUEL, Hartford.

Freel, A. W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hartford.

FREEL, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Hartford; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, January 11, 1810; in 1814, his parents removed to Fayette county, Indiana, and afterwards to Hamilton county, where he was raised; he came to this county, in 1848, and located where he now lives; he has been twice married, first, to Miss Mary Guisen, a native of Virginia, who died and left six children, five of whom are now living: Paulina, Hester, Wm., James and Malinda, and two deceased; he was married a second time, March 30, 1849, to Miss Louisa Moore, a native of Pennsylvania; they have eight children living: Samuel, Benoni, Albert, Reason, Emma, Adaline, Margaret and Eli, and one deceased: Clara J.; he owns eighty acres of land; his father, Benoni Freel, was in the war of 1812, and his grand fathers on both sides, were in the Revolutionary war.

GOBLE, HIRAM, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hartford.

Goble, D. M., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hartford.
 Goldsberry, Nancy, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Carlisle.
 Gregg, Albert, Hartford.
 Gregg, Albert, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Hartford.
 Gregg, A., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Hartford.
 Guild, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hartford.
GUTHRIE, N., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Hartford; born in Montgomery, now Pulaski county, Va., March 16, 1822; on his father's side his ancestors were of English origin, and on that of his mother were of German descent; his parents moved to Delaware county, Indiana, in 1835, where the subject of this sketch lived till 1847, when he located in this county, and entered the land that constitutes his present homestead of 280 acres; he has held all the offices that his township could impose upon him, and also that of county supervisor for several years; Sept. 21, 1857, he married Miss Fannie Truitt, of Ohio, and they have by this union five children: Edward R., Horace S., Martha, Elmer E. and Florence J.; and four deceased; although Mr. Guthrie is known to be a man who does not seek office, he was elected a member of the legislature, 9th General Assembly of Iowa, which position he filled with honor to himself and credit to the party that elected him; he is well versed in all the topics of the day; a man who is a close reader, and asserts only that which he knows to be correct.
 Gwinn, S. M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Hartford.
HALE, JAMES A., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Wheeling.
 Halderman, J. B., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Hartford.
 Henderson, E. F., Hartford.

Hamilton, H. H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hartford.
 Hart, William, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Carlisle.
 Haworth, G. W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Hartford.
 Huff, H. A., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Carlisle.
HUNT, NATHAN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Carlisle; born in Guilford county, N. C., August 10, 1830; when he was three years of age, his parents moved to Hendricks county, Indiana, where he lived till twenty years of age, then came to this county, with his parents, in 1850; he married Miss Rebecca Hadley, October 2, 1861, a native of North Carolina; she died April 22, 1866, and left one son and one daughter: William O. and Mary E.; he re-married again to Ruth Draper, October 19, 1872, a native of Indiana; she died January 15, 1874.
 Hushman, Catharine, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Carlisle.
JACKSON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Hartford.
 James, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Hartford.
 Joice, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Hartford.
KING, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Hartford.
 Kirts, W. J.; P. O. Hartford.
 Kirts, W. G., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Hartford.
LAMB, NOAH, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hartford.
 Lamb, John, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hartford.
 Landing, R., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hartford.
 Lewin, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Hartford.
 Lewin, E. C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Hartford.
 Lindsley, Nancy R., Sec. 21; P. O. Hartford.
LOWE, T. J., merchant; P. O. Hartford; born in Indiana in the year

1834, and was raised in Indianapolis, and came from there to Hartford, and engaged in his present business March 14, 1878; he was married in Indiana in 1855, to Miss Sarah Brunmer, of that State, and by this union they have a family of four children: Sylvan A., Emma, William and Minnie. Lyon, E., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Wheeling.

Lyon, Joshua, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Wheeling.

Lyon, J. N., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O., Wheeling.

McCoy, E. M., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Hartford.

McEntire, L. C., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O., Hartford.

McEntire, J. F., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Hartford.

McEntire, W. W., P. O., Hartford.

Marsh, B., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Wheeling.

MASON, J. L., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Carlisle; born in this township March 4, 1853, and has been a permanent resident of the county ever since; he married Miss Eliza Greenway, June 3, 1877, a native of Marion county, this State; they have one daughter, Sallie.

Mason, William, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Hartford.

MASON, WILLIAM H., Jr., farmer, Sec. 13: P. O. Carlisle; born in Palmyra, township, this county, January 22d, 1858, and has lived here ever since; his father came in 1846; April 3, 1877, he was married to Miss Flora Hunt, who was born in the State of Illinois; they have one daughter, Beulah.

MERRITT, W. H., Physician and Surgeon, P. O. Hartford; is a native of England, born in the year of 1853, whose parents came to this country in 1860, and located in St. Louis, Missouri, and both died shortly after; he was principally raised in this State, and re-

ceived his early education in this county; and read medicine with Dr. Lindsley of Hartford, with whom he afterwards practiced; he graduated, M. D., at the Keokuk Medical College, February 13, 1877: and since that time has practiced his profession at his present location; he came to this county in 1862, and in 1869 enlisted in the Regular Army, and served five years; he was married in 1877, to Miss Mary Maxwell; they have one son, Judson.

Moor, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Hartford.

MURRAY, EZRA D., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Hartford; born in Ohio in 1843, and came to this county with his parents when a boy. He was married in 1864 to Miss Almira Fenton, of Indiana; they have a family of six children living: Edward, Mary E., Samuel, John, Jesse B., and Elizabeth. He was raised on a farm, and now owns one of 110 acres.

MURRAY, EDWARD, retired farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Hartford; born in Baltimore, Md., in 1807, and raised there till 22 years of age, when he came to Richland county, Ohio, where he lived till 1850, when he came to this county, and bought 400 acres of land in Marion county, and went there and lived three years, and returned to this county. He built a saw mill at an expense of \$4,000, which he run for about ten years. He has been twice married: first, in Baltimore county, Md., in 1830, to Miss Elizabeth Walter, who died in 1833, and left two sons: Jacob and Joshua; he was married a second time in 1833, to Elizabeth Dennis, in O.; her father is now living, 92 years of age; by this union they have three children living: Ezra D., Angeline, and Barbara E., and seven deceased.

Myrick, W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hartford.

NICHOLSON, R., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Carlisle.

Nunnely, L. B., merhant, Hartford.

OWENS, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Hartford.

PARK, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 28; O. Hartford.

PENDRY, R. T., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Hartford; born in Clinton county, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1844, and when six years of age his parents, Thomas and Rachel (Stitt) Pendry, emigrated to this county, where the subject of this sketch was raised; he was married April 14th, 1867, to Miss Hanet A. Pyle, a native of Indiana; they have two children: Jas. A., and Thos.; he owns an improved farm of 200 acres.

Pendry, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Hartford.

Pendry, L. A., Hartford.

Phillips, J., Sec. 35; P. O. Hartford.

Phillips, S., Sec. 35; P. O. Hartford.

Phillips, John, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Hartford.

Pyle, James, Hartford.

Pyle, A. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Hartford.

RAWSON, J. E., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Hartford.

Rees, James W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Hartford.

Rees, David, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Hartford.

Rees, Geo., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Carlisle.

RHINE, J. W., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Hartford; born in the State of Maryland in 1819; when but a small boy his parents moved to Ohio, where he was raised till in the fall of 1845, when he came to this county, with his family, in wagons, and remained but one year, when on account of sickness in his family, he returned to Ohio, and remained till the spring of 1852, when he came back to this

county and settled on his present farm of 122 acres; he was twice married, first in Ohio, in 1841, to Miss Sophia Ginder, who died in this county in December, 1858, and left six children, four of whom are now living: John, Jacob M., James A., and Thomas; two deceased, Wm. H., who died in the army, and Sophia E.; he was married a second time to Malinda Wilson in 1859; they have nine children: George, Louis, Franklin B., Amanda, Homer, Mark, Freddie, Petromella, and Stella.

Richardson, James, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hartford.

Roberts, A., Hartford.

Roberts, B. F., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Hartford.

Rogers, James M., Hartford.

SAVEL, JOHN, Hartford.

Seevers, Allen, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Hartford.

Seevers, Marion, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Hartford.

SHAUCK, CORNELIUS, proprietor Hartford Flouring Mills, Hartford; is a native of Maryland, born in the year 1829, and came from there to Richland county, Ohio, in 1841, and to this county in the spring of 1850, and settled at Summerset, where he worked at the millwright business; he has worked at this business nearly all the time since he came to the county, but during the time he has spent one year in Van Buren county, two summers in Ohio, and one in Minnesota; he built his mills in 1873; was married in Indianola, to Miss Rahama A. Spires, of Ohio, in 1862; they have a family of three sons: Frederick, Charles and Oliver.

Sherman, W. S., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Hartford.

SHETTERLY, REV. B. F., P. O. Hartford; the subject of this sketch, was born in Indiana, in

1836, and was raised there till fifteen years of age, when he came to this county with his parents, in 1851; he was raised on a farm, and received his early education and training at Hartford, and in 1868, was licensed to preach, and entered the itinerancy in 1875; was married August 20, 1856, to Miss Rebecca Wellons, of Kentucky; they have a family of four children: Wm. I., Jemima B., Clarence G., and Lewis E.; he owns a little farm of 40 acres in section 18; he enlisted in the late rebellion, in Co. B, 34th Iowa Infantry, August 12, 1862, and served three years; his present charge is at Pleasantville, Marion county.

Shettely, J. H., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Hartford.

Shetterly, T. A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Hartford.

Shepherd, W. C., Hartford.

Shepherd, Asa, Hartford.

Shepherd, J. F., Hartford.

SHOOK, M. G., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Hartford; the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in another place, was born in Summit county, Ohio, October 2, 1825, and was principally raised there; he came to this county in 1849, and located on his present homestead, which he entered, and now consists of 280 acres of well improved land; he was married March 21, 1858, to Miss Eden Metcalf, a native of England; he traces his ancestors, on his father's side, back to German origin, having resided in this country before the Revolutionary War; his maternal grandmother was the first child born in America of German parentage; he has held various township offices, and is now trustee; his mother resides with him, a lady well preserved of her age, which is now 86.

Slack, Mary, Hartford.

Shook, Adam, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Hartford.

Slack, A. J., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Hartford.

SMITH, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Hartford; born in Ohio in 1823, and raised there; he came to this county in Oct. 1851, and located on his present homestead in February, 1852, and since that time has made it his home; he has been twice married, first, in Ohio in 1845, to Miss Mary E. Sypher, of that State, who died in 1871, and left a family of six children: Marth A. (wife of R. McDole), Isaac L., Sarah J. (wife of Geo. Lewis), John D., Harriet A. and Ella; he was married again in 1873 to Phoebe E. Kelley, of Ohio, and by this union they have one child: Emma; Mr. Smith followed steamboating previous to his coming to this county, but since he settled here he has followed his present occupation.

Smith, A. D., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Hartford.

Snelson, Levi, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hartford.

Spain, Wesley, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Hartford.

Spain, Albert, Hartford.

Spain, Wesley, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Hartford.

Spain, J. Q., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Palmyra.

Spiers, E., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Hartford.

Spry, E. G., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Hartford.

SPRY, G. W., farmer and fruit-grower, Sec. 16; P. O. Hartford; born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1830, and came to Polk county, this State, in 1852; he was married in his native county to Miss Elizabeth G. Baird, of that State; they have two daughters: Ellen and Johanna; and one deceased: Mary F.; Mr. Spry was raised on

a farm, and has followed farming as an occupation all his life, and now owns a farm of eighty acres; he came to this county in Nov., 1862; he enlisted in Co. C, 23d Ia. Inf., and was transferred to Co. B, 34th Iowa, August, 1862, and was discharged in March, 1863, on account of disability; was in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs and Arkansas Post; has held the office of justice of the peace and township assessor two terms; and township trustee one term.

TALBOTT, HANNAH, Sec. 21; P. O. Hartford.

TAYLOR, JOHN R., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Hartford; born in Ross county, Ohio, April 1, 1830; his parents emigrated to this county in 1848, and located where the subject of this sketch now lives; he owns 375 acres of land; the Knoxville and Des Moines railroad passes through his land, along the bluffs of the Des Moines river, where there is an inexhaustible coal mine; he was married Sept. 16, 1858, to Miss Margaret Lash, a native of this State; they have two children living: William E. and Mary J.; have lost two: P. Gad and Charles E.; has held the office of township clerk since 1862; has also been township assessor.

Taylor, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Hartford.

Taylor, Esther, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Hartford.

Tidball, Nancy, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Hartford.

Tilley, A., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hartford.

VIERS, A. F., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Hartford.

Viers, Elizabeth, Sec. 24; P. O. Hartford.

Viers, Anna, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Hartford.

Viers, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Hartford.

WASSON, J. C. S., hotel and post-office, Hartford; is a native of Highland county, Ohio; born in 1819, and was raised in that State, and made it his home till he came to this county and settled at Hartford, in 1854, and since that time has been a permanent resident; in 1855 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed up to 1876, except one year that he was in the late war; he enlisted in Co. B, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, Aug. 12, 1862; he made up the company, and upon its organization was made First Lieutenant, which position he held till August, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability; he was married in Ohio, in 1845, to Miss Julia A. Spry, of that State; they have a family of five children living: James R. (Paymaster in the United States Army in Texas), Anna E. (wife of M. Barkhurst), Minnie J., George W. (Paymaster's Clerk in the U. S. Army in Texas), and Bertrand; his son James R. is a graduate of West Point, and was sent to Japan by the Government, and while there was in the Japanese army two years, and also Professor of Engineering in a college in Yeddo. Mr. Wasson was appointed Postmaster under Buchanan in 1857, and has held the office since, except six years.

Wasson, C. H., Hartford.

Watts, William, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hartford.

Wellons, S. M., Sec. 20, P. O. Hartford.

Whitmore, W. W.; P. O. Hartford.

Wilson, John, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Hartford.

Wilson, W. G., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Hartford.

Wilson, James T., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Hartford.

Wetzel, Jacob; P. O. Hartford.
 Woodward, James, farmer, Sec. 11;
 P. O. Hartford.
 Wright, W. R., farmer, Sec. 18; P.
 O. Hartford.

Wright, Abraham, farmer, Sec. 7;
 P. O. Carlisle.
YOUNG, D. F., farmer, Sec. 20;
 P. O. Hartford.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

BAINBRIDGE, JOHN, farmer,
 Sec. 26; P. O. Palmyra.

Bartholomew & Son, merchants,
 Palmyra.

BARTHOLOMEW, G. M., mer-
 chant, Palmyra; was born in In-
 diana, in 1825, but was raised in
 Illinois, from a small boy; his
 parents died when he was young;
 he located in this county, in 1852,
 in October, and that same year
 he engaged in the mercantile
 business, and has been connected
 with it since; October 2, 1878, he
 was burned out, and his loss is es-
 timated at about seven thousand
 dollars, but he rebuilt as soon as
 possible; he married in Illinois,
 in 1849, to Miss Mary Flesher, of
 that State; they have seven chil-
 dren: W. N., Ezra, Laura, Noah,
 James, Joseph and Minnie; he
 enlisted in the one hundred day
 service, in Co. A, Forty-eighth
 Iowa, but served for five months;
 he owns 142 acres of land, and
 follows farming to quite an ex-
 tent; was appointed postmaster
 at Palmyra, 1859.

Bartholomew, W. N., Sec. 31; P. O.
 Palmyra.

Barnett, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 11; P.
 O. Ackworth.

Beem, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 26;
 P. O. Palmyra.

Beem, Wm., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O.
 Palmyra.

Bernard, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 24;
 P. O. Palmyra.

Blanchard, James, farmer, Sec. 30;
 P. O. Palmyra.

BLAKE, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 1,
 P. O. Palmyra; was born in Noble
 county, Ohio, in the year 1833,

January 20, and came to this
 county, in 1855. and since that
 time has made it his permanent
 home; he was married in Ohio,
 in 1854, to Miss Lucinda Wheeler,
 of that State, who died May 7,
 1873, and left a family of seven
 sons and five daughters: Andrew
 N., George N., Eli V., Joseph A.,
 Lydia A., Elmer E., Roselia E.,
 Ulyssus G., Leveretta J., Gentil-
 iska May, Mary J. and Benjamin;
 who has since died; he was mar-
 ried a second time, December 19,
 1877, to Nancy E. Adkins, of In-
 diana; they have one son: Wm.;
 he owns an improved farm of 175
 acres.

BLAKE, JAMES D., Physician
 and Surgeon; P. O. Palmyra;
 born in Olive county, Ohio, No-
 vember 25, 1838; he was educated
 at Marietta College, and studied
 medicine at Columbus, Ohio,
 Starling Medical College, whence
 he graduated M. D., in 1869; he
 settled first at Lowell, Ohio, in
 partnership with Dr. Echelberry,
 and moved to his present location
 at Palmyra in October, 1870; his
 practice is general, surgery how-
 ever, and diseases of the eye be-
 ing his specialty; he has per-
 formed nearly all the Capital
 operations with success; he is a
 member of the Noble County
 Medical Society, and has been
 President and Secretary and also
 a member of the Warren County
 Medical Society, of which he has
 been Vice-President and Treas-
 urer, and a member of the Iowa
 State Medical Society; his con-
 tributions to medical literature

have been "Puerperal Fever," its causation and treatment, Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal, December, 1876. "A case of poisoning and death with Veratrum Viride." American Medical Weekly, November, 1874. "Case of a white girl twelve years old, giving birth to a mulatto child weighing nine pounds," American Medical Weekly. "No Humbuggery," Warren Record. Articles contributed to Medical Societies, "Inflammation, its Etiology," "Tubercular Consumption," "Typhoid Fever of the West," "Spinal Concussion," "Railway Spine," "A new Cephalus Monster, with drawing," American Bi-weekly Medical Journal. "Abscess of the Womb," &c. In April 9, 1863, he married Miss Hannah E., daughter of James Kelley, Esq. of Banessville, Ohio; they have a family of two sons and one daughter; Eugene Lind, Byron Storer, Luna May.

Blizzard, H., Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra.

Bond, Hiram, farmer, Sec. 1, township 76; P. O. Palmyra.

Bruce, M. T., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Palmyra.

Bruce, P. R., P. O. Palmyra.

Bruce, J. W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Hartford.

Buchanan, Alexander, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Palmyra.

Butterfield, W. S., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Palmyra.

CAMPBELL, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Palmyra.

Campbell, James, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Palmyra.

Campbell, W. W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Palmyra.

Carnes, Jno., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Palmyra.

Clarke, H., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Palmyra.

Cosan, S. M., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Palmyra.

Craig, David, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Palmyra.

Cutlip, J. H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Palmyra.

DAVIS, M. R., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hartford.

Deaton, J. R., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ackworth.

Dixon, A. J., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Palmyra.

Dunn, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Palmyra.

ELLISON, SARAH, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Palmyra.

Epps, G. A., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Palmyra.

Eicher, Geo., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Palmyra.

FARLEY, LEWIS, Palmyra.

Farley, Wm. J., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Palmyra.

Farley, Sylvester, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra.

FENTON, OTIS J., Pottery, Palmyra; born in Ohio in 1840, Sept. 26th; when five years old his parents emigrated to St. Joe county, Ind., where he enlisted in Co. C, 12th Michigan Volunteers, Oct. 4, 1861, and served two years, then re-enlisted at Little Rock, Ark., for three years longer; he was mustered out at Camden, Ark., Feb. 1866, after four years service, and discharged at Jackson, Mich., March 6, 1866; after the war he returned to his native State, and settled in Laporte county; came to this county in Oct. 1869; he was married in New Buffalo, Mich., Feb. 21, 1864, to Miss Lucretia P. Hinman, of Berrien county, that State; they have one son: Charlie Glenn; and six deceased; Mr. Fenton was raised on a farm, and has followed farming as an occupation most of the time.

Fisk, Moses, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Palmyra.

Flesher, M. F., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Palmyra.

Frazier, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Hartford.

Friar, W., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Palmyra.

GARNER, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Palmyra.

Gardner, W. H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Palmyra.

Gibbons, T., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Palmyra.

GOLDIZEN, O., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Palmyra; born in Park county, Indiana, June 4, 1827, where he was raised, and made his home till he came to this county in 1853; he owns 140 acres of choice land, well improved, having two miles of the best hedge fence in the county; is an honest, upright, straightforward man, of unblemished character; August 7, 1851, he married Miss Eliza A. Runey, a native of Indiana; they have eight children: W. S., Jno. M., Eliza M., Seigle, Grant, Wm., Donis and Charlie; have lost two: Millen and Mary.

Gregg, Wm., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Palmyra.

HALL, DENNIS, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Palmyra.

Hart, J. P., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Palmyra.

Hart, A. K., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Palmyra.

Haworth, Mahlon, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ackworth.

Hayworth, G. D., farmer, Sec. 1, township 76; P. O. Ackworth.

Hayes, Thomas, Est., Sec. 35; P. O. Palmyra.

Hickman, Edmund, Jr., Sec. 3; P. O. Palmyra.

Hull, E. H., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Palmyra.

IGO, LEWIS, Palmyra.

JAMES, H. R., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Palmyra.

James, S. V. R., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Palmyra.

James, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Palmyra.

Jamison, J. M., Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra.

JURY, ENOS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Indianola; born in Fayette county, Ohio, September 6, 1822, and was raised there; he married Miss Sidney Wright, of Highland county, Ohio, January 10, 1850; the following fall they went to Randolph county, Indiana, where they remained for one year and then returned to Howard county, where he made his home till June, 1856, when he came to this county; he has lived on his present homestead for fourteen years; he is a cabinet maker by trade, and followed it in Palmyra till he came to his farm, which contains 143 acres; they have a family of two daughters and one son: Clarkson W., Ella E. (wife of Samuel S. Thomas, now living in Oregon), and Elizabeth M.

KERR, L. H., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hartford.

King, William, Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra.

Kitchell, C. W., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Hartford.

LEMON, T. J., Sec. 32; P. O. Palmyra.

Lemon, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Palmyra.

Lewis, Dill, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Palmyra.

Lewis, G. W., Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra.

Lindewood, William, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Palmyra.

Lloyd, James, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hartford.

McPHERSON, W., Sec. 27; P. O. Hartford.

MARIETTA, J. C., physician and

surgeon, P. O. Palmyra; born in Summerset county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1845, and moved, with his parents, to Fayette county in the year 1848, and from there to this State in 1857, and to Warren county in 1864; he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 48th regiment, Iowa Volunteers, June 11, 1864, and was discharged October, 1864; his early education was received at Indianola; in 1867 he went to Illinois, where he studied medicine, and in 1871 he went to Minnesota, and returned to Iowa the same year, and engaged in the drug business at Grinnell, Powashiek county; he attended the college of physicians and surgeons, at Keokuk, in 1873, and graduated an M. D. in 1876; he located in Palmyra in 1874, and was married to Miss Hattie M. Lutz, of Palmyra, in 1875; she was born in Indiana, and came to Iowa at an early age.

McVay, James, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ackworth.

Matthews, T. D., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Palmyra.

Maxwell, Dillon, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Palmyra.

Miller, J. H., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Palmyra.

Miller, Abraham, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Palmyra.

Moon, Hiram, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ackworth.

Moon, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Palmyra.

Morris John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Palmyra.

Morgan, C., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Palmyra.

Mote, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Hartford.

Moulton, Charles C., Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra.

Myrick, J. H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ackworth.

Myrick, Eli, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Hartford.

Moon, Eli, Sec. 2; P. O. Palmyra.

NEWLIN, ELIAS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Carlisle; was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1822; he lived there till about twelve years of age, then moved to Hendricks county, Indiana, with his parents, and remained till sixteen years of age; while there he married Miss Rodema Lewis, in 1843; they came to this county in the fall of 1850, and located where they now live; their homestead consists of 300 acres; in 1861, Mr. N. met with quite a loss from fire, his house and contents burned, making a loss of about \$3,000; they have no family; Mrs. Newlin has been a great sufferer for about eight years, has not been out of the house for seven years, and most of the time has been confined to her bed; he is a stock holder in the Warren County Bank to the amount of \$4,200.

NICHOLLS, G. H., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Palmyra; was born in Brook county, West Virginia, March 23, 1821; when a small lad, his father moved to Knox county, Ohio, where he was raised; in 1853 he came to this county; having had but little success previous to his coming to this county, he rented land for several years in this vicinity. In 1864 he purchased the 100 acres on which he now resides, and since that time has increased his real estate to 263 acres, having accomplished all this by hard labor and good judgment, assisted by one of the noblest of women, formerly Miss Sophia Howe, a native of Ohio, whom he married March 23, 1847; they have nine children: Elliott, Susan M. (wife of I. Sutton), Margaret E. (wife of A. McCarty), Thos. J., Lucinda, Cyrus, Elmira (now Mrs. E. Gunlock), David, and Florence; lost one daughter, Alice.

OVERTON, WM., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ackworth.

PARKER, SMITH, farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Palmyra.

PARK, MRS. ELIZABETH, farmer, Section 19; P. O. Palmyra; widow of Wm. Park, who was born in Ireland in 1822 and came to America in 1844, and first lived in Pennsylvania, and then came to Ohio, where he made his home till he came to this State, in 1851, and to Warren county in 1855; he died in January, 1879. Mrs. Park was married to her husband in Ohio in 1849; she has a family of six children living: James, Nancy J. (now wife of M. Talbot), Geo., Milton, Zachariah, and Emmet; her homestead consists of 302 acres of land.

PAYNE, ARCHIBALD, blacksmith; P. O. Palmyra; born in North Carolina Oct. 8, 1822; his parents came to Indianapolis, Ind., when he was quite young, where he was raised and learned his trade, which he has followed since as an occupation. June 8, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 3d Iowa Infantry, and was honorably discharged June 8th, 1864, atavenport. While in the service he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, and the Red River campaign. He came to this county and settled in the year 18—, and has since that time made it his home; he has held the office of coroner one term, and justice of the peace several years. He was married in Bloomington, Ill., in 1846, to Miss N. J. Glimpse, of Indiana; they have by this union a family of four children: Matilda A. (now wife of W. W. Marshall), Laura F. (now wife of S. McClure), Mary B. (now wife of W. A. Bartholomew), and Alonzo.

Perry, Michael, farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Ackworth.

Prall, Thos., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ackworth.

Pyles, L. F., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Ackworth.

REED, WM., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Palmira.

Reed, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hartford.

REYNOLDS, ALFRED, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ackworth; born in Ohio in 1834, and came to this county in March, 1849, and has made it his home since, except two years that he spent in his native State; he was married in this county in 1857, to Miss Catharine Perry; they have ten children living: Wm. H., Mary J., Chas. A., Francis, Alice J., Annie, Noma, Julia, Thomas, and George. Mr. Reynolds was raised on a farm, and now owns one of 132 acres.

Reynolds, Alfred, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Palmyra.

Rubottom, Simon, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Palmyra.

Rubottom, Jane, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Palmyra.

SANDERS, THOMAS, Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra.

Shepherd, Mrs. M., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Palmyra.

Silcott, H. E., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hartford.

Simon, C. R., farmer, Sec. 1, Township 76; P. O. Palmyra.

Simon, George, farmer, Sec. 1, Township, 76; P. O. Palmyra.

Simon, F. D., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Palmyra.

Singenfelter, Gilbert, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra.

Smith, Mary, Sec. 23; P. O. Palmyra.

SPAIN, JOHN Q., farmer and stock raiser and buyer, Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra; born in the State of Iowa, in the year 1850, and was principally raised in this

county, having come to it in 1852 with his parents: he was born in Van Buren county; he came to his present home in the spring of 1879, which consists of 160 acres; he was married in this county in 1871, to Miss M. A. Pendry, of this State; they have by this union, one son and one daughter, Robert T. and Nellie; they have lost one.

Spence, A. L., farmer, Sec. 24 ; P. O. Palmyra.

Stump, James, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Palmyra.

Switzer, H. J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Palmyra.

TALBOYS, MARTHA, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Palmyra.

Thompson, T. J., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Palmyra.

Thompson, Newton, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Palmyra.

Thomas, S. P., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Palmyra.

TRESHAM, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Palmyra; was born in Greenbriar county, Virginia, March 9, 1829, and was raised there; when twenty years of age, he left his home, and removed to Highland county, Ohio, he remained there five years, and was married to Miss Mary J. Wright, March 24, 1853, a native of that county, the following year they emigrated to Warren county; he has lived on his present homestead for ten years, it contains 150 acres; they have one son and four daughters: Eunice, Emma, Issadora, John D. and Ida M., have lost two sons: Edward H. and Robert A. Tumbtlin Bros., butchers, Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra.

VANCE, ELI, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Palmyra.

Van Fleet, W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Palmyra.

Vernon, James, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ackworth.

WADE, BENJAMIN, farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Carlisle; born in Lucerne county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1822; was four years of age, when his parents moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, but was principally raised in Seneca county; was married there to Miss Maria Miller, December, 1844, a native of Fairfield county, that State; they came to this county, in 1856, and he now owns 204 acres of land; they have a family of five sons: Lafayette, Joseph, Abraham, Robert and Benjamin Jr., they have lost two sons and two daughters: James and Chaney, who were killed by the Indians, near Fort Kearny, Margaret T. and Rebecca E.

Waite, John, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra.

Webster, Mary, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Palmyra.

WEBSTER, E. P., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Palmyra; born in Park county, Indiana, January 13, 1842, and when quite young his parents moved to Knox county, Illinois, where he lived till nine years of age, and came to this county in 1857, where he has since made his home—except three years that he was engaged in farming in Colorado; he owns a nicely improved farm of ninety acres, which he has made by the sweat of his brow, as he started life without capital; February 4, 1869, he married Miss Mary J. Farley, of Mahaska county, this State; they have three children living: Flora M., Isaac P. Ida M.; have lost one daughter, Alice, who died April 25, 1876.

Whitmore, Milton, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Palmyra.

WILSON, A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Hartford; born in Rulaski county, Kentucky, December 14, 1820; his parents moved to Owen county, Indiana, in 1822, where the

subject of this sketch was raised; in 1858 he came to Appanoose county, Iowa, and from there to this county, in 1875, and has since resided on his present homestead, which consists of eighty acres of good land; was married January 15, 1850, to Miss Margaret Whitaker, a native of Jefferson county, Kentucky; they have four children living: Sarah E., John K., William E. and E. P. M.; he was left an orphan at five years of age, and had to battle with the world for all that he has.

WILSON, JACOB P., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Summerset; born in Washington county, Ohio, March 7, 1840, and was raised there; he came to this State in 1865, and located in Linn county; while there he married Miss Mary M. Bolton, January 1, 1870, a native of that county; they have a family of two sons: Allen L. and Albert P.; he enlisted in the late war of the rebellion in August, 1861, in Co. F, 36th Ohio infantry, and was mustered out in the fall of 1864; was in the battles of Lewisburg, Virginia, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antetam, Chickamauga, Tennessee, Mission

Ridge, Winchester, Virginia, and various skirmishes; he owns a farm of 125 acres.

Wirich, Marshall, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Palmyra.

Wright, Jonathan, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Palmyra.

Wright, J. W., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Palmyra.

Wright, T. J., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Palmyra.

YARNALL, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Summerset.

YARNALL, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Summerset; born in Harrison county, Kentucky, May 7, 1811; he lived there till nineteen years of age; then went with his father to Vermillion county, Ill., where he lived for twenty-five years; and while there he married Miss Hester A. Richards, Sept. 6, 1832, who died June 17, 1878, and left a family of four sons and four daughters: Millie (now Mrs. A. Vandilla), Barr, Isaac, David, Mary (now Mrs. Beam), Sarah (now Mrs. Gregg), and James; he came to this county in Sept. 1854, and has lived on his present farm of 120 acres since 1860.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

ADKINS, B. B., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Carlisle.

Adkins, M. C., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Carlisle.

Albertson, E. F., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Carlisle.

Alkire, J. W., farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Carlisle.

Anderson, T. C., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Carlisle.

Anderson, J. S., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Carlisle.

Armstrong, John, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Carlisle.

BABER, M. A., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Carlisle.

BAKER, E. D., hardware, stoves and furniture, Carlisle; born in Dodge county, Wis., Oct. 8, 1848, and was raised there; he came to his present home, and has been engaged in his present business ever since; he married Miss L. D. Perrin, Jan. 16, 1871, a native of Ohio; they have a family of three sons and one daughter: Edward, Alva, Addie and Perry.

Batters, John, laborer, Carlisle.

BAUGH, THOS. W., physician and surgeon, Carlisle; born in Highland, county, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1835, and was raised there till eight years old, when his parents moved to Brown county, where he lived till fifteen years of age, and came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was educated at the Normal school of that place, and Washington College, at Washington, Iowa; he read medicine with Dr. D. A. Huffinan, of Oskaloosa, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, in 1864; the same spring he went into the service as assistant surgeon, and remained till the fall of 1865, and then came to this place and commenced the practice of his profession; he married Miss Carrie Connell March 1, 1866, a native of Highland county, Ohio; they have one son and two daughters: Minnie A., Wm. L. and Flora M.; during the winter of 1869 he took a course of lectures at Belyue College, New York; he has been very successful in the practice of his profession.

Beauchamp, I., clerk, P. O. Carlisle.
Beauchamp, C., huckster, P. O. Carlisle.

Bender, Frederick, Sec. 6; P. O. Carlisle.

Bender, Levi, merchant, Sec. 6; P. O. Carlisle.

Blasdell, Betty, widow, P. O. Carlisle.

Boyd, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Carlisle.

BRAMHALL, JOHN, stock raiser, Sec. 17; P. O. Carlisle; was born in Derbyshire, England, September 7, 1805, and in the spring of 1831 he came to the United States, and located in Boston, where he worked in a cotton factory, eighteen miles from the city, and while there he married to Miss Elona Smith, a native of Boston; January, 1832;

he left there in February, 1833, and came to Carroll county, Ohio, and engaged in farming, till 1850, when he came to this county and located where he now lives; his wife died at Indianola, July 20, 1868, and left four sons, and four daughters: Betsy, Joseph, Eleazer, Emmerson, Harrison, Mary A. M., Hannah, Hellen; he married again to Julia Asbury, September, 1868, a native of England; they have one son, John A.; was engaged in the hardware business for about four years, and the balance of the time he has given his attention to stock raising, and that of the best quality.

Britton, M. L., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Carlisle.

Brown, Rev., pastor M. E. Church.

Buchanan, J. M., laborer, Carlisle.

BUDD, C. W., Station Agent at Carlisle; born in Mill county, Illinois, in the year 1853, and has been a resident of Iowa for the past six years; has been station agent at this point for two years; he was married November 5, 1877, to Miss Lizzie Kopp, of Winterset, a native of Pennsylvania.

Buten, Francis, Carlisle.

BUXTON, WILLIAM, farmer, and stock raiser, P. O. Carlisle; born in Derbyshire, England, May 16, 1830; when twenty-one years of age he came to the United States, and went with his brother to Shelby county, Indiana, where he remained till Nov. 1852; he rode from Shelbyville to this county, on horseback; he married Miss Betsy, daughter of John Bramhall, (who came to this county in 1850), on April 28, 1858, a native of Massachusetts; he lived in an old log-house for about seventeen years; has a family of one son and four daughters: Elizabeth A., Sarah E., William Jr., Clara and Agnes; he

owns about 2000 acres of land, nearly all improved: is interested in the stock business quite largely, and also owns a woolen mill at Palmyra, one of the oldest in Central Iowa; he bought out Simpson Hargis, one of the first settlers.

Buzich, Nancy, hotel keeper, Carlisle.

CASTEEL, JACOB, laborer.

Clemant, James, teamster.

CLOUGH, T. M., blacksmith, Sec. 17; P. O. Carlisle; born in Susquehanna county, Penn., Oct. 19, 1826, and lived there till he was 19 years of age; he commenced his trade at the age of 14, and has followed it as an occupation through life. He traveled more or less until he was 30 years of age, when he went to Missouri, where he remained till 1861, when he came to Carlisle. He married in Schuyler county, Mo., to Miss Mary J. Harmon, a native of O.; they have five sons and three daughters: Sylvester D., Milo M., Clarissa, Nettie E., Leroy G., Thos. M., Reta, and Benjamin F. He owns a farm of 40 acres.

Crawford, H. D., U. B. Pastor.

DEETS, FRANK, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Carlisle.

Deets, Noah, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Carlisle.

EPPS, WM., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Carlisle.

FARLEY, MATT., dealer in Agricultural Implements; P. O. Carlisle; born near Palmyra, in this county, Nov. 10, 1846, and is supposed to be the first white child born within the limits of the county; his parents came here in 1845. He enlisted in the late rebellion in Co. D, 15th Iowa Inf., and served till the close of the war; he was at the siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Marietta, Kennesaw Mountain, Savannah, Ga., and various skirmishes. He married

Elizabeth J. Ellison, Sept. 17, 1867, a native of Indiana; they have four children: Edward, Guy, Mary L. and Laura.

Fisher, E. N., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Carlisle.

FOULKE, CHARLES F., retired; born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1825; when fourteen years of age his parents moved to Fayette county, Pennsylvania; while there he was married to Miss Margaret Coburn, July 18, 1850, a native of Yorkshire, England; he came to Polk county in 1854, and stopped for about one year, then removed to what is known as the Allen & Parmlee Mills, on Middle river, the oldest flouring mills in central Iowa; in 1856 he came to this place and took charge of the Carlisle Mills for the Carlisle Milling Company; he remained in charge most of the time up to the outbreak of the war; in August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and served about fifteen months; was present at Sherman's first attack of Vicksburg, also at Arkansas Post; after this his regiment was sent north with the prisoners, and he was sent to the hospital at St. Louis, where he remained till his discharge; after returning from the army he engaged in the milling and mercantile business up to one year ago; their family consists of one son, James, who still lives at home.

Frisbee, E., shoemaker.

Fry, Perry, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Carlisle.

HARTMAN, W. H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Carlisle; born in Richland county, Ohio, March 25, 1836; when quite young his parents emigrated to Cooper county, Missouri, where they lived about three years, and returned to Ohio, in November,

1843, and lived there and in Illinois about two years, and came to this country, in August, 1845; he married Miss Samantha Roberts, Dec. 27, 1860, a native of Indiana, born in 1843; they have three sons and three daughters: Lulu M., Albert C., Charles C., Clarissa B., Franklin S. and Dora A.; was in the late war, in Co. D, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry; enlisted in July, 1862, and served one year, and was discharged on account of disability; owns a farm of 120 acres.

HARGIS, JOHN, grain dealer; P. O. Carlisle, born in Pulaski county, October 4, 1816; when fourteen years of age his parents moved to Edgar county, Illinois, where they remained one year, and then removed to Shelby county, Indiana; while there he married to Miss Sarah E. Reamer, February 19, 1839; she was born there in December, 1822; in 1844 they removed to St. Joseph county, Missouri, where they lived until 1848, when they came to this county and located in Carlisle; his wife died August 5, 1863; they had one son, who was in the late rebellion, in Co. B. 10th Iowa infantry, and was wounded at Champion Hills, and died three days after his return home; Mr. Hargis married again, to Mary E., widow of Samuel Mack (her maiden name was Scovill), September 25, 1844; she died February 5, 1874; he married again to Sarah Scovill, sister of his second wife, January, 1875.

HARGIS, JASPER N., farmer and stock buyer, Sec. 3; P. O. Carlisle; born in Macon county, Missouri, July 18, 1845, and came to this county, with his parents, in March, 1850; was in the late war, in Co. E, 4th Iowa infantry; enlisted July 10, 1861, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, August 15, 1865, and while in the

service participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Mississippi, Sherman on his March to the Sea, and several others; October 1, 1865, he married Miss Mahala Van Brunt, a native of Ohio; they have two sons and one daughter; John C., Clayton and Martha; owns twenty-eight acres of land.

Hastings, M. A.; P. O. ———

Hastie, A. B., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Carlisle.

HASTIE, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Carlisle; born in East Loathen, Scotland, September 19, 1823, and was raised there; and came to America when past twenty-one and located in Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1845; he lived in Ohio for about six years, and most of the time was engaged in the railroad business; while there he married Miss Elizabeth Whittaker, October 26, 1849; in 1852 he came to this county, and located where he now lives; he owns a farm of 620 acres; his wife died April 1869, and left four sons and two daughters: Phillis W., Ephraim D., Lydia, Elizabeth, Charles and Andrew, who has since died; he married again to Mrs. Nancy, widow of E. Smith, October 16, 1869, a native of Illinois.

Hastie, P. N., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Carlisle.

Hastie, William, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Carlisle.

Hastie, Philip, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Carlisle.

Haven, Johnathan, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Carlisle.

Hull, W. C., farmer, P. O. Carlisle.

HULL, W. S., physician and surgeon, P. O. Carlisle; was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, April 7, 1828; was raised on a farm, but had all the advantages of a common school education

supplimented with two years in Brownsburg College, and one year under Professor McGlothlin, in mathematics and surgery; when twenty-one years of age, he began the study of medicine, with A. J. Hull, of Bourneville, Ohio; he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, in 1854; he came to Polk county, in 1849, and married there to Miss M. A., daughter of Jerey Church, deceased, a native of Pennsylvania, May 19, 1853; they have three sons and three daughters: Franklin C., doctor, a graduate of Keokuk, Otho O., Lolo L., Cora E., Emmet E. and Maud M.; he remained in Polk county, till 1855, and then went to Kansas, where he remained till the spring of 1860, and then went to Missouri, and remained till fall, and came back to Polk county, and to his present home in 1862.

KAIL, PETER, farmer, P. O. Carlisle; was born in Harrison county, Ohio, September 15, 1826, and was raised there; when quite young he learned the blacksmith trade; he came to this county, in November, 1854; he married Miss Elizabeth Myers, January 30, 1845, a native of Indiana, but raised in Jefferson county, Ohio; they have no family; he owns a farm of forty acres, also town property; he enlisted in the late war, July 19, 1861, in Co. B, Tenth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered out in November, 1862; followed blacksmithing for twenty-six years.

Kale, M. V., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Carlisle.

KEENEY, S. T., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Avon; was born in Union county, Indiana, February 21, 1818, and was raised there till about nine years of age, when his parents moved to Montgomery county, where he married Febru-

ary 2, 1848, to Elizabeth Kessler, of Virginia, and the same year he came to Iowa, and located where he now lives; he came by wagon, and was three weeks on the road; has seven sons living: Benjamin K., George, Joseph A., Nathaniel F., Edward M., Samuel P., and Elmer A.; he owns a farm of 230 acres.

Keeney, Jonathan, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Carlisle.

Keeney, B. K., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Carlisle.

Kelley, F., druggist, Carlisle.

Koozer, Daniel, blacksmith. Carlisle.

LAMB, J. B., dealer in groceries and notions, Carlisle; was born in Howard county, Indiana, in 1847, and was raised there till four years of age, when his parents came to Iowa, and located in Dallas county; they came to this county in 1865; he has been engaged in the above business for two years; was in the late war, in the 7th Iowa Infantry, Co. C., enlisted January 17, 1865, and served till the close of the war; Mr. Lamb is also engaged in school teaching.

Lang, Hugh, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Carlisle.

Latta, William, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Carlisle.

Ledlie, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Carlisle.

Leese, John, farmer.

Lochridge, W. L., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Carlisle.

MAHAN, A. B., engineer, Carlisle.

McCLINTIC, J. E., Mayor City of Carlisle; is a native of Monroe county, West Virginia; born Sept. 9, 1809; when twenty-one years of age he left home and went to Henry county, Indiana, where he was married to Delilah Skoggs, July 26, 1832; he came to Iowa, near Fort Madison, in 1838, where

he remained for ten years, and came here in October, 1848, and located east of Summerset; he owns a farm of 135 acres; his wife died in 1842, and left a family of three sons and one daughter: James, Michael, Jane (now Mrs. Wm. H. Burgett) and Lorenzo; he was married again, to Nancy Patterson, in 1843, a native of West Virginia; they have three daughters: Minerva A., Martha P. and Alberta. Mrs. McClelltic has one by her former marriage, John Patterson.

McElroy, John, grocer.

McIntosh, N. B., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Carlisle.

McINTOSH, D. G., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Summerset; born in Columbiana county, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1815, and was raised there: has been engaged on public works since twenty years old; he came to Lee and Van Buren counties, this State, and with Capt. Black took a contract on the Des Moines Valley Railroad from Keokuk to Farmington, a distance of twenty-eight miles; he was one of the first railroad contractors in the State; has been in this county since 1862, and been mostly engaged in farming; owns a farm of 300 acres: he married Miss Nancy D., daughter of David Doud, of Doud's Station, on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, in June, 1861, a native of Licking county, Ohio; their family consists of two sons and three daughters: Nannie, Isabel, David, Drusilla and William.

McNeely, J., laborer, Carlisle.

Major, William, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Carlisle.

Maxwell, Levi, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Carlisle.

Maxwell, W. S., well digger, Carlisle.

Miller, Daniel, school teacher, Carlisle.

Miller, James, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Carlisle.

MOORE, HENRY M., carpenter, and joiner and contractor, Carlisle; is a native of this State, born in Louisa county, March 1, 1839; when six years of age his parents came to this county, and located on the present site of Carlisle; was two years with his father in the mill-wright business, and learned the carpenter's trade which he has followed for seventeen years; he married Miss Mahala J. Ellison, July 10, 1861, a native of Monroe county, Virginia; she died Jan 5, 1866; he married again to Phoebe Ellison, sister of his former wife, January 16, 1868.

Moore, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Carlisle.

Moore, H. M., carpenter, P. O. Carlisle.

Moore, David, carpenter, P. O. Carlisle.

Moredick, T., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Carlisle.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT, proprietor Carlisle Flouring Mill; born in Thumberland county, England, January 9, 1831; he came to the United States when he was about twenty-two years of age; he first stopped in Stark county, Ohio, where he remained one year; from there he went to Rockport, Will county, Illinois, where he remained two years; he then came to Iowa, and stopped in Cedar Rapids six months, then came to Des Moines, in 1855, and to this county in 1861, and has been engaged in the milling business ever since; he married Miss Mary A. Garton, in Des Moines, October 22, 1857; she was born in Surrey county, England; they have five sons and two daughters; William T., Frank W., Hattie J., Bertie, Robert W., Artie J. and Gracie.

Norton, J., jeweler.

OVERTON, Eli, farmer.

Owens, John, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Carlisle.

PALMER, WM., farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Carlisle; a native of Berwickshire, Scotland; born Dec. 6, 1836; when eighteen years of age he came to the United States, and located in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he engaged in the railroad business, and remained till 1861, then went to Chillicothe, where he lived till 1868, when he came to Warren county and located where he now lives, and owns a farm of 120 acres: he married Miss Mary E. Law, July 4, 1861, a native of Ohio; they have one son and three daughters: Maggie, Ida May, Mina and David; Mr. Palmer has been twice married, first to Isabel McKinzie, Aug. 17, 1857, a native of Scotland, who died Sept. 18, 1859, and left one son, John.

Patterson, Thompson, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Carlisle.

Patterson, J. W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Carlisle.

Paul, Joseph, teamster, Carlisle.

Petre, Samuel, carpenter, Carlisle.

Petre, J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Carlisle.

Porter, G. W., Sec. 3; P. O. Carlisle.

Price, T. J., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Carlisle.

RANDLEMAN, CAPT. M. C., farmer and stockraiser, Sec. 10; P. O. Carlisle; the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in another place, was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, December 9, 1830; the following year his parents emigrated to Lawrence county, Indiana, but he was principally raised near Spencer, in Owen county; he received the advantages of the common schools of that State, and at the age of fourteen he apprenticed himself to learn the tanner's trade,

where he worked for two years and then enlisted in the Mexican war, in Co. D, Fourth Indiana Infantry, under Capt. J. I. Alexander; they rendezvoused at Fort Clark, on the Ohio river, for about four weeks, and then started for New Orleans; they were but two days out, coasting along *via*. Galveston, when a gale came up and the boiler of the steamer exploded, killing two men and scalding eleven; this occurred on the 12th of July, 1847; they were shipped on board the schooner Lavina, to the mouth of the Rio Grande; they then went up the river as far as Camp Belknap, and were then countermanded to Scott's lines, and then shipped to Vera Cruz, and thence to the city of Puebla; he was engaged in the closing battles of the war as follows: Humantla, Penal Pass, Siege of Puebla, Atlixaco, and was mustered out at the close of his enlistment service, at Madison, Indiana, July 16, 1848, and for the following year was engaged on public works; November 29, 1849, he married Miss N. J. Hicks, of Owen county, Indiana; in 1854 he emigrated to Johnson county, Missouri, and in September, 1856, he came to this State, and located in Polk county, where his wife died, April 17, 1857, leaving a family of three sons: Winfield S., Wm. M., and John H.; he married again January 17, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Moredeck, a native of Ohio; they have by this union six sons and three daughters: Reed, Zouave, Charles, Lincoln, James C., Benj. F., Albert, Flora and Florence; in April, 1861, he aided in the organization of Co. B, Tenth Iowa Infantry, and at its organization was elected First Lieutenant, and mustered into the United States service the following August, and

was then elected their captain, which commission he held till October 2, 1862, when he resigned on the account of disability; while in the service he participated in the battles of Bloomfield, Missouri; Charleston, Missouri; Island No. 10; New Madrid, Missouri; Tiptonville, Kentucky; and the engagement at Farmington, and the siege of Corinth; after he had received his resignation papers, at the battle of Iuka, on the 3d and 4th of October, he took an active part in the second day's fight, for which he deserves great credit; on his return he organized a militia company, and equipped it, and was appointed by the Governor to organize the militia of the county; he organized two infantry regiments, and was elected lieutenant colonel of the Second Infantry of Warren county; after the war Mr. Randleman settled on his present farm, which contains 320 acres of well improved land; where he still resides, enjoying peace and plenty, and the good will of all who know him; from 1871 to 1874 he was engaged in shipping stock and grain from Carlisle, and at present is quite largely engaged in shipping stock; Mr. Randleman's grandfathers, Reed and Randleman, were both in the revolutionary war. The former as private and the latter as surgeon.

Randleman, M. I., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Carlisle.

RANDLEMAN, R. R., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Carlisle; born in Stokes county, North Carolina, August 9, 1817, and emigrated to Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1831, with his parents, where he remained but a short time, when he removed to Owen county; in the year 1855 he emigrated to Bates county, Missouri, where he made his home

till he came to this county, in the spring of 1857, and located where his brother, Captain M. C., now lives; he came to his present location in 1865; was married, August 15, 1854, to Miss Mary Cummings, in Owen county, Indiana, who was born in the State of Kentucky; they have four sons and two daughters: Martin S., Martha E., Absalom B., James W., Lincoln G. and Nancy J.; he owns a farm of 136 acres, with 2,000 fine apple trees and other varieties of small fruits.

Randleman, M. C., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Carlisle.

RANDLEMAN, WILL. R., dealer in dry goods, groceries, etc., and postmaster, Carlisle; born in Owen county, Indiana, November 10, 1844; in February, 1862, he enlisted in Co. I, 19th Indiana volunteer infantry, and was mustered out in March, 1865; was taken prisoner in the battle near Culpepper Court House, Virginia, August 6, 1862, and was confined at Libby Prison for two months; was then paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, and exchanged; he again joined his regiment at Antetam; was wounded in the hand at Fredericksburg, December, 1862; was engaged in the battles at Chancellorville and Gettysburg, and wounded in the latter, in the foot and knee; he was then sent to the hospital, at Philadelphia, where he remained six months; was then sent to the Soldiers' Home, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and was transferred to provost marshal duty, at Terre Haute, Indiana, under Colonel R. W. Thompson, of the Seventh District, and was with him till the expiration of his enlistment, December 6, 1865; he married Miss Jennie Wilkes, a native of Colebrookdale, England, born August 1, 1847; in 1868 he came to Car-

lisle, Iowa; Mr. Ranleman started out in life without funds or favor, and by hard work and close attention to his business, he has gained for himself a reasonable portion of this world's goods, and the respect and confidence of his many friends.

REED, PHELPS, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Carlisle; born in Lawrence county, Indiana, March 7, 1826; he enlisted in the Mexican war at Springville, Lawrence county, Indiana, April 12, 1847, Co. K., 16th United States Regulars, and served fifteen months; he married in Clay county, Indiana, to Sarah Lanning, August 9, 1849, born in the same county; they came to McDonough, Iowa, in 1850, and in 1855 went to Missouri, and came to this county in 1856, and located where he now lives, and owns a farm of 192 acres; he has had many ups and down during his life, but now he enjoys peace and plenty; they have one son and one daughter: John and Emma.

REES, J. W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O., Carlisle; born in Highland county, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1844, and lived there till six years of age, when his parents emigrated to Marion county, this State; he married there to Miss Harriett Williams, in January, 1869, a native of Missouri; he came to his present location in March, 1864; they have a family of one son and three daughters, Laura, John, Cora and Bessie; his present homestead consists of 320 acres.

REYNOLDS, JOHN M., of the firm of Reynolds Bros. blacksmiths and wagon-makers, Carlisle; born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839; in 1858, he removed to Kankakee county, Illinois, and in April, 1861, enlisted in Co. G. 20th Illinois, Vol. Infantry, and was

mustered out in July, 1864; among the battles participated in, were Fredericktown, Shiloh, Corinth, Donaldson and others; he married Miss Mary Bloom, June 28, 1874, a native of Germany: they were married at Winterset, and came to Carlisle three years ago.

REYNOLDS, J. N., of Reynolds' Bros. blacksmiths and wagon makers, Carlisle; was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1832; came to Iowa in 1857, and stopped at Davenport for one year, then went to Kankakee, Illinois, and remained till 1863, and returned to Pennsylvania and enlisted in Co. E, One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, March, 1863, and was mustered out August 14th, 1865; participated in the battles of Coal Harbor, Reams' Station, Deep Bottom and numerous skirmishes; he came to this place in the fall of 1874: was married in 1852 to Miss Mary O. Bartholomew, a native of Pennsylvania, who has since died and left three children; Ada C., Henry D., and Oras L; he married for his second wife Abitha D. Dinsmore, a native of Indiana, but raised in Jasper county, this State; they have three children; Corda C., Isaac N. Jr., and Lucretia.

Rice, William, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Carlisle.

RULE, OLIVER, carpenter and joiner, P. O. Carlisle; born in Putnam county, near Greencastle, Indiana, October 1, 1840, and came to this county in the fall of 1852; August 1, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, Tenth Iowa Infantry, and served for three years, then re-enlisted as a veteran and was mustered out of the service August 5, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa; some of the principle battles were

Corinth, New Madrid, Vicksburg, Champion's Hill, Chattanooga, Savannah, Atlanta, and various skirmishes: has been twice married, first to Leah Adkins, on February 17, 1861, a native of Warren county; she died April 22d, 1864; left one daughter, Mary E; he married again to N. E. Pearson, November 16, 1865; have one daughter, Rosetta E.

RUNCIMAN, WM., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Carlisle; was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, April 16, 1826, and was raised there till twenty-one years of age; he traveled more or less till December, 1851, when he came to this county and located where he now lives, and owns 320 acres of land; he married in the state of Ohio, December 11, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Hastie, a native of Scotland; they have a family of two sons and three daughters: Jeanetta, Mary, Wm. H., Elizabeth and John W.; he represented this district in the Fifteenth General Assembly during the winters of 1874 and 1875; was one of the first board of county commissioners in 1862; has held the office of township treasurer a number of times.

SANDERS, A. J., teamster, Carlisle.

Sanders, B. F., miller, Carlisle.

Schooler, Peter, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Carlisle.

Shetterly, E. B., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Carlisle.

Shoemaker, Jackson, Sec. 9; P. O. Carlisle.

Shoemaker, A. B., retired, Carlisle.

Shuler, Henry, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Carlisle

Sides, A. F., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Carlisle.

SMITH, C., physician and surgeon, and druggist, Carlisle; was born in Burlington, Iowa, July 9, 1846, where he was raised, and studied

medicine with Dr. J. S. Robinson, of that city; August 7, 1862, enlisted in Co. C, 30th Iowa, and was discharged on account of a wound received in the foot, at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, and received his discharge, April 23, 1863; he then began the study of medicine under Dr. A. H. Hoffman, surgeon in charge; he went to New York, in 1865, and attended Dr. Simms' College and graduated in the spring of 1868.

SMITH, WM., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Carlisle; born in Derbyshire, England, about 1826, and was twenty-two years of age when he came to America and located in Shelby county, Indiana, and remained only about one year; while there he bought 400 acres of land where he now lives, without coming to see it; he then returned to England and remained for six months, and came back to Indiana and to this county in the spring of 1857; he has been twice married, first, to Martha Nast, June, 1855, a native of England, who is now deceased; married again to Anna O. Henley, Dec. 24, 1873, a native of Brown county, Illinois; they have three children: Mary, Wm. and Henry; his wife has five children by first marriage: Jennie, Charles, Annie, George and Albert; has a farm of sixty acres; he has made two trips to England since he came to this State; he bought and sold the first hogs in the county.

Stitt, T. R., pastor Baptist church, Carlisle.

STIVERS, J. F., dealer in general merchandise, Carlisle; born in Steuben county, New York, Nov. 1, 1836, and was raised there till fourteen years old, when his parents removed to Seneca county, Ohio, where he attended the Heidelberg College; in 1861 he left his home and went to Forris-

ter, Ill., where he lived till 1871; he was married August 28, 1868, to Miss Fannie Talbott, a native of Jo Daviess county, Ill.; they have a family of three daughters: Clellie M., Carrie A. and Lillie L.; is justice of the peace and notary public; previous to his opening business in this place he followed school teaching for several years.

STUMBO, WM. C., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Carlisle; born in Lawrence county, Ohio, August 2, 1822; he left his home in Ohio when about twenty-one years of age, and came to Mahaska county, this State, April, 1843, being one of the first settlers of that county; two years later he came to Polk county, and took up a claim on Sec. 36, Allen township, about two miles from his present home; he owns a farm of 230 acres; married Miss Drusilla Langdon, in 1847, a native of Lawrence county, Ohio, who died Oct., 1848; he married again to Nancy Deaton, May 30, 1850, a native of Morgan county, Ind.; they have by this union one son and six daughters: Emaline, Eliza A., Ellen, Lilly B., Flotilla, Geo. E. and Carrie.

Snafford, I., druggist, Carlisle.

UTTERSON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Summerset.

WADSWORTH, B. F., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Summerset; born in Hartford county, Maryland, March 19, 1829, and went with his parents to Morgan county, Ohio, when about ten years old, and was raised there; he came to this county and located where he now lives in 1854; owns a farm of 450 acres, and is largely engaged in the stock business; he married Miss Bettie Thompson, Sept. 30, 1856, a native of Kentucky; they have three sons and two daughters: Robt. B., Maggie Mc., Thomas T., Nancy B. and

Bettie S.; Mrs. Wadsworth died January 10, 1866, and on March 16, 1871, he was married to Mrs. Mary Beck, whose maiden name was Elliott, a native of Indiana.
WARD, WM., farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Avon; was born in Mason county, West Virginia, April 16, 1816; when ten years of age, he went to Springfield, Illinois, with his brother; his father died when he was six years of age, and his mother, when he was but two years old; he remained in Springfield till nineteen years of age, then went to Dubuque and worked for two years, then went eighteen miles southwest of that place, and took a claim and went to farming; where he lived till 1855; he married in Jackson county, this State, June 3, 1840, to Miss Mary A. Snodgrass, of Ohio; they have one son and four daughters: Wm., Sarah E., Margaret, Ellen and Laura, lost one son in the late rebellion, he belonged to the Thirty-ninth Iowa, and was shot through the leg at Kingston, Georgia; he owns 504 acres of land.

West, A. M., druggist.

Whitcomb, J. B., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. _____.

WOOD, JOHN, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 18, P. O. Summerset; was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, August 19, 1824, and lived there till 1850, when he emigrated to America, and settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, for two and a-half years, then came to this county, in the fall of 1852, and located where he now lives; owns a farm of 120 acres; he married Miss Mary Runciman, April 1, 1850, a native of that place; has held various township offices, and in 1872, he returned to his old home, and was absent for three months.

YOUNT, GEO., farmer, P. O. Carlisle; was born in Mont-

gomery county, Ohio, December 27, 1820, and when seven years of age, his parents came to Indiana, where he was raised; Mr. Yount has been thrice married; first, to Martha J. Brown, March 4, 1841, a native of Ohio, who died in 1844, and left two children: Margaret and Martha (deceased); was married again to Malissa Brown, in 1847, a native of Ohio, who died in 1849; his present wife, was

Catharine Vanbrunt, a native of Ohio; they were married in 1852, and have a family of two sons and four daughters: Eva, Carrie, Nina, Edward, Mary and Byron; he came to Iowa, in 1857, and has lived on his present farm since 1859, which consists of sixty-five acres; he has held the office of justice of the peace, and various township offices.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER, W. F., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Spring Hill.
Allen, C. K., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Norwalk.

Andrews, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Des Moines.

ANDERSON, W. H., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Spring Hill; he is a native of Ohio, born Sept. 7, 1819, and lived there till he came to Mahaska county, this State, and remained for about 18 months, and then came to this county in the fall of 1856. He was married in Ohio, Nov. 16th, 1846, to Miss E. K. Findley, a native of that State; they have a family of seven children living: A. S., S. C., J. P., R. E., W. W., Linnie P., and Martha Eldora, and four deceased. He was county treasurer one term, during the years 1876-7, and has held various township offices. He owns an improved farm of 200 acres.

Anderson Bros., farmers, Sec. 28; P. O. Spring Hill.

Ash, W. H., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Des Moines.

ASH, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Summerset; born in Loudan county, Va., June 24th, 1810, and when about seven years old his parents emigrated to Alleghany county, Maryland, where he

lived until about 28 years of age, and followed the lumber business. He went back to West Va., and in the year 1838 married Miss Sarah Hass, of Hampshire county, that State; he then went to Indiana and lived until his coming to this county, which was in November, 1852. They have a family of six children living: William, John, Abram, Sarah (now wife of E. J. Yount), Martha (now wife W. A. Dowell, of Cass county, Iowa), and David, and five deceased. He owns an improved farm of 200 acres.

Ashworth, Robet, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Spring Hill.

ASHWORTH, J. R., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Norwalk; born in North Carolina in 1831, and came to Indiana when quite young, where he was raised, with the exception of two years that he spent in Missouri; was married in Indiana, to Miss Sophia Miller, a native of Ohio, in 1851; they came to this county in October, 1853; they have a family of ten children living: Frank, Alice, Enoch J., William A., John, Laura, Fannie, George W., Annetta and Clara; four deceased; he enlisted in the late war in Co. H, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, Aug. 19, 1862, and

served two years and three months; was at the siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Fort Morgan, Donelson, and other engagements; owns a finely improved farm of 276 acres.

Aubert, C. W., Spring Hill.

BANKS, S., Spring Hill.

Barker, B. C., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Spring Hill.

Barker, Johnson, Spring Hill.

Barchroft Bros., farmers, Sec. 12; P. O. Des Moines.

Bedwell L., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Spring Hill.

Beltz, A. R., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Summerset.

Biggs, Amos, Spring Hill.

Bishop, Geo., Spring Hill.

Bishop, W. P., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Spring Hill.

Bishop, J. J., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Spring Hill.

Bishop, L. K., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Spring Hill.

Bishop, Levi, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Summerset.

Black, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Norwalk.

Blackford, S., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Summerset.

Boyd, J. S., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Summerset.

Brandon, L. G., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Summerset.

Brubaker, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Spring Hill.

Burkhead, B. S., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Spring Hill.

Butler, C., Spring Hill.

CALDWELL, R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Spring Hill.

Calicutt, R. H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Summerset.

Cary, Samuel W., Spring Hill.

CHAMBERS, J. T., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Spring Hill; born in Ohio, in 1832, and lived there till about twenty-five years of age; was married there to Miss Eliza Earth, in 1854; when he first came to this

State he settled in Dallas county, and lived there for about one year, and came to Polk county in 1855, and made that his home till he came to this county, in the fall of 1876; they have a family of eight children living: Margaret, Laura, Elmer, Frank, Mary, Clinton, Bertha and Lovina; one deceased; owns an improved farm of 210 acres.

CHANDLER, ISAIAH, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Spring Hill; born in the State of Connecticut, August 2, 1816; when quite young his parents moved to Ohio, where he lived till the spring of 1854, when he came to this county; he was married in Ohio, to Miss Sallie Cherry, in 1835, a native of that State; they have five children living: Silva, Charles, Mary, Elizabeth and Maria, and seven deceased; he owns an improved farm of eighty-five acres.

Cherry, C., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Spring Hill.

Colclazier, Mercy, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Summerset.

Conklin, Daniel C., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Des Moines.

COOK, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Spring Hill; born in North Carolina in 1821, and was raised there till 21 years of age; he then went to Tennessee and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed throughout nearly all the Southern States, and was entirely unsettled as to a permanent home until he came to this county, in 1855; he followed his trade up to 1872, when he engaged in his present occupation. He married in this county, Miss E. Bishop, a native of Indiana, in 1861; they have seven children: Cynthia A., Mary A., Alexander N., Jno. W., Ollie, Jennie and James; he owns a farm of 109 acres.

Cooke, Theodore, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Des Moines.

Cotler, Wm., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Des Moines.

Conner, Robert, Spring Hill.

COTNAM, J. P., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Norwalk; born in White county, Ills., in 1826, and removed with his parents to Whiteside Co., same State, in 1840, and after remaining there for three years went to St. Louis Mo., and lived there until 1849, when on the discovery of gold in California he crossed the plains in that year; and after remaining on the Pacific coast for three years he came to this county (then Polk county) and purchased a farm of 220 acres on North river, in Greenfield township, near Norwalk, on which he now lives. He was married in 1854 to Miss Ann Ball, of Clark county, Ind., whose parents, Dr. Wm. G. Ball, came to this State as early as 1848; they have by this union a family of 3 sons and 1 daughter: Perry, Ella, Wm. Alfred, and Edward Nevitt. Mr. Cotnam has probably traveled over as much of the earth's surface as any man in the county: having traveled in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and other Southern and Western States; also, in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, California, Lower California, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Cuba; and after traveling over all this country he is of the opinion that Iowa will be the future empire State of the Union, and that Warren is one of its best counties. Mr. C. states that 27 years ago one calm afternoon in August, himself and companion arrived on the eminence now occupied by the enterprising and handsome little village of Norwalk. The view that opened out before them was one of enchanting beauty, only one or two

houses in the range of vision, while far to the west the serpentine course of North River could be traced as far as the eye could reach, by the grasses that lined its banks, with no human habitation in view; and to the northwest the undulations of the prairie rose and fell like the waves of the ocean, from whence he had just came.

Courtney, M., farmer, Sec. 27: P. O. Summerset.

Cowie, Matt., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Summerset.

Crandall, E. F., merchant, Spring Hill.

Crow, William, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Norwalk.

Crow, S. farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Spring Hill.

CUMMINGS, DAVID D., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Summerset; born in Owen county, Indiana, January 22, 1823, and was raised on a farm, and lived there till April, 1849, when he came to this county; he first came from Indiana on horseback and was thirteen days on the road; he entered from the government 670 acres of land and still owns 200; has about 12 acres of apple orchard, and a large variety of small fruits; he married Miss Priscilla Mug, Sept. 1, 1843, a native of Kentucky, but was raised in Owen county, Ohio; they have raised four sons and five daughters, Benjamin L. Genevra (now Mrs. Harrison Bramhall), Isabella (now Mrs. Emerson Bramhall), Charles P., Samuel A., Louisa (now Mrs. William Pearl), Sarah (now Mrs. Benjamin A. Brown), David and Ver-cilla; lost one son, Thomas, who died when two years old; Aug. 5, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, Tenth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered out in October, 1865, at Davenport; was engaged in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, and at the

battle of Corinth, was wounded through the thigh, and was off duty seven months, he was also in numerous skirmishes.

DAVIS, MARSHALL, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Summerset; born in Kentucky, February 11, 1811; when quite young his parents emigrated to Indiana; there he lived till he came to this county in 1852, and bought a claim from a man by the name of James Woody, and afterward entered it, and is still living upon the same land; he was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Rhodes, a native of Indiana; they have a family of six children living; John, Elenora, Ephraim, George, Leander, William, and three deceased: his son John was in the late rebellion; owns a farm of 160 acres.

Depew, Edward, Spring Hill.

Dey, Wash., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Spring Hill.

DILLARD, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Norwalk; is a native of Union county, Indiana; born in the year 1818, but was principally raised in Fayette county; he came to this county in August, 1853; he was married in Hancock county, Indiana, to Miss Mary Marks, also a native of Indiana, in 1839. They have a family of four children living; Talitha Carrie, wife of C. W. Reeves, Rachael A., Jacob M., Elizabeth, and have lost nine; he owns an improved farm of 160 acres.

Dilliard, Geo., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Springfield.

Dixon, Robert, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Summerset.

Dowell, C., Spring Hill.

DOWELL, JAMES W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Summerset; born in Pulaski county, Ky., April 16, 1822; his parents emigrated to Indiana when he was about ten years old, where he was principally raised; he first came to this coun-

ty in Oct., 1845, in company with seven others, who made claims and returned to Indiana, and he was the only one who returned, and was allowed choice of the eight claims, which now constitutes a part of his present homestead; he was married after he came to this county to Miss Martha Rees, Feb. 3, 1848, a native of Illinois, whose parents emigrated to this county in the spring of 1846; they have a family of five sons and two daughters living: Thomas C., Wm. A., Evan B., Tacy F., Sidney J., Cassius C. and James A.; and four deceased; has held the office of justice of the peace; he now owns 419 acres of land.

Dowell, Joseph W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Summerset.

Dyer, Robert, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Summerset.

EARL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Summerset.

Egbert, Jas., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Des Moines.

Egbert, H. F., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Norwalk.

Ellis, F. M., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Norwalk.

FERRELL, J. P., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Spring Hill.

Foust, Jonas, Spring Hill.

Foust, E. M., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Summerset.

Fox, Leander, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Norwalk.

GARROW, A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Des Moines; was born in Scotland, April 10, 1828, and came to America in 1847, and has lived, previous to his coming to this county, in New York, Ohio, Missouri, and Lee county, this State, where he was engaged in the railroad business; he came to this county in August, 1861; he was married in Lee county, in 1857, to Miss Alice Brown, a native of England; they have a fam-

ily of four children, living: Herbert, Anna J., Caroline, Luemma, and one deceased, Mary; he owns an improved farm of 160 acres.

Galivan, M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Summerset.

Glaze, W. S., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Norwalk.

Glines, James, Spring Hill.

GOOD, A. N., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Norwalk; was born in Virginia, but his parents came to Ohio when he was quite young, and he was raised there; came to this county in November, 1854; he was married in Ohio to Miss Rebecca Black, a native of that State, in 1849; they have six children living: Minerva J., and Mary P., born in Ohio. John W., Wm. H., Effie A., Ira I.; was justice of the peace for six years; owns an improved farm of 80 acres.

GROOM, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Summerset; was born in Ireland, in the year 1826, and came to the United States, in the year 1851, January 6, and first lived in Franklin county, Mass., till he came to this county, in February, 1870, except one year that he lived in Des Moines; he was married in Ireland, to Miss Margaret O'Donnell, a native of that country, in 1849; they have a family of four children now living: John, Mary, Ellen, William, and three deceased, James, Margaret, and Thomas; he owns an improved farm of 70 acres.

HAMMOND, L., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Des Moines.

Handley, John, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Summerset.

Hanby, Josiah, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Summerset.

Hanby, J. V., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Summerset.

Herod, W. S., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Norwalk.

Hester, William, Spring Hill.

Hester, John, Spring Hill.

Higsons, J. C., Spring Hill.

Hoge, C., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Norwalk.

Hoover, Henry, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Summerset.

Hopper, Charles, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Des Moines.

HOWREY, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Summerset; is a native of Shelby county, Indiana; born in the year 1825, and came to this county in October, 1849, and since that time has lived on the farm he now occupies; he was married while in Indiana, to Miss Sarah Ashworth, a native of North Carolina, in 1847, who died May 5, 1859, and left four children: Charlotte, Nancy, John and Gorge, who are now deceased; he was married a second time to Elizabeth Colclazier, a native of Indiana; they have a family of seven children living: Emma, Ida, Willie, Jasper, Clerissa Margaret, Della May and Sarah; Ephraim and Samuel deceased; owns a farm of 230 acres.

Howry, I., Spring Hill.

HUGHES, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Spring Hill; born in Ohio, October 24, 1818, and came to Polk county, this State, in 1850, and lived there four years, then came to this county in February, 1854; he was married in Ohio, in 1845, to Miss Pleasy Morris, a native of that State; they have a family of six children living: Mahala, Harriet, Lucy, Albert P., David D. and Eva Maria; owns a farm of eighty acres.

Huffman, D. H., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Spring Hill.

Hull, Julia M., Sec. 7; P. O. Spring Hill.

JONES, J. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Des Moines.

KAUFMAN, D. M., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Spring Hill.

Kepley, D. N., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Spring Hill.

LEAP, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Spring Hill.

Leap, Benoni, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Summerset.

Lewis, John, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Summerset.

Lierle, J. A., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Norwalk.

Lockridge, J. A., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Spring Hill.

Lundy, J., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Summerset.

MCKISICK, T. E., Spring Hill.

McQuillin, Oliver S., Spring Hill.

Mahan, John, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Norwalk.

Malone, M., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Des Moines.

Martin, Wm., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Summerset.

Mason, Joshua, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Summerset.

Miller, L., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Spring Hill.

MITCHELL, A. J., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Spring Hill; is a native of Maryland; born February 4, 1829; when he was quite young his parents emigrated to Ohio, where he lived till 1849, when he came back to Maryland, for a short time, then returned to Ohio, for one year; he then went to California, and remained for about two and a-half years, and returned to his old home in Ohio, and from there, he came to this county, in March, 1855, and has lived here all the time since, except about two years that he lived in Keokuk county; he was married in this county, by P. P. Henderson, to Miss Amanda Reeves, a native of Kentucky, in 1856; they have five children living: Albert, Laura M., Dora, Jessie and Kitty, and one deceased: Mary; owns a farm of 215 acres.

MULLANE, CORNELIUS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Des Moines; is a native of Ireland, born in 1835, and

came to America in 1852; he first lived in Ohio, and up to the time he came to this county, he had traveled over several different States; came to Des Moines in 1861, and lived there till he came to this county, in the fall of 1868; he was married in Des Moines to Miss Bridget King, a native of Ireland; they have a family of four children: Mary, Ellen, Julia, and William; his wife died May 26, 1876; he owns an improved farm of 200 acres; Mr. Mullane's father, Patrick Mullane, was born in Ireland in the year 1802, and came to this country in 1844.

Myers, Wm., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Spring Hill.

Myers, S., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Summerset.

Myerly, E., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Spring Hill.

NEELY, M., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Des Moines.

Newell, John W., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Spring Hill.

Norcross, L., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Spring Hill.

OLDHAM, WYATT, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Summerset.

PERKINS, SOLOMON, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Norwalk; born in Kentucky February 1, 1801, and when he was yet a small boy his parents emigrated to Illinois, where he remained till he came to this State, and first settled at Burlington, where he lived for a number of years; he crossed on the first ferry boat that ever crossed at that place, and was one of the first two sheriffs the State ever had; he came to this county in November, 1853, and settled at Greenbush; he was married in the State of Illinois, in 1820, to Miss Mary Ogle, a native of Virginia, whose parents came to Illinois in an early day; they have a family of twelve children living; six sons and six daughters: Isaac O., E.

M., B. O., I. R., E. M., Joel, Solomon, Jr., Rachel, Anna M., Isabella, Elizabeth, and Mary, and one deceased.

Perley, Wm. E., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Spring Hill.

Perley, Asa, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Spring Hill.

Perkins, I. R., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Norwalk.

Perkins, I. O., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Norwalk.

Peverly, Hannah, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Spring Hill.

Pierce, Ryan, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Des Moines.

PILMER, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Summerset; is a native of Scotland, born in the year 1818, and came to America in 1850, and first lived in Ohio; he came from that State to this county in Oct., 1855; he was married in Scotland to Miss Margaret Dickson, in 1838; they have a family of five children living: George, John, Robert, Jeanette and Margaret; they have lost five; he owns an improved farm of 730 acres in this county, and also 160 acres in Union county, this State; his son John, enlisted in Co. H, 9th Iowa Cavalry, Nov. 1, 1863, and served till the close of the war.

Pilmer, Robt., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Des Moines.

Pilmer, Geo., Sr., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Des Moines.

Pilmer, Philip, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Des Moines.

Pilmer, Geo., Jr., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Summerset.

Pilmer, John, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Summerset.

Pugh, J. W., Spring Hill.

REEVES, S. T., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Spring Hill.

REEVES, C. W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Spring Hill; born in Campbell county, Ky., in 1828, and emigrated with his parents when about six years old to Shelby

county, Indiana, where he lived till the spring of 1857, when he came to this county; he was married in this State to Miss Talitha Dillard in 1863, a native of Indiana; they have one son and three daughters: Mary A., Abram J., Rosa and Daisy; he owns a nicely improved farm of 228 acres.

Richards, S. R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Spring Hill.

Ritchie, S. W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Norwalk.

Ruggles, John, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Des Moines.

Ruggles, Samantha, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Summerset.

SALYERS, W. B., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Norwalk.

Saylor, J. P., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Des Moines.

Schooler, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Des Moines.

Shackley, Wm., Spring Hill.

Shawhan, John, Spring Hill.

Sheriff, A. and J., farmers, Sec. 1; P. O. Des Moines.

Silvus, Wm., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Norwalk.

Smith, C. F., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Des Moines.

Smith, John R., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Spring Hill.

Stark, J. N., Spring Hill.

Stephens, Edward, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Spring Hill.

Surber, I. L., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Summerset.

Swayne, J., Sr., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Norwalk.

SWAYNE, OSCAR, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Des Moines; is a native of the State of Indiana; born February 28, 1842, and was raised there till about ten years old, when his parents emigrated to this county, the 7th day of October, 1852; August 6, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 10th Iowa Infantry, and served with his regiment till November, 1862, when he was

detailed by Gen. Grant, to serve in the Pioneer Corps of the 3d division of the 17th army corps, until April, 1865, and then returned to his regiment, and was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 31, 1865; during the war, he was engaged first in the battle at Charleston, Mo., New Madrid, Mo., siege of Corinth, Miss., battle of Iuka, and the battle of Corinth, Miss., October 3d and 4th, 1862; while with the Pioneer Corps, at the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Mission Ridge, Atlanta campaign, march through Georgia to Savannah, through the Carolinas and Virginia, to Washington City, and there participated in the grand review of Sherman's Army, May, 1865; from there he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, as a final campaign and back to Davenport where he was mustered out, and then came to his home in this county, and was married May 2, 1871, to Miss Sarah Etta Ward, a native of this State; they have a family of two sons and one daughter: F. A., Mabel, and Albert; has been connected with various township offices; owns an improved farm of 80 acres; has been a member of Champion Lodge of Masons, at Norwalk, since its organization, and has been identified with the temperance movement since 1866, and was a member of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, for a number of years.

SWAYNE, I. L., farmer and carpenter, Sec. 17; P. O. Norwalk; born in Indiana, September 8, 1844, and came to this county, with his parents, in the fall of 1852; he was married in this county to Miss Mary L. Perkins, on the 27th of March, 1870; she was born in Des Moines county, this State, February 4, 1844; they have a family of two sons and two daughters:

Homer D., Grace, Wilber and Myra; he enlisted in the late war, in Co. E, 34th Iowa Infantry, August 19, 1862, and was mustered out August 15, 1865; was with the army when engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post and the Red river Campaign; he owns an improved farm of eighty acres.

THOMAS, SARAH, Spring Hill.

THOMPSON, N. M., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Summerset; son of Thomas and Margaret Thompson; born in Grant county, Kentucky, January 27, 1839; his parents moved to Clark county, Kentucky, where they lived till 1851, when they returned to Grant county; the same year he came to this county, and bought a farm, and returned to Kentucky and brought his family, in 1853; his father had two sons and one daughter; the subject of this sketch being the second son, who was married to Miss Selina Dyke, September 22, 1865, a native of England; they have four sons and two daughters: Margaret, David, Mildred, Arthur, Frank and Wesley; lost one son, Thomas; he owns a farm of eighty acres, and has been engaged, more or less, in buying stock.

Tilton, Hebron, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Spring Hill.

TOWNSEND, W. F., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Norwalk; son of Elder T. C. Townsend; born in Kentucky, February 1, 1827, and came to Madison county, this State, in 1856, and from there to this county in the spring of 1861; he was married in Indiana to Elizabeth Schuler, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1854; they have a family of four children living: Henry S., Marietta, Emma and Eva; two deceased, Lizzie, January 2, 1863,

and Thomas, drowned July 19, 1879.

TOWNSEND, ELDER T. C., P. O. Norwalk; the subject of this sketch was born in Nottaway county, Virginia, January 2, 1799, and since that time has lived in Kentucky, and Virginia, and came to this county in December, 1860, and since that time has been a permanent resident, and more or less identified with its interests; December 2, 1824, he married Miss Polly Voriss, of Kentucky, and has but one son living, W. F., and two daughters, deceased: Catharine, deceased (wife of James Brownlee, of Grant county, Indiana), and Emma, deceased (wife of Hon. J. D. Cassatt, of Wabash county, Indiana); he owns an improved farm of 112 acres; Mr. Townsend has been permanently connected with the church at Norwalk for a number of years, and has also been an ardent worker in the cause of temperance; he has published a neat little volume entitled the reminiscences of Elder T. C. Townsend, which contains a complete history of his life, and connection with the church.

ULSTER, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Spring Hill.

VANCE, J. C., Sec. 26; P. O. Summerset.

Vance, B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Spring Hill.

Vance, E. J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Summerset.

WADDING, WM., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Summerset.

Wakefield, J. I., physician, P. O. Summerset.

WAYMAN, I. F., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Summerset; is a native of Virginia, born in 1818, and was raised there till he was about seventeen years, when his parents emigrated to Indiana, in 1836, where he remained till he came to

this county, in August, 1854; he was married in Indiana, to Miss Margaret Bishop, whose parents emigrated to that State when she was quite young; they have a family of two sons and six daughters living: Elizabeth M., Mary A., Tarasi E., Martha E., Louisa J., Elias B., Minnie E., and John H.; he owns a farm of 118½ acres; has been connected with township offices more or less.

Wayman, John R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Summerset.

Webb, A. A., Spring Hill.

Weatherby, D. A., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Norwalk.

WESTFALL, R. F., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Spring Hill; born in Miami county, Ohio, and emigrated with his parents to Indiana when quite young, and came to the State of Iowa when about 16 years of age, and to this county in 1861, and since that time has made it his home. He was married in the State of Illinois in 1852 to Miss Malinda Skellinger, a native of Jackson county, Ohio; they have a family of ten children living, six sons and four daughters: Benjamin C., Levi K., James L., Lewis S., Samantha C., Chester C., Francis G., Bertha J., Addie, and Florence B., and two deceased: John and Stella.

Wickliffe, G. D., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Spring Hill.

Willis, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Norwalk.

Wilson, T. M., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Norwalk.

Woods, W. T., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Spring Hill.

WRIGHT, ISAAC C., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Summerset; is a native of County Down, Ireland, born Sept. 30th, 1831, and when only a child his parents emigrated to this country and settled for a short time in Pittsburgh, and then came to Carroll county, O.,

where he remained till the spring of 1855, when he came to Washington county, this State, where he lived to the time of his coming to this county, in April, 1857. He was raised a farmer up to about 21 years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade and followed it as a business until 1862, when he bought a portion of what now constitutes his present homestead of 320 acres. He was married in this county, May 13th, 1862, to Miss Ella Graham, a native of Ohio, born Nov. 23d, 1836; they have two sons and two daughters: Eddie P., born Dec. 23d, 1863; Anna M., born Oct. 23d, 1865; Albert, born Feb. 13, 1869, and Nellie, born May 3, 1874. Mr. Wright was elected to the office of County Auditor in 1873, and served for one term.

Wykoff, C. H., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Spring Hill.

YOUNT, E. J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Des Moines; born in Tippacanoe county, Ind., Feb. 12, 1841, and came to this county with his parents in the fall of 1849, and permanently located in the spring of 1850. He was married in this county to Miss Sallie E. Ash, a native of Indiana, in 1869; they have a family of three children: Annie, Nellie and Catharine. He enlisted in the late war in Co. D, 2d Iowa Infantry, May 22d, 1861, and was discharged on the account of disability Aug. 29th, 1862; and on Aug. 20th, 1863, he re-enlisted in Co. M, 8th Iowa Cavalry and served till the close of the war; he was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Tenn., siege of Corinth, Miss., and with Sherman to Atlanta, Ga. He owns a farm of 150 acres.

Yount, D. W., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Des Moines.

LINN TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, JONATHAN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lothrop; born in Clinton county, Missouri, January 11, 1836; lived there and in Gentry and Davies counties until he came to this county with his parents in the fall of 1847; was married in this county to Miss Mary A. Hutchings, a native of Ohio, in 1855; they have a family of seven children living: Eliza A., Lettie J., Alfred A., Whitley H., Matilda O., Mary M., and Sarah F.; owns a farm of 170 acres.

ALLER, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Commerce; born in Canada in 1828, and first came to the United States in 1845, and lived in Vermont, and returned to Canada in 1846 and remained but one year, when he came to the State of New York and made it his

home till he came to this county in 1856, and has lived here since, except three years, when he made his home in Des Moines, where he followed the carpenter's trade, and a short time in 1862 that he spent in the mountains; was married in New York State to Miss Ann Dougherty, a native of Ireland, in the year 1850; they have a family of five children living: James, Mary A., Sarah, George, Jane, and two deceased: William and John F.; owns a farm of 120 acres. Mr. Aller, when he came to this county, came to Iowa City by rail, and to his present home by stage, and landed his family with three "bits," or 37½ cents in his pocket—the only money he possessed—and started life in this county with that amount of cash capital and made what he now

owns by honest labor and economy; there were times in his pioneer life in this county that he worked two days for one bushel of corn to eat; the first year that he came he planted six bushels of wheat, and reaped but five, and the following season he gathered but one barrel of corn from seven acres of ground, and five acres of oats he harvested and stacked, and shortly after a prairie fire destroyed it, with all the hay that he had prepared for his stock during the winter. The next season yielded crops that were more encouraging, and from that time he has been very successful.

Aylward, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Commerce.

Aylward, Jeremiah, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Commerce.

ARNOLD, R. G., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Norwalk; born in Ohio, in 1840; he was raised a farmer, and when nineteen years of age came to Iowa and engaged in farming; he continued this occupation for two years, and then enlisted in Co. F, 34th Iowa Infantry, August 16, 1862, and served three years; when he entered the army, he went from Wayne county, and after his discharge from the service he came to this county in September, 1865; owns 320 acres of improved land; he married Miss Clara Black, in 1871, a native of Ohio; they have one son, Arthur.

Arnold, Wesley, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Norwalk.

Arnold, J. D., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Commerce.

Aylward, James, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Commerce.

Aylward, Michael, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Commerce.

BAKER, HIRAM, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Norwalk.

Baker, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Norwalk.

Banks, Absalom, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Norwalk.

Barkley, Robert, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Norwalk.

BEERY, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Norwalk; is a native of Ohio; born the 7th of January, 1819, and came to this county in the fall of 1855; was married to Miss Jennie Black, a native of Ohio, in 1842; they have a family of ten children living: Emanuel, Mary, Barbara, Noah, George, Sarah, Rebecca, Jennie, Henry and Ellen; he owns 785 acres of land, divided into three improved farms; his son Emanuel, enlisted in Co. E, 34th Iowa Infantry, August 15, 1862, and served three years.

BELL, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lothrop, son of Samuel Bell, deceased; was born in Ohio, October 20, 1835, and came to this county, with his parents in 1853; was married to Miss Margaret Sims, in the year 1859, and have a family of six children living: James, Thomas, Annie, Dell, John, Samuel; he owns in this county 173 acres of land.

BELL, JOHN J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lothrop, son of Samuel Bell, deceased; was born in Ohio, in the year 1833, and came to this county with his parents in 1853; he was first married to Mary Welsh, a native of Ohio, in 1858, who died in 1869; by this marriage there are three children living: Margaret, Thomas, Mary and J. P.; was married a second time, to Margaret Garvey, a native of Ohio; have four children living: Hugh, Joseph, William and Ellen; has held the offices of township-assessor and trustee; owns 170 acres in this county, and 160 acres in Boone county, this State.

Bentley, M. A., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Commerce.

Black, Peter, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Norwalk.

BLACK, GEO. G., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Norwalk; was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1828, and made that his home till he came to this county, in April, 1867, except two years that he served in the late war; he was married in Ohio to Miss Amelia Ann Keller, a native of Portage county, Ohio, September 19, 1850; they have a family of seven children living: Isabella, Euphemia, Rebecca, John W., Clara E., Cora and James Arthur; Mary J., deceased; Mr. Black enlisted in Co. G, 114th Ohio Infantry, and served two years and two months.

Black, Jesse, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Norwalk.

Boyer, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Norwalk.

Breckenridge, Matthew, Sec. 13; P. O. Norwalk.

Briggs, G. W., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Des Moines.

BURLINGAME, JABEZ, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lothrop; is a native of Morgan county, Ohio; born September 3, 1826, and lived there till he came to this county, May 6, 1855; was married to Miss M. A. Tuttle, a native of Ohio, in the year 1855, August 27; have a family of one son and three daughters: Dorathy E., C. C., S. J., and E. F.; was justice of the peace for eight years; owns a farm of sixty-five acres.

CAHILL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lothrop; is a native of Ireland; born in 1831, and came to America with his parents when about ten years old; he lived for several years at Rochester, N. Y., then went to California and remained about seven years; he then returned to New York and married Miss Caroline Simmons, a native of New York, who was born in 1836, in Rochester; they

have a family of nine children: George, Charles, Joseph, Francis, Clotilda, Katie, Caroline, Cornelia, and Minnie; he has a farm of about 500 acres.

Cain, James, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Norwalk.

CALE, JOHN H., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Commerce; is a native of West Virginia, born December 6, 1822, and lived there till fourteen years old, when he emigrated, with his father, to Wayne county, Indiana, and lived there three years; then to Indianapolis; from there to Bloomington, Illinois, and remained for five years; then to Scott county, this State, and from there to this county in the spring of 1855; he was married in Marion county, Indiana, January 27, 1848, to Miss Amelia Penry, a native of Ohio, born April 16, 1825; they have a family of three sons and three daughters, living: Roxana M., Iris G. (wife of Samuel Knouf), Dewitt D., Eldora D., R. D., Douglass D., and David R., deceased; owns a farm of 160 acres.

CALLISON, C. G., farmer, and stock-raiser and shipper, Sec. 18; P. O. Commerce; born in Virginia, in 1831, and when quite small his parents came to Illinois, where he was raised, and made it his home till he came to this county, in September, 1856; he was married in Illinois, in 1854, to Miss Mary Golden, of that State; by this union they have a family of five children: Martha J., Caroline T., Abner F., Wm. G., and Jacob G.; he was raised on a farm, and now owns a finely improved one; his interests in the way of lands, in this county, is 630 acres.

CASSADY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 38; P. O. Lothrop; born in Ireland, in the year 1846, and came to the United States with his par-

ents in 1849, and lived first in Perry county, Ohio, and came from there to this county in Nov., 1854, and since that time has made it his home; he was married in this county to Miss Ina Spain, Jan. 7, 1877, a native of New York; they have one daughter: Katie, born Nov. 11, 1878; he owns an improved farm of eighty acres.

Cassidy, W., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Norwalk.

Cassidy, L. E., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Norwalk.

Cassady, Mary, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lothrop.

Cavanaugh, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Norwalk.

Clary, Cornelius, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Norwalk.

Close, H. M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Norwalk.

COE, JONATHAN, farmer and stock-feeder, Sec. 15; P. O. Norwalk; is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, born February 24, 1829, and lived there (except one year that he spent in the South), till he came to this county in September, 1855; was married while in Ohio to Miss Mary A. Weaver, a native of Pennsylvania, born January 25, 1824; have a family of four sons and one daughter living: C. L. (now living in Kansas), H. L., C. M. (now connected with the press in Denver, Col.), and Ella; he owns a finely improved farm of 160 acres; the first year that Mr. Coe came to this county he circulated a petition for a post-office at Norwalk, and was instrumental in having it established under the name of Pyra, and since that time the name has been changed to the present one.

Coe, H. L., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Norwalk.

Collins, Edward, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Commerce.

COOLEY, Z. G., firm of Cooley

Bros., groceries, wagon-shop and post-office; is a native of Indiana; born July 10, 1852, and came to this county with his parents in 1859; was married to Miss Jennie Hobson, a native of Indiana, Feb. 26, 1878; have one son: Clarence C., born June 23, 1879; is post-master at Norwalk, appointed May 8, 1877.

COOLEY, J. N., of Cooley Bros.; was born in Indiana, March 1, 1855, and came to this county with his parents in 1859.

Cooley, James, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Norwalk.

Cooley Bros., merchants and wagon-shop; P. O. Norwalk.

Corbitt, William, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Commerce.

COUCH, J. H., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lothrop; born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1814, and lived there till the year 1835, when he emigrated to Missouri; then came from there to this county in 1848, and settled on what is known as the six mile strip, and belonged to Polk county: he married, while in Missouri, Miss Julia Fanning, a native of Kentucky, born in 1813, married in 1836; has a family of five children living: Joseph, William, George, Benjamin and James; his sons, Joseph and George, were in the 34th regiment, Iowa volunteers, and his son, William, in the 4th Iowa Infantry; he owns a farm of 160 acres.

DEARMOND, W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lothrop.

Devitt, James, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Lothrop.

DICKEY, R., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Norwalk; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1815, but was raised in Coshocton county, where he made his home till he came to this county, in the spring of 1868; he was married in Ohio, in 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Kinney, of that State; they have by this union a

family of ten children: Phœbe J., (wife of William Porter), Sarah A. (wife of J. B. Stuart), J. P., R. W., Almira E. (wife of V. M. Clary), Sadie E. (wife of Joe Patterson), Josephine J. (wife of J. P. Kinney), George W., F. W. and Joy G.; he enlisted in the late war in Co. H, 80th regiment, Ohio volunteers, October, 1862, and served eighteen months, and was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on account of wounds received at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi; he owns a nicely improved farm of 240 acres.

Dickey, John, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Norwalk.

Dickey, Robert W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Norwalk.

Dickson, H. R., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Norwalk.

Doheny, Martin, farmer, Sec. 21. P. O. Lothrop.

Doud, James, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Norwalk.

ENGLAND, JESSE, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Norwalk.

FAGAN, LUKE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Des Moines; born in Ireland in the year 1826; he lived in New York State for a short time; moved from there to Peoria, Ill., where he lived till he came to this county in 1868; he married Miss Sarah Richards, a native of New York, in 1849; they have a family of eleven children living: Mary, John, Josephine, Elizabeth, Kate, Jane, Joseph, Duke, James, Ralph, and Augusta. He owns a farm of 320 acres of land.

Frazier, Wesley, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Norwalk.

GARSETT, J. M., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Norwalk.

GATES, MRS. MARY A., farmer Sec. 35; P. O. Lothrop; widow of Cyrus Gates, a native of Knox county, Ohio, born November 24, 1822, and died in May, 1873;

Mrs. Gates, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born April 11, 1835; was married to her husband in 1855, November 25th. Her maiden name was Mary A. Monasmith; they came to this county in December, 1855, she has a family of five children living; Leander, Brazil, Neta, Grant and Hoyt; has a farm of 224 acres.

Gifford, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Norwalk.

GILFILLAN, AMAZIAH, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Commerce; born in Ross county, Ohio, July 19, 1816; and lived in Ohio till twenty-two years old, then emigrated to Clinton county, Indiana, and remained till he came to Madison county, this State, and from there to this county in the spring of 1856; was married in Ohio to Miss Belle Bailey, a native of Virginia, in 1837, September 24th; have a family of eleven children living: Adam E., Drusilla (wife of Henry Wooden), William, Elizabeth (wife of David Pettit), Eliza J. (wife of Benjamin F. Burkhead), Caroline, Mary A. (wife of Elihu Ellis), Jasen, Melissa (wife of John Spencer), Rosetta, and Thomas; three deceased, Lillian D., Ida B., and an infant; owns a farm of 237 acres.

GRAHAM, MRS. B. A., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Commerce; widow of David S. Graham, who was born in New York city Jan. 15, 1827, and died in the hospital at Wilmington, N. C., March 25th, 1865. Mrs. Graham is a native of Ohio, born March 28th, 1829, and was married to her husband January 16th, 1851, and came to this county in the spring of 1854; she has a family of four children living: Elizabeth A., born January 16th, 1852; Nancy J., born Nov. 10th, 1854, (now the wife of C. C.

Nicholson); James M., born Nov. 6th, 1857; Clarissa, born July 11, 1859; Franklin T., deceased, Aug. 30, 1863. Mr. Graham was in the late war, in Co. C, 4th Iowa Inf. She owns 160 acres of land.

GRIFFITHS, MRS. ELIZABETH, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Norwalk; widow of James Griffiths, who was born Devonshire, England, Dec. 17, 1812, and died April 20, 1879. Mrs. Griffiths, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hopper, was born July 6th, 1815, in the State of New York, and left there with her parents when quite young, who emigrated to Ohio, and from there to Indiana, where she married her husband, Oct. 19th, 1848; they came from there to this county in March, 1855; she has a family of one daughter living: Clara (now the wife of John Dickey); she was born Oct. 6th, 1850. Mr. Dickey, her husband, is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, born Dec. 22, 1840; they have two sons and one daughter: Howard, Millard, and Cemeney.

HALEY, WM., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Commerce; born in New York city in 1835, and was raised in the State of Michigan and made it his home till he came to this county, in April, 1868; he was married there to Miss Eugenia Nash, a native of Ohio, in 1863; they have one infant son deceased. He has been connected with various township offices; owns an improved farm of 130 acres.

HART, MRS. ELIZABETH, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lothrop; widow of James Hart, who was born in North Carolina May, 14, 1821; he settled in this county in 1850. Mrs. Hart, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Neely, was born in Indiana in 1832, and was married to her husband in 1851; he died Oct. 22, 1860; she has a family of

four children living: John M., Peter, Eliza J. (now wife of Albert Hughes), and Hannah J.; she owns a farm of 140 acres.

Hartley, A. G., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Norwalk.

Hart, A. J., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Norwalk.

Harless, T. H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Norwalk.

Harrigan, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Norwalk.

Haynes, Sylvester, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Norwalk.

Herring, William, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Norwalk.

Huff, J. B., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Norwalk.

Hughes, Amos, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Norwalk.

Hull, Phillip, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Norwalk.

JOHNSON, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lothrop.

KELLAR, H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lothrop; was born in Washington City, D. C., in the year 1816; his parents removed to Ohio when he was quite young, and in 1871 he came from there to this State; he was married to Miss C. A. Miller, a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia, and has a family of six children living: John F., Nancy E. (now the wife of James Coffey, of Ohio), Virginia (wife of Thomas Davis), Henderson, Thomas, and W. C.; he owns a farm of 170 acres. His son, John F., enlisted in the late war, in the State of Ohio, in the fall of 1863, and served till its close. Mr. Kellar was ordained a minister of the gospel, March 24, 1862, by Bishop Edward R. Ames, of the M. E. Church.

Kern, John, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Norwalk.

King, Bernard, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lothrop.

KLEMM, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Norwalk; is a native of

Germany; born Feb. 19, 1815, and came to the United States in 1843; he first lived in Ohio till 1855, when he came to this county; he was married in Germany, to Mrs. Barbara Grassman, in the year 1840; have one son and one daughter: Barbara, born in Baden, Germany, and John, born in Pike county, Ohio, and was married to Miss Anna Hansman, of Des Moines, April 10, 1877; have one adopted son, George L.; he has a farm of 220 acres finely improved.

KNIGHT, J. F., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Des Moines; born in the State of West Virginia, in the year 1835, and was raised there and made it his home till he came to Illinois, in 1865, where he lived for about two years, and came to this county in the spring of 1867; he was married in Illinois to Miss M. A. Callison, a native of West Virginia, Dec. 25, 1866; they have a family of six children living: Eddie, George N., Harvey and Jennie E.; is justice of the peace, and owns an improved farm of eighty acres.

Knouf, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Des Moines.

KNOUF, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 4; is a native of Bedford county, Penn., born March 17, 1822, and was married to Miss Maria Cook, a native of Pennsylvania, in the year 1845, and came to this county in the fall of 1876; they have a family of eight children living: John, Samuel, Matilda C., George, Jackson, Augusta B., Simon and Martha; owns a farm of 119 acres.

LANG, D. R., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Norwalk.

Lane, Josephine, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Commerce.

Lea, Zaccheus, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Norwalk.

Lympis, David, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Norwalk.

Lympis, J. and W., farmers, Sec. 25; P. O. Norwalk.

McCAHEN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lothrop.

McCain, James, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Des Moines.

McClain, Nathaniel, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lothrop.

McClung, F. B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Des Moines.

McClusker, Edward, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lothrop.

McELIVEE, NEAL, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lothrop; was born in Ireland, in the year 1820, May 20, and came to America June, 1850, and to this county, in 1856; he was married to Miss Sophia McElivee, a native of Ireland, in 1850; they have a family of four sons and three daughters: John, Daniel P., E. F., E. L., Mary, Grace and Cecelia C.; he owns 178 acres of land; his son Daniel P., is a graduate of the Mercantile College at Des Moines, and he is now in the employ of the firm of Watt & Cochran, of that city.

McLAIN, NATHANIEL, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lothrop; was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1822, and lived there till fourteen years old, then emigrated with his parents to Ohio, where he lived till October, 1849, when he came to this county; he married while in Ohio, Elizabeth Ritchebaugh, in 1844, a native of that State; they have a family of two sons and three daughters living: Harrison, Samuel, Phoebe, Mary A. and Sarah J.; has a farm of 157 acres; had one son, John W., he enlisted in the late rebellion under Captain Curran, in the Seventh Iowa regiment, and was discharged on the account of disability, and has since died.

McLees, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Norwalk.

McMannus, Bridget, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Lothrop.

McNerney, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Des Moines.

Maguire, R., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Commerce.

Mapole, Isaiah, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Des Moines.

MILLER, MRS. MARY C., farmer, Sec. 24, P. O. Norwalk; widow of Abram T. Miller, deceased, a native of Fountain county, Indiana; born February 14, 1827, and died May 6, 1875; he came to this county and settled in the fall of 1855; Mrs. Miller, whose maiden name was Mary C. Cook, is also a native of Indiana; born May 1, 1837, and was married to her husband August 31, 1854; she has a family of five children living: Clara, William S., Emma J., Mary F. and Grace De; one deceased, Sarah E., who died May 6, 1875; she owns a finely improved farm of 520 acres.

Miller, John, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Norwalk.

Miller, Eli H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Norwalk.

Miller, Robert A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Norwalk.

MILLER, DR. W. L., physician and surgeon, P. O. Norwalk; is a native of Marion county, West Virginia; born in the year 1846, February 24th, and emigrated with his parents to Adams county Illinois, when eight years old, and lived there till May, 1874, when he came to this county; he was married September 26, 1871, to Miss Nancy Prutzman, a native of Illinois, born December 25, 1849; they have one daughter, Hattie E., born May 23d, 1873; he received his early education in Illinois, and his collegiate course was taken at Keokuk, Iowa, and St. Louis, Missouri; during the late war, he was steward in the hospital from 1862 till 1864 when he enlisted in Co. A, of One

Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served till the close of the war.

Misner, William H., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Commerce.

Moran, Michael, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Commerce.

Murray, Peter, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Norwalk.

NOON, DOMRICH, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Norwalk.

PATTERSON, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Norwalk.

Porter, Phebe, J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Norwalk.

Prutzman, John, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Norwalk.

REEVES, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Norwalk.

RUSS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Norwalk; born in Germany, in the year 1844, and came to America in the year 1873, and to this county the same year; he was married in Germany, to Miss Weibke Selk, a native of that country, in the year 1871; they have a family of five children; Margaret, born in Germany, Mary, Henry, Louis and Willie; he was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war, and was at the siege of Strasburg.

Ryan, Edmund, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lothrop.

SEASE, JOSHUA, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Norwalk.

Simmons, Bart., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Norwalk.

Simmons, William, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Norwalk.

SMITH, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lothrop; is a native of Kentucky; born in Henderson county, October 26, 1816; he emigrated, while a child, with his parents to Illinois, in Hamilton county, where he remained till about ten years old, when he removed to Schuyler county, Illinois, and remained till 1833,

when he came to Burlington, this State, and lived for a short time; then to Henry county, and lived about eighteen years, and to this county in 1856; was first married to Hannah Watters, a native of Indiana, in 1837; who died in 1852; by this marriage they have three children living: Joel, Elias, and B. F.; his second marriage was to Mrs. Mary J. Herring, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1854; have one son, Caroline B.; Mr. Smith enlisted in the Black Hawk war in 1832, June 6, and served till its close; has been justice of the peace for five years; went to California in 1850, and to Oregon in 1866, and crossed the plains with ox teams.

Smith, C. B., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Norwalk.

Smith, Jackson, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Des Moines.

SMITH, JOSIAH, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Commerce, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1817, October 5, and lived there till 1852, when he came to Illinois, and lived there till he came to this county, in 1865; he was married to Miss Barbara Campbell, a native of Virginia, in the year 1839; they have a family of six children, living: Elizabeth J., Francis, Josephine, Jackson, Amanda, and Clara Isabella; he owns a farm of 600 acres; his son Jackson, born in Virginia, in September, 1857, was married to Rose Ann Durigan, a native of Illinois, in the year 1873; they have a family of three children: Arthur D., Barbara A., and Lucretia J.

Snyder, J. N., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Norwalk.

Snyder, A. D., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Norwalk.

Snyder, Jackson, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Norwalk.

Spring, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Norwalk.

Stiffler, George, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Norwalk.

Stiffler, Adam, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Norwalk.

Stoltz, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Norwalk.

Swan, William H., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Norwalk.

THOMSON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lothrop.

THOMPSON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Norwalk; a native of Ross county, Ohio; born November 2, 1832, and was raised there; came to Des Moines November 2, 1854, and shortly after he engaged in the mercantile business, and continued in it till July 1866, when, on account of poor health, he was compelled to give it up, and through advice of his physicians he returned to his old home in Ohio, to attend the Sulphur Springs, and after six months he came back to Des Moines, February 20, 1867, and in May, the same year, he came to his present home, in Liun township, and since that time has followed farming, very successfully; he was first married in Ohio, August 30, 1854, to Miss Patience C. Breedlove, who died June 6, 1857, in Ross county, and left one daughter, Patience E. A.; he was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Marian A., daughter of James Crane, of Polk county, December 30, 1858; they have a family of five sons and four daughters, living: Emma C., John E., Charles A., Edward E., Minnie M., James, Frank M., Ida B., Nellie, and one deceased; he has held the office of justice of the peace for six years.

UTZLER, J. M., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Norwalk.

WAGNER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Norwalk.

WAGNER, MRS. MARY A., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Norwalk; widow of Jacob Wagner, deceased, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1803, and came to Warren county in June, 1848; Mrs. Wagner is a native of Germany; born August 20, 1830, and came to America in 1857; she was married to her husband in 1859; has a family of five children: Mary, Catharine, Daniel, John and Eminel; Mr. Wagner was married first to Susannah Eberhart, deceased, a native of Pennsylvania; left a family of eleven children: Benjamin, William, Sarah, Jacob, Susanna, Henry, Gideon, Polly, Lucinda, Malinda and Edward; owns a farm of 175 acres.

WALDRIP, J. W., blacksmith, Norwalk; is a native of this State, born in Wapello county, Feb. 10, 1849, and is one among the first native born Hawkeyes; his parents removed to Jasper county, when he was a child, and he was raised there, and came to this county in 1867; he married Miss Eva A. Bruce, a native of Ohio, in 1870; they have one son, born Feb. 8, 1875.

Waldrip, John, Sec. 13; P. O. Norwalk.

Warren, E. S., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Norwalk.

Watkins, James, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Norwalk.

Weaver, Geo. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Norwalk.

WEIL, CASPER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lothrop; is a native of Germany; born April 15, 1816, and came to the State of Ohio, in

1848, and lived there till he came to this State, and first stopped in Mahaska county for a few months, then to Madison county, and remained till he came to this county, in the spring of 1859; he was married in Ohio to Catharine Armbreast, a native of Alsace, then under the French government, but now belongs to Germany; they have a family of six sons living: Joseph M., Edward, Charles F., Peter J., John C., and Conrad C.; three sons and two daughters deceased; owns a farm of 600 acres.

WELTY, EPHRAIM, physician and surgeon, Norwalk; is a native of Hoeking county, Ohio; born July 7, 1840, and lived there till 1876, when he came to his present location in this county; he received his early education in his native county, and his medical education in his native State; he was married in the year 1868 to Miss Ellen Branstitter, a native of Allen county, Ohio; they have one son, born in Allen county, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1869; he enlisted in the late war, August 17, 1862, in Co. G, 114th Ohio Infantry, and was discharged on account of disability, November, 6, 1863; was in Sherman's defeat, at Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., Dec. 28, 1862.

Wheeler, W. M., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Norwalk.

White, George H., Sec. 13; P. O. Norwalk.

Wilkinson, John, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Norwalk.

Wykoff, C. H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Norwalk.

